

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

CIN - U23209GJ1979SGC003281

ANNUAL REPORT

2021 - 2022

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
43rd ANNUAL REPORT
2021-22

Board of Directors

Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS (w.e.f. 07/09/2021)	**Chairman**
Shri Raj Kumar, IAS (w.e.f. 20/07/2022)	**Director**
Shri J. P. Gupta, IAS (w.e.f. 25/11/2021)	**Director**
Dr. Manjula Subramaniam, IAS (Retd.)	**Independent Women Director**
Shri M. M. Srivastava, IAS (Retd.)	**Director**
Shri K. Kailashnathan, IAS (Retd.)	**Director**
Dr. N. Ravichandran	**Independent Director**
Dr. Ravindra Dholakia	**Independent Director**
Dr. Yogesh Singh	**Independent Director**
Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS	**Managing Director**

Cessation of Director

Smt. Sunaina Tomar, IAS (upto 14.06.2021)
Shri Pankaj Joshi, IAS (upto 25/08/2021)
Shri Anil Mukim, IAS (upto 31/08/2021)
Shri Milind Torawane, IAS (from 13/09/2021 upto 3/12/2021)
Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS (w.e.f. 01/07/2021 upto 8/06/2022)

Executives

Shri Ravindra Agrawal, Group ED, (Gas Business)
Shri Samir Biswal, Director (Exploration)
Shri Rajesh Sivadasan, Chief Financial Officer
Ms. Manisha Parikh, Asst. General Manager (HR & CC)
Shri Hemen Bhatt, Asst. General Manager (IT)
Ms. Reena Desai, Company Secretary

RT&A

KFIN TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Statutory Auditors

M/s Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants.
Ahmedabad

Secretarial Auditor

M/s. K. K. Patel &
Associates
Company Secretary
Gandhinagar

Internal Auditors

M/s K C Mehta & Co.
Ahmedabad

Cost Auditors

M/s. N D Birla & Co
Cost Accountants
Ahmedabad

Bankers

State Bank of India
Bank of Baroda
Union Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
IDBI Bank
Axis Bank
ICICI Bank
HDFC Bank
Canara Bank
Kotak Mahindra Bank

Corporate & Registered Office

GSPC Bhavan, B/h Udyog Bhavan
Sector-11,
Gandhinagar-382010.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To,
The Members,

Your Directors are pleased to present the 43rd Annual Report on the business and operations along with Audited Financial Statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

STATEMENT OF COMPANY's AFFAIRS

Financial Performance

The audited Standalone Financial performance for the year ended March 31, 2022 is summarized below:

INCOME	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Revenue from Operations	24,364.97	13,579.76
Other Income	194.82	211.43
Total Revenue	**24,559.79**	**13,791.19**
EXPENSES		
Production Expenditure - E&P	64.00	59.08
Cost of Traded Goods	22,681.05	12,539.35
Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Stock in process and Stock in Trade	(65.45)	(193.22)
Employee Benefits Expense	13.13	12.25
Other Expense	38.04	26.21
Total Expense	**22,730.77**	**12,443.67**
Profit Before Interest Depreciation and Tax (PBIDT)	**1,829.02**	**1,347.52**
Finance Cost	355.41	416.07
Profit/(Loss) Before Depreciation and Tax (PBDT)	**1,473.95**	**931.45**
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	41.07	49.63
Profit/(Loss) Before Exceptional Items	**1,432.54**	**881.82**
Exceptional Items	(248.99)	(143.17)
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax and Adjustments	**1,183.55**	**738.65**
Tax Expense	0.18	0.12
Profit/(Loss) After Tax	**1,183.73**	**738.77**
Other Comprehensive Income	(4.87)	0.11
Total Comprehensive Income For the period	**1,178.86**	**738.88**

The highlights of financial performance of the Company is as follows:

1. The Company has recorded Turnover of Rs 24,364.97 Crores in FY 2021-22 as compared to Rs. 13,579.76 Crore in FY 2020-21 recording increase of 79.42 %.

2. The Company has recorded Profit before Depreciation Interest and Tax (Operational Profit) of Rs 1,829.02 Crore in FY 2021-22 as compared to Rs. 1,347.52 Crore in FY 2020-21 recording increase of 35.73 %.

3. The Company has recorded Profit Before Tax and Adjustments of Rs. 1,432.54 Crores in FY 2021-22 as compared to Rs. 881.82 crores in FY 2020-21 recording increase of 62.45%.

4. The Company has recorded Profit After Tax of Rs. 1,183.73 Crores in FY 2021-22 as compared to Rs. 738.77 Crores in FY 2020-21 recording increase of 60.23%.

Share Capital

The authorized share capital of the Company is Rs. 1200 crores divided into 1200 crores equity share of Rs. 1 each.

The total paid up share capital of the Company as on March 31, 2022 was Rs. 10,75,65,40,264 divided into 10,75,65,40,264 equity shares of Rs. 1 each.

DIVIDEND

The Company has not declared any dividend during the financial year.

RESERVES

The Company has not transferred any amount to General Reserves Account during the financial year.

BUSINESS:

The Company along with its subsidiaries and associates has evolved strategically as an "**Integrated Energy Company**" over a period of time with significant presence across the entire energy value chain spanning wide range of oil & gas activities comprising oil and gas exploration, development and production, gas trading, gas transmission, gas distribution and power generation. The Company has played a proactive role in the development of entire gas value chain in the State of Gujarat through its initiative of participation in the midstream and downstream segments as well as gas based power generation.
Segment wise performance highlights are summarized below:

I. GAS TRADING

Your Company successfully continued to expand it Gas Trading business by procuring competitive gas from international markets, independently as well as through other suppliers and supplying the same to customers in various segments across the country. Your Company achieved marketing volumes of **15.12 MMSCMD gas** in the FY 2021-22. Concerted efforts were made by your Company not only in terms of persistent gas marketing in States outside Gujarat but also with regards to gas sourcing by using different procurement strategies to achieve flexibilities.

The major achievements in Gas trading business for the FY 2021-22 are summarized below:

- In spite of tight conditions of global energy market, which were further exacerbated by the ongoing geopolitical tensions, GSPC recorded its highest ever turnover of Rs. 24,245.73 crores for the gas trading segment.

- The Company has procured a total of 34 LNG cargoes under its long term contracts as well as spot deals during the year.

- To remain an active participant of newly developing ecosystem of Gas Exchange, GSPC started purchasing spot gas through IGX platform thus opening a new avenue to source competitively priced Gas.

- The Company has continued with its image of a reliable supplier managed to procure competitive gas, competing for Tender / Spot volumes along with providing flexibility to its customers across India.

- Increased gas marketing efforts and structuring of gas contracts ensured average yearly volumes of more than 2 MMSCMD outside Gujarat during the year

- The Company was successful in sourcing gas from domestic gas tenders issued by RIL and HOEC and bought an aggregate of 0.58 MMSCMD, the supplies of which shall commence in FY 2022-23

- The Company is currently marketing gas in 10 States/UT namely Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Haryana.

- For catering to gas requirement of customers away from the grid, GSPC commenced supply of LNG through LNG truckloads from Mundra & Dahej terminal. Since November 2021 GSPC has sold an average of over 25,000 scmd of gas to customers within and outside Gujarat.

The Company has two wholly owned subsidiaries i.e. GSPC Offshore Limited and GSPC Energy Limited. As on March 31, 2022, the paid up share capital of both the companies is Rs. 5 lakhs.

- **GSPC Offshore Limited**

  GSPC Offshore Limited had no financial or operational performance during the FY 2021-22. Infact, GSPC Offshore Limited has not been carrying any business activities since its incorporation as the purpose with which GSPC Offshore Limited was incorporated did not materialize. However, the Company was incurring expenditure for fulfilling the compliance requirements. Accordingly, GSPC Offshore Limited has made an application with ROC Office for striking off its name as per the provision of Section – 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the same is under process of Striking Off.

- **GSPC Energy Limited**

  GSPC Energy Limited is engaged in the business of Gas Trading. The financial performance of GSPC Energy Limited is as follows;

  - GSPC Energy Limited has recorded total Income of Rs. 199.36 Crores during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 434.03 crore in the FY 2020-21.

  - GSPC Energy Limited has recorded PBT of Rs. 0.22 crores during the FY 2021-22 as against PBT of Rs. 0.76 crores in the FY 2020-21.

  - GSPC Energy Limited has recorded PAT of Rs. 0.17 crores during the FY 2021-22 as against PBT of Rs. 0.57 crores in the FY 2020-21.

II. EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

The company holds Participating Interest (PI) in 04 Production Sharing Contract (PSCs) as Operator and 10 PSCs as non-operator. Farm-out of GSPC's PI in 7 PSCs was successfully completed as on March 31, 2022.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION GANDHINAGAR GSPC

Technology plays an important role in E&P sector. The Company has inducted best in class technology in all spheres of its operations.

The major achievements are summarized below:

1.1 Operated Blocks

1. CB-ONN-2000/1 [Ahmedabad Block]

- GSPC holds 50% Participating Interest (PI) in both Old Production Sharing contract (PSC) and Ring Fenced Production Sharing Contract (RFPSC). Oil production from Ingoli & Sanand East (SE) Fields of Ahmedabad block is approximately 210-250 BOPD (Barrels of Oil per Day). Drilling of 1 well as per approved Addendum to FDP for Kalol oil discovery in Sanand East Field has been planned in 2022-23 financial year along with drilling of a substitute well for PK#2 discovery. 3rd party study to prepare Integrated Field Development Plan for Ingoli field's Basement and Kalol/Intra Cambay Formations has been completed. The Integrated Field Development Plan shall now be finalized in-house for OC/MC approval before implementation of the same. Final Reports on Enhanced Recovery (ER) Methods as required by Govt. of India's ER Policy has been completed and submitted to MOP&NG for Ingoli and SE fields.

In Balpura field, production testing of 2 existing oil wells (GSAH#5 and #5A1) has been successfully completed. These wells are on regular production since 25th March 2022 on completion of QPS in Balpura field. It is producing about 45-50 BOPD.

2. CB-ON/2 [Tarapur Block]

GSPC holds 56% PI in Old PSC and 80% PI in RFPSC. In Old PSC (Production Sharing Contract) Block is currently under production from three fields viz. Tarapur-1 oil field, Tarapur-G gas field & Tarapur-6 oil field. The Company is producing Oil & Gas of about 60 BOPD & about 25000 SCMD from these three fields. A third party agency (M/s Halliburton) has carried out study for the redevelopment and production enhancement strategy in Tarapur-1 and Tarapur-6 fields. The study has suggested drilling of a number of new wells (both horizontal and vertical) and perforation & testing of the existing wells in the fields to increase the field production. Hence based on the 3rd party study report, the field development plan for the Tarapur-1 field and Tarapur-6 field need to be revised and the same is under preparation. GSPC has also submitted a report on "Reserve Upgradation of Tarapur-G gas field" to DGH.

The Ring Fenced Production Sharing Contract (RFPSC) for an area of 570 Sq. Km. was signed on 29.08.2016 for CB-ON/2-RFPSC block. The Field Development Plan for the discoveries made in the block (PNE-1, PNE-2, TS-10, Kheda-1, Changara-1, Vaso-2 & Prospect-1) approved by the MC on 30.12.2019 with an ML of 570 Sq. Km. GSPC as the Operator has applied for the ML and the approval is under process at the State Government. As a

part of the ML grant process, Operator (GSPC) has paid the PEL fees for the period 23.11.2008 to 22.11.2020 for an area of 570Sq. Km. to the State Government.

3. **CB-ONN-2002/3 [Sanand-Miroli Block]**

- GSPC holds 55% PI in the PSC. Addendum to Field Development Plan for new oil pool in Kalol reservoir is approved by Management Committee. Commercial production from SE#4 Kalol pool was commenced since May 2017 and open market sale from SE#3 and SE#4 wells was commenced since Feb. and July 2020 respectively. SE#4 Kalol pool is currently producing Oil of about 80-90 Barrel (BBL) per day. Owing to the non-commercial production from Miroli Field, the field is opted for farming out, further in absence of non-acceptance of sale notice by all the JV partners, it wasn't concluded. Hence, P&A job was done for 3 wells of Miroli Field in FY 2021-22.

4. **CB-ONN-2003/2 [Ankleshwar Block]**

- GSPC holds 50% PI in the block. Production of Oil from Ank-21 Field continued at the rate of about 40 BOPD. Since, 18 Aug. 2020, the production from the field is Nil due to water-cut issue. Production has been resumed since 18th Nov.'21 after facility upgradation to handle the produced emulsified water. Currently, it is producing about 40-45 BOPD.

Facility creation for production from Ank-40s was completed. Production commenced with 3 mm beam since 25th May 2019. Currently, it is producing at 20 BOPD. The company had done P&A activity in two wells namely Ank#41s and Ank#41sA1. P&A activity is currently going on in the well Ank#34.

1.2 Non Operated Blocks -Domestic

➢ ONGC Operated:

In non-operated blocks portfolio, some discoveries have been made pursuant to drilling campaign carried out as follows;

1. **CB-ONN-2004/1**: GSPC holds 40% PI in CB-ONN-2004/1 (Karannagar) block. About 10 BBL of Oil is being produced per day from well Karannagar#1 and about 20 BBL of Oil from well Karannagar#4

2. **CB-ONN-2004/2**: GSPC holds 45% PI in the block. Currently, Vadatal#1, Vadatal#3 & Vadatal#5 Fields are producing Oil of about 550 Barrel (BBL) per day after drilling eight development wells (three in Vadatal#3 ML area and five in Vadatal#5 ML area). The joint venture is preparing to drill more development wells to enhance the production from Vadatal#3 & 5 Fields.

3. **CB-ONN-2004/3**: GSPC holds 35% PI in the block.

At the end of exploration, there is only one discovery Uber#2 is being developed and FDP is approved by DGH/ MoP&NG. Well UBER-2 is connected to Jambusar GGS by 4" pipeline (about 15KM). Laying of Pipeline and metering faculties at Jambusar GGS was completed. Work-over of well Uber -2 was also completed. EC was granted on 06.03.2019. Production from well Uber-2 started on 15.08.2019 and rates were about 30,000 SCMD of Gas and 50 BBL of Condensate. Currently, the well is ceased to produce due to water loading vis-à-vis dying reservoir pressure/energy.

4. **MB-OSN-2005/1**: GSPC holds 20% PI in the block. Pursuant to the two discoveries in wells NBA-1 & NAA-1, a joint Field Development Plan was submitted for approval of MC. MC however observed continuation of the NBA-1 discovery into the adjoining block MB-OSN-2005/2 operated by AWEL and directed the JV to submit a joint development plan for the NBA-1 discovery with AWEL. The FDP of NAA-1 discovery was approved by MC and currently preparations are underway to drill wells.

5. **GK-OSN-2009/1**: GSPC holds 20% PI in the block. Currently the approval process of Field Development Plan of the two discoveries is in progress. GSPC has abstained from participation in the field development program.

6. **KG-OSN-2001/3:** GSPC holds 10% PI in the block. During the Financial Year production from two wells namely: DDW-D2 & DDW-D4 is continued. Operator has completed drilling of development wells DDW-D6 & DDW-D7. Perforated the well and conducted five stage Hydro fracturing in DDW-D7. Well testing and zone cleaning of DDW-D7 hydro fractured zones is under progress. The annulus influx mitigation and fishing job of DDW-D6 well will be taken up after testing completion of DDW-D7. To refine the geological model incorporating production data of DDW-D7, operator has also requested to GOI/DGH to amend the extension date upto December 2022 for submission of FDP of Six discovery area.

7. **GNRL Oil & Gas Ltd Operated:**

Kanawara Field: GSPC holds 70% PI in the field. Operator has continued regular production from

the field. Drilling of 3 new wells planned as per the approved RFDP of Kanawara field has been temporarily deferred due to non-availability of suitable drilling rig.

HOEC Operated:

8. **Asjol Field:** GSPC holds 50% PI in the field. Operator has continued regular production as per plan. PSC extension of Asjol has been approved by MOP&NG/DGH and preparations have started for drilling of 2 new wells in Asjol.

9. **North Balol Field**: GSPC holds 45% PI in the field. Operator has continued regular production as per plan. The developmental drilling plan of 2 wells in North Balol field has been approved by the MC and currently preparations are underway to drill the wells.

10. **CB-ON/7:** GSPC holds 35% PI in the block. Operator has continued regular production as per plan. Draft RFPSC pertaining to PSC extension of CB-ON/7 block has been submitted to MOP&NG for their approval.

1.3 GSPC (JPDA) Limited

GSPC (JPDA) Limited was incorporated for JPDA 06-103 Block. Dispute arose between Timor Leste and Australia regarding sovereign rights over the Joint Petroleum Development Area and the Block was within the disputed area. Amidst this dispute between Australia and Timor Leste, Joint Venture decided not to proceed with Drilling of third committed well also citing commercial uncertainty even in case some discovery was to be made in the well. On JV's request, Autoridade Nacional do Petroleo (ANP) terminated the PSC of the block, but with demand of payment for unfinished work program. Subsequently ANPM and JV both made attempts at amicable settlement of the dispute and such a settlement was reached successfully in the year 2020 with execution of a settlement deed dated July 2020.

GSPC (JPDA) Limited has not recorded any income in the financial year 2021-22. The Company has Loss after Tax of Rs. 6.19 lakhs during the financial year 2021-22.

1.4 Farm out of GSPC's PI

Transfer of GSPC's Participating Interest (PI) of following Fields was approved by MoPNG to respective Farmee/Assignee and details of the farm-out process as has been completed as on March 31, 2022 is given below:

Sr. No.	Field	GSPC's PI	Farmee/Assignee
1	Allora	70%	GNRL Oil & Gas Ltd
2	Dholasan	70%	GNRL Oil & Gas Ltd
3	North Kathana	70%	GNRL Oil & Gas Ltd
4	Bhandut	60%	Kiri & Co. Ltd
5	Hazira	66.6%	Sun Petrochemicals
6	Unawa*	70%	GNRL Oil

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORP. GSPC

			& Gas Ltd
7	Cambay *	55%	Oilex NH Holdings Pvt. Ltd.

**Execution of PSC amendment is in progress.*

III. GAS TRANSMISSION

Operational Performance of Subsidiaries in Gas Transmission Business.

In the midstream section of the integrated value chain, GSPL the listed subsidiary of the Company has emerged as the leading player in the State of Gujarat, which provides connectivity to major demand centers and supply sources in the State of Gujarat. GSPL owns and operates 2715 Kilometers of Gas Pipeline as on March 31, 2022.

GSPL, the pipeline and gas transmission company of the GSPC group, is not only India's 2nd largest gas transmission Company but also has a highly enviable safety track record.

GSPL is re-certified to Integrated Management Systems (ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 & ISO 45001:2018) with validity till 9th November, 2023.

GSPL has also set up a 52.5 MW wind farm in Gujarat.

The Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board has awarded three major cross-country gas pipeline projects to GSPL consortium.

1. Mehsana to Bathinda Pipeline (MBPL)
2. Bathinda to Jammu-Srinagar Pipeline (BJSPL)
3. Mallavaram to Bhilwara

GSPL has incorporated following two subsidiary companies with its majority stake of 52% along with IOCL (26%), BPCL (11%) and HPCL (11%) to carry out the aforesaid projects:

1. GSPL India Gasnet Ltd (GIGL)

GSPL India Gasnet Ltd. (GIGL) is a joint venture of Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. (GSPL), Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL). GSPL has 52% equity participation in the company and balance equity is held by IOCL (26%), HPCL (11%) and BPCL (11%).

GIGL has been authorised to lay two cross country gas pipelines viz Mehsana to Bathinda Pipeline (MBPL) and Bathinda to Jammu-Srinagar (BJSPL). During the year under review, the Company has approved revised pipeline route of MBPL and BJSPL aggregating to approx. 1929 kms. Further, during the year under review, PNGRB has approved foreclosure of BJSPL at Gurdaspur, which will now be Bhatinda Gurdaspur Pipeline (BGPL).

The initial sections of the Projects covering approx. 442 kms viz. Barmer-Pali Pipeline, Palanpur-Pali Pipeline and Jalandhar Amritsar Pipeline are in operations since 2018-19. During 2021-22, the Company has transported about 55,512,222.73 MMBTU gas and has earned revenue of Rs. 227.99 Crores through transportation of gas till 31st March 2022.

GIGL has successfully commissioned all sections of MBPL Phase II Project except Section V and Gas-in activities

have been completed for following sections:

Section	Kms
30" Pipeline from IP-01 (Shiv talav, Pali) to IP-05 (Ajitpura, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan)	546
18"Pipeline from IP-05 (Ajitpura, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan) to Panipat, Haryana	200
Total	746

It is also worth noting for GIGL that Section V, traversing through the states of Rajasthan (30"x 25 kms) and Haryana (30" x 66 kms) has been mechanically completed, pre-commissioned and ready for Gas-In. However, due to severe and continuous agitation against farm bills in Punjab, impact of Covid-19, etc. works are under construction in Punjab as follows:

- Mainline section 30" x 47 kms in Punjab is in final stages of construction (approx. 9 kms).
- NFL Spur line: 12" x 30 kms & GGSRL spur line: 18" x 17 kms: ROU opening from SV-4025 is under progress from SV-4025 to GGSRL refinery (18" x 17 kms) and company is putting all efforts to lay the pipeline.

GIGL is making all efforts to complete the balance works and commission above sections at the earliest.

GIGL started ground activities like DERS, 3(1), 6(1) notifications, purchase of station land etc. for HRRL Spurline of approx. 90 Kms from SV 01 on Barmer Pali Pipeline to HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited (HRRL Refinery), Pachpadra, Barmer and Bhatinda –Jallandhar Pipeline Project of approx. 130 Kms approved by the Board during the year under review.

PNGRB has extended the construction period for MBPL Project till June, 2021 and till December 2022 for spurlines on account of Covid-19 and other reasons like delay on account of ROU issues & farm bill agitation. However, in view of these severe and continuous delay, GIGL has requested to grant time extension till June 2022 for MBPL and till June 2023 for spurlines.

2. GSPL India Transco Ltd (GITL)

GSPL India Transco Ltd. (GITL) is a joint venture of Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. (GSPL), Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL). GSPL has 52% equity participation in the company and balance equity is held by IOCL (26%), HPCL (11%) and BPCL (11%).

GITL has been authorised to lay 1,881 long km pipeline from Mallavaram to Bhilwara. The initial section of Project from Reliance Gas Transmission India Limited interconnection point at Kunchanapalli to Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited's Plant at Ramagundam is in operations since 2019-20. During FY 2021-22, the Company has transported approx. 444 MMSCM of gas and has earned revenue of Rs. 53.89 Crores through transportation.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION GSPC GANDHINAGAR

Financial Performance of Subsidiaries in Gas Transmission Business:

Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL)

- GSPL has recorded total Income Rs. 2124.52 crore during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 2148.69 crore in the FY 2020-21.

- GSPL has recorded PBT of Rs. 1274.83 crore during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 1246.69 crore in the FY 2020-21.

- GSPL has recorded PAT of Rs. 1009.75 crore during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 924.24 crore in the FY 2020-21.

- GSPL has recorded Total Comprehensive Income (comprising of PAT and Other Comprehensive Income) of Rs. 1010.75 crore during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 934.48 crore in the FY 2020-21.

GSPL India Transco Limited (GITL)

- GITL has recorded total Income of Rs. 92.76 crores in the FY 2021-22. The Company has Loss after Tax of Rs. 155.56 Crores during the FY 2021-22. On account of impairment of Rs. 128.03 Crore for balance section of pipeline, the loss has widen.

GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL)

- GIGL has earned total income of Rs 248.31 Crores in the FY2021-22. The Company has Net profit of Rs. 73.44 Crores during the FY 2021-22.

GSPL, has contributed positively to the overall performance of the company during the period under review, by expanding its pipeline infrastructure in the state of Gujarat toward developing the Gas Transmission business in the entire gas value chain.

GIGL and GITL has contributed positively to the overall performance of the Company by way of achieving progress in the project of developing cross-country gas pipeline projects.

IV. LNG TERMINAL

GSPC LNG Limited (GLL) has developed LNG Receiving, Storage and Regasification Terminal at Mundra, Kutch, Gujarat with an initial capacity of 5 MMTPA.

The facilities created comprise of two LNG storage tanks of 1,60,000 cubic meters each, regasification facilities having five open rack vaporizers and LNG jetty capable of receiving the LNG vessels of sizes ranging from 75,000 m3 to 260,000 m3. The terminal also has facility for LNG truck loading.

The terminal was successfully commissioned and started operations in February, 2020. GLL declared 01.03.2020 as the start date for its commercial operations. The LNG terminal achieved capacity utilization of 34.8 % in the FY: 2020-21. During the Financial year 2021-22 the capacity utilization of the LNG terminal was ~ 20%. This was due to high spot LNG prices, increased availability of domestic gas and impact of second wave of Covid-19 pandemic.

The overall capacity utilization of the LNG terminal since inception is 27.2 %.

The LNG terminal has received 44 LNG cargoes till 31.03.2022. The entire

regasification capacity of the LNG terminal is being utilized by GSPC.

During the financial year FY 2021-22, the Company has also commenced LNG tanker truck loading operations in October, 2021. Till date 63 LNG truck filling operations have been successfully undertaken at this facility. The commencement of LNG truck loading operations shall help in the development of Small scale LNG business and expand the usage of Natural Gas/ LNG to off grid customers and provide last mile connectivity to support retail business.

V. DOWNSTREAM BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Operational Performance of Subsidiaries and Associates in Gas Distribution business.

Gujarat has been a pioneer in the City Gas Distribution (CGD) sector in India and has achieved significant success in implementing CGD project in urban and rural areas of the State. Further with the successful completion of CGD bid Round 11 and 11A, 98% of India's population and 88% of India's area would have access to CGD network.

In the downstream sector of integrated natural gas value chain, the group Companies have achieved significant milestones as follows;

- **Gujarat Gas Limited**

  Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL) being India's largest city gas distribution player with presence spread across 44 Districts in the State of Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is distributing PNG to various industrial, commercial and domestic residential customers & CNG to transport segment customers through CNG filling stations.

  Gujarat Gas Limited has been continuously growing and expanding its horizon by venturing into new geographical areas and is committed to reach every possible natural gas users across its licensed expanse of around 1,75,600 square kilometers through its ever growing pipeline network spread across 44 Districts.

  Gujarat Gas Limited has aggressively rolled out the expansion plans to develop networks to tap the unexplored CGD potential in new geographies within its operational areas. GGL now has total 27 CGD licenses and 1 pipeline license and operates in 44 districts encompassing six states and one Union territory.

  Gujarat Gas Limited is supplying natural gas to more than 17.06 Lakh residential, over 13,600 commercial and non-commercial segments incl. NDEC and over 4,300 industrial customers as on March 31, 2022

  Gujarat Gas Limited also supplies natural gas in the form of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) through 711 CNG stations catering to the automotive sector in the operational areas.

  Audited financial performance of Gujarat Gas Limited

  - Gujarat Gas has recorded Total Income of Rs. 16,879.09 crore during the FY 2021-22 as

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against Rs. 10,128.54 crore in the FY 2020-21.

- Gujarat Gas has recorded PBT of Rs. 1,713.41 crore during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 1,695.30 crore in the FY 2020-21.

- Gujarat Gas has recorded PAT for the period (before other comprehensive income) of Rs. 1,285.64 crore during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 1,268.15 crore in theFY 2020-21.

- Gujarat Gas has recorded Total Comprehensive Income (after tax) of Rs. 1,288.33 crore during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 1,270.72 crore in theFY 2020-21.

GSPC does not hold any share directly in GGL, However GSPL (i.e. its Subsidiary) holds 54.17% in Gujarat Gas Limited and GSEG (i.e. its associate) holds 0.19% in Gujarat Gas Limited.

➢ **Sabarmati Gas Limited (SGL)**

SGL has CGD operations in the districts of Gandhinagar, Mehsana and erstwhile Sabarkantha (now comprising of Sabarkantha and Aravalli) and Patan. SGL is committed for development of CGD infrastructure in all these districts as well as amongst all the segment of customers.

SGL has customer base of 2,47,345domestic customers, 369 industrial customers and 994 commercial establishments as well as 158 CNG stations in three Districts of North Gujarat as on March 31, 2022.

As a result of competitive CNG price and with expansion in its CNG retail network, Sabarmati Gas limited has been able to achieve the Average daily sales of 4,78,910 KG during the FY 2021-22 as against 3,39,316 KG during FY 2020-21.

CNG is fast gaining significant share in the sales volume of SGL and the momentum is expected to continue.

GSPC along with GSPL (i.e. its Subsidiary) holds 49.94% in Sabarmati Gas Limited.

Financial performance of Sabarmati Gas Limited (SGL)

- SGL has recorded total income of Rs. 1921.34 Crores during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 1127.03 Crores in the FY 2020-21.

- SGL has recorded PBT of Rs 464.10 crores during the FY 2021-22 against the PBT of Rs. 301.55 Crores in the FY 2020-21.

- SGL has recorded PAT of Rs. 346.55 crores during the FY 2021-22 as against the PAT of Rs. 225.01 Crores in the FY 2020-21.

In the downstream business, the Company intends to achieve accelerated growth and spread its reach to a wider customer base

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by complementing the strengths of Gujarat Gas and SGL.

GGL and SGL have contributed positively to the overall performance of the company during the period under review, by expanding its CNG and PNG network towards development of downstream business in the entire gas value chain.

CGD business is growing very rapidly and CGD companies of GSPC Group are expected to grow by leaps and bounds in the years to come.

VI. POWER GENERATION:

5.1 GPPC and GSEG have gas based power generation capacity of approx 1200 MW.

➢ **Gujarat State Energy Generation Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd. (GSEG)**

Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd. (GSEG), associate Company of GSPC, has installed capacity of 507.53MW gas based power plants comprising 156.1MW CCPP and 351.43MW CCPP and both the plants are available to the grid for generation of power. Availability of both plants have been maintained more than 80%.

Financial performance of Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited (GSEG)

- GSEG has recorded total Income of Rs. 285.88 Crores during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 742.95 Crores in the FY 2020-21.
- GSEG has recorded PBT of Rs.42.13 Crores during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 79.30 Crores in the FY 2020-21..
- GSEG has recorded PAT of Rs. 31.43 Crores during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 59.32 Crores in the FY 2020-21.

The Company holds 53.70% in GSEG of which 32.59% with voting rights.

The voting rights on incremental equity shares acquired by GSPC are restricted on account of ongoing litigation. GSPC has given undertaking to NCLT, Ahmedabad that it shall not exercise voting powers in respect of shares as are allotted to GSPC pursuant to the offer for Right Issue of shares during the pendency of the petition no. 51 of 2018 filed by KRIBHCO. The matter is still pending with NCLT.

As per the definition of Subsidiary Company under Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 requires exercise or control of more than one-half of total voting power. GSPC holds majority shares of GSEG but does not have majority voting power and hence GSEG is still an associate and not subsidiary of GSPC.

➢ **GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)**

GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC), a subsidiary of your Company, was incorporated to commission 702 MW combined

cycle power plant at Pipavav. GPPC has successfully commissioned 702 MW Power Project. During the year, **Unit-1** was operated as and when required by SLDC. Due to non-availability of affordable gas, the Plant has achieved meagre PLF (Plant Load Factor) of 2.27%. For rest of the time, the Plant has been kept in preservation mode in absence of scheduling/ requirement from SLDC/ GUVNL.

Unit-1 was kept available for operation as per SLDC instruction except for periods of gas non-availability and planned / unplanned outages.

Unit-2 was not available for generation since 20th November, 2020 as GT reached to 8748.4 FFH and GE (OEM) had only granted operational extension of GT by additional 750 FFH beyond 8000 FFH i.e. up to 8750 FFH. The Combustion Inspection (CI) of GT-2 has been completed in April, 2022 and is available for generation from 2nd May, 2022 as per GUVNL/SLDC requirements.

Financial performance of GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)

- GPPC has recorded total Income of Rs. 469.01 Crores during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 1085.60 Crores in the FY 2020-21.

- GPPC has recorded a PBT of Rs. 46.12 Crores during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 57.60 Crores inthe FY 2020-21.

- GPPC has recorded a Profit after Tax of Rs. 33.83 Crores during the FY 2021-22 as against loss of Rs. 163.21 Crores inthe FY 2020-21.

GPPC is also successfully managing a 5MW Solar Power Project at Gujarat Solar Park. During FY 2021-22, GPPC exported approx. 6.07 million units of power to the State Grid after recommissioning of Plant after fire incident on 8th July, 2020.

5.2 Alternate sources of Power Generation:

Your Company being committed to promote clean and green energy has also set up alternate sources of power generation. The Company has set up a 71.4 MW wind farm in Gujarat. GSPL (your Company's subsidiary), has also set up a 52.5 MW wind farm in Gujarat. The total wind power generation capacity of GSPC Group is 123.9 MW.

GPPC is also successfully managing a 5MW Solar Power Project at Gujarat Solar Park. During FY 2021-22, GPPC exported approx. 6.07 million units of power to the State Grid after recommissioning of Plant after fire incident on 8th July, 2020.

VII. Other Operations

6.1 IT Infrastructure

The Company has promoted GIPL (Guj Info Petro Limited) for providing IT related services. GIPL has been

appointed as total solution provider (TSP) for various government organisations.

Financial Performance of Guj Info Petro Limited (GIPL)

- GIPL has recorded total Income of Rs. 22.14 crores during the FY 2021-22 against Rs. 19.77 crores inthe FY 2020-21.

- GIPL has recorded PBT of Rs.5.24 crores during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 4.33 Crs crores in the FY 2020-21.

- GIPL has recorded PAT of Rs. 3.24 crores during the FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 4.23 crores in the FY 2020-21.

GIPL has contributed, by way of providing IT/ ITeS services including infrastructure for various government organizations including GSPC and its group Companies.

6.2 Gujarat Energy Research and Management Institute (GERMI)

Gujarat Energy Research & Management Institute (GERMI) is a Centre of Excellence in the energy sector, promoted by Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC), a Government of Gujarat Undertaking. GERMI was established with a vision to establish it as a leading one-stop institution for the entire gamut of Educational, Training and Research requirements of the Energy sector. The institute develops the talent pool for the Oil and Gas sector, conduct research and training in Petroleum sector, assists in devising techno-economically feasible solutions for various problems encountered in exploration, drilling production and transportation operations. GERMI has also established a Centre of Excellence in Energy with focus on Oil and Gas, Renewable and Environmental research.

GERMI is DSIR (Department of Scientific and Industrial research) recognized research institute engaged in the field of advance level research in Petroleum, Renewable, Thermal Energy, Climate Change and also offers training and consultancy services to the industry.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS:

Management Discussion & Analysis Report for the year under review is presented separately as **Annexure – I.**

Change in nature of Business

The Company has focused on gas trading business which has been the main source of revenue for the Company. The Company has also initiated process for optimizing it portfolio of E&P Blocks/Fields by initiating process for farming out PI in various E&P Block/Fields.

Material Change and Commitments affecting financial position between the end of Financial Year and date of Report.

No Material changes and commitments have occurred after the close of the financial year till the date of this report, which affect the financial position of the

Company other than those specifically highlighted in this report.

Significant or Material Order passed by the Regulator or Tribunal or Court.

No Significant or material orders were passed by the regulator or court or tribunals which impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

Credit Rating

Brickwork has reaffirmed the credit rating of BWR AA- (Stable) for Long Term Loans and Brickwork has reaffirmed the credit rating of BWR A1+ for Short Term Loans on 6th December, 2021.

The reason for assigning the rating by M/s Brickwork is on account of following factors

- Improvement in the financial risk profile
- Substitution of high cost debt with low cost borrowings
- Positive demand prospects for natural gas in the country
- Successfully deleveraging the debt of the company from its internal accruals.
- Improvement in the financial performance of the company.
- Strong Parentage Support along with the Strong Presence across value chain.

Deposits

During the year, the Company has not accepted any Fixed Deposits under Chapter - V of the Companies Act, 2013 from the public.

REPORT ON PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF EACH OF ITS SUBSIDARY, ASSOCIATE AND JOINT VENTURES COMPANIES

Pursuant to the Section – 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule – 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the salient features of Financial Statement of subsidiaries and associates in Form AOC-1 is attached as **Annexure – II** which forms part of this report.

Particulars of Loans, Guarantees and Investments

The Company being infrastructure Company as specified under Schedule – VI of the Companies Act, 2013, is exempted from the provision of Section – 186 except sub-section-186(1) of Companies Act, 2013 with respect to Inter-Corporate loans, guarantees and securities. However, the relevant details are furnished in the notes to financial statement, which forms part of the Annual Report.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

The Company has put in place efficient internal control systems and processes commensurate with its size and scale of operations. The Company has appointed M/s K C Mehta & Co for the financial year to carry out Internal Audit so as to ensure adherence to policies and mitigation of the operational risks. The key findings of Internal Auditor are being reviewed by the Audit Committee from time to time and appropriate action plans are prepared so as to implement the recommendations/ observations of the Internal Auditor.

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The Company uses SAP system for integration of various business processes across the organization.

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. The Company has appointed firm of chartered accountant to review the Internal Financial Controls (IFC) in line with existing Standard Operation as well as if required to develop/modify Standard Operation Practice (SOP) for some of the matters related to finance and other activities.

The Company has an Audit Committee that periodically reviews the Internal Auditor's report, suggests corrective actions in required areas and thereby helps to strengthen the controls. Internal control systems and processes put in place are commensurate with its size and scale of operations.

Further, based on the framework of Internal financial controls and systems established and maintained by the Company, work performed by the Internal, Statutory and Secretarial auditors and the reviews performed by Management and the relevant Board Committees including the Audit Committee, the Board is of the opinion that the Company's internal financial controls were adequate and effective during the FY 2021-22.

QUALITY, HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

At GSPC, adherence to high standards of Quality, Health, Safety and Environment (QHSE), is of paramount importance. The Company is committed to achieve high level of QHSE performance as an integral part of company's business performance for sustainable development, safe workplace and enrichment of quality of life of the employees, customers and community at large.

To ensure that the QHSE management system is functioning satisfactorily, the company has established effective management system and procedures and adopted auditing mechanisms and the recommendations of such audits are consistently implemented. The company has taken many initiatives during the year to achieve continual improvement, which includes comprehensive incident and 'near-miss' reporting and investigation system, establishing emergency response plans, safety and environmental audits and systematic HSE training for employees and contractors. These are periodically reviewed, audited and upgraded for continuous excellence.

The company has achieved an impressive milestone in safety statistics, incident free days for onshore operation. This clearly shows the excellence in safety standards.

Towards sustainable development of operations, GSPC has been giving importance to environmental protection as one of our primary objective in QHSE. During the reporting period GSPC has commenced green belt plantation at our onshore facilities and also encouraged plantations around our work sites including quarterly environment monitoring as per norms. Our efforts of reducing wastes and emissions are reflected through implementation of 3R principles of wastes management (Reduce, Recycle and Reuse) in our operations.

To create HSE awareness amongst employees and contractors, company organized various promotional programs like; Celebration of National Safety Day

and World Environment Day. During the year various HSE awareness sessions were also conducted for employees & contractor workers on World Environment Day, National Safety Day and in Mines Vocational Training.

During the year various onsite emergency mock drills exercise were carried out at regular interval.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

Annual Return of the Company is available at **http://www.gspcgroup.com**

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Board of Directors have developed and implemented Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company. The brief outline of the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, composition of CSR Committee of Directors, and other required disclosures related to CSR are attached herewith as **Annexure - III** as per the format prescribed under the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021.

HR INITIATIVES:

HR initiatives are summarized below:

- The Company continues to focus on initiatives which will contribute towards enhancing the capabilities of the next generation of leaders and promote the development of a high performance culture.

- The Company believes that training and development is of vital importance to create a climate for transforming the thinking where people maximize their technical skills and inner potential which can help the Company in capitalizing the emerging business opportunities through their involvement. During the year, training programs were conducted for employees.

- The Company has accomplished such objective of training and development by providing effective, cost-efficient and consistent programs and services that are reflective of the needs of the Company and our stakeholders.

Training and Development initiatives are summarized below:

✓ **During the year, the Company organized following learning activities for the employees:**

- ➢ Training on POSH during June, 2021
- ➢ Training programme conducted on 'Firefighting awareness' during September-2021.

✓ **Various Employee Engagement Activities**

- ➢ Virtual Celebration of World Environment Day-2021 with the theme "Ecosystem Restoration" on 5th June, 2021
- ➢ International Women's Day Celebration
- ➢ Virtual Celebration of National Safety Day-2022 with theme "Nurture Young Mind Develop

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Safety Culture" on 4th March, 2022

DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNELS

Appointment of Directors

Shri Pankaj Kumar IAS, Chief Secretary, was appointed as an Additional Director and Chairman on the Board of Directors of the Company w.e.f. 7th September, 2021.

Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS Additional Chief Secretary, Industries and Mines was appointed as Additional Director on the Board of Directors of the Company w.e.f. 1st July, 2021.

Shri Milind Torawane, IAS, Secretary (Economic Affairs) has been appointed as an Additional Director on the Board of the Company w.e.f. 13th September, 2021.

The shareholders at its Annual General Meeting held on 22nd October, 2021 has approved appointment of Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta IAS, Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS, Shri Milind Torawane IAS, as Director on the Board who were originally appointed as Additional Director by the Board of Director of the Company.

Shri J.P. Gupta, IAS, Principal Secretary, Finance Department has been appointed as an Additional Director on the Board of Directors of the Company w.e.f. 25th November, 2021.

Shri Raj Kumar, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Home Department holding additional charge of Industry and Mines Department has been appointed as Additional Director on the Board of Directors w.e.f. 20th July, 2022.

The appointment of Shri M. M. Srivastava, IAS (Retd.) as Director, who is liable to retire by rotation shall be placed at the ensuing Annual General Meeting for approval of shareholders. Further the appointment of Shri J.P. Gupta, IAS and Shri Raj Kumar, IAS as Director shall be placed at the ensuing Annual General Meeting for approval of shareholders.

Independent Directors

Presently the Company has Dr. Ravindra Dholakia (DIN:- 00069396) Dr. Manjula Subramaniam, IAS (Retd.) (DIN: 00085783) Prof. Yogesh Singh (DIN: 06600055) and Dr. N. Ravichandran (DIN:02065298) as Independent Directors on the Board.

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors of the Company confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

Resignation and Cessation of Directors & KMP

During the FY 2021-22 following Director has resigned from the Board of Director of the Company:

- Smt. Sunaina Tomar, IAS has resigned and has ceased to be the Director of the Company w.e.f. 14th June, 2021 consequent to her transfer from Energy & Petrochemical Department, GoG.

- Shri Pankaj Joshi, IAS has resigned and has ceased to be the Director of the Company w.e.f. 25th August, 2021 on account of his nomination as Chairman, GSPC LNG Limited

by GOG and restriction under Section – 165 of the Companies Act, to hold office as Director in more than 10 public Companies.

- Shri Anil Mukim, IAS (Retd.), has resigned and has ceased to be the Director & Chairman w.e.f. 31st August, 2021 on account of his resignation on superannuation.

- Shri Milind Torawane, IAS, Secretary (Economic Affairs) has resigned and has ceased to be the Director of the Company w.e.f. 3rd December, 2021.

- Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS (Retd.), ceased to be the Director of the Company w.e.f. 8th June, 2022 on account of his resignation consequent upon his superannuation as Additional Chief Secretary, Industries & Mines Department.

The Board of Director placed on record appreciation of services rendered by Smt. Sunaina Tomar, IAS, Shri Pankaj Joshi, IAS, Shri Milind Torawane, IAS and Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS (Retd.) as Directors of the Company and Shri Anil Mukim, IAS (Retd.) as Director and Chairman of the Company.

The company has following Key Managerial Personnel as on the end of the financial year:

- Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS, Managing Director
- Ms. Reena Desai – Company Secretary
- Shri Rajesh Sivadasan – Chief Financial Officer

Particulars of Managerial Remuneration and Employees

Your Company being Government Company is exempted from furnishing information under Section – 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 vide Ministry of Corporate Affairs notification dated 5th June, 2015.

Meeting of the Board and Committees

4 meetings of Board of Directors were held during the FY 2021-22.

Sr. No.	Date of Board Meetings
1	15th June, 2021
2	13th August, 2021
3	23rd November, 2021
4	17th February, 2022

The Company has complied with applicable Secretarial Standard.

Board Evaluation

The Companies Act, 2013 states that a formal evaluation needs to be made by the Board of its own performance and that of its committees and individual Directors. Schedule – IV of the Companies Act, 2013 states that the performance evaluation of independent Directors shall be done by the entire Board of Directors, excluding the Directors being evaluated.

The evaluation of individual Director, committees and Board as a whole has been carried out by the Board based on the criteria for evaluation adopted by the Board.

MCA has further exempted Government Companies from the provisions of evaluation by Nomination & Remuneration Committee and disclosure requirement

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related to company's policy on directors' appointment and remuneration including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and other matters provided under sub-section (3) of section 178.

Separate meeting of Independent Directors for evaluation of performance of non-Independent Directors was also held in compliance with the provision of Companies Act, 2013.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has constituted an Audit Committee in compliance with the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Audit Committee consists of following Directors:

Name of Directors	Designation
Dr. N. Ravichandran	Chairman
Shri J.P.Gupta, IAS	Member
Dr. Manjula Subramaniam, IAS (Retd.)	Member
Dr. Yogesh Singh	Member
Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS	Member

During the year, Shri J. P. Gupta, IAS has been inducted as Member of Audit Committee in place of Shri Milind Torawane, IAS who had ceased to be the Director of the Company.

The Audit Committee has recommended the financial statement for the year ended on March 31, 2022 for approval of the Board at its meeting held on 27th May, 2022.

All the recommendations made by the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board.

Detail of Audit Committee Meeting held during the F.Y. 2021-22 is as under:

Sr. No.	Date of Audit Committee Meetings
1	15th June, 2021
2	13th August, 2021
3	23rd November, 2021
4	17th February, 2022

VIGIL MECHANISM

In order to ensure that the activities of the Company and its employees are conducted in a fair and transparent manner by adoption of highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behaviour, the Board of Directors have approved Vigil Mechanism policy for Directors and employees to report genuine concerns as per the requirement of Companies Act, 2013.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Your Company being a Government Company, the Statutory Auditors are appointed by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India. Accordingly, Singhvi & Mehta, Chartered Accountants, Ahmedabad were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for the financial year 2021-22.

The Statutory Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

C&AG has given Nil comment report on the standalone and consolidated financial statement of the Company for the financial year 2021-22 which forms part of the Annual Report.

SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

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The Board of Directors have appointed M/s K. K. Patel and Associates, Practicing Company Secretary to conduct Secretarial Audit for the Financial Year 2021-22.

The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended on March 31, 2022 is annexed herewith as **Annexure – IV** to this Report.

COST AUDITORS

The Cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, are required to be maintained by the Company and that such accounts and records are made and maintained. The Board of Director has appointed M/s. N D Birla & Co. as Cost auditor for the financial year 2021-22.

The Company has filed the Cost Audit Report for the financial year 2020-21. The Cost Audit for the financial year 2021-22 is being finalized and the same shall be filed as per the requirement of Companies Act, 2013.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

To the best of their knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations obtained by them, your Directors make the following statements in terms of Section – 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013,

(i) That in the preparation of the annual accounts, for the year ended 31st March, 2022 the applicable accounting standards have been followed and no material departures have been made from the same.

(ii) That accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently and judgments and estimates are reasonable and prudent so as to give true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of Profit & Loss of the company for that period.

(iii) That proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

(iv) That the Annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

(v) That proper Internal Financial Controls were in place and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and

(vi) That systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws were in place and were adequate and operating effectively.

CONTRACTS AND ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the Financial Year, the Company has entered into contracts or arrangements with related parties, which were in the

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ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis.

The required information on transactions with related parties are provided in **Annexure V** in Form AOC-2 in accordance with Section 134(3) of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Your Directors draws attention of the members to Note - 40 to the financial statement which sets out related party disclosures.

RISK MANAGEMENT

KPMG has identified key risks associated with the business activities and has developed detailed risk management policy for the Company which defines detailed procedure for monitoring, mitigating and reporting risk on periodic basis. The Company has in place Risk Management Policy and has constituted Risk Management cell including appointment of Chief Risk Officer and Associate Risk Officer to ensure necessary compliance with respect to Risk Management Policy.

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

The Company has put in place an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirement of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. The company has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Further during the year under review, there were no cases filed pursuant to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Conservation of Energy

Your Company is in the business of exploration of oil and gas and trading of gas wherein consumption of energy is not significant. However, the Company is still taking all steps for efficient consumption of energy.

Technology Absorption

The Company has been using latest software for geological modelling and reservoirs management. This helps the Company to efficiently manage its Oil and Gas fields and Oil and Gas reserves.

The Company has not imported any technology. However, based on the technology used by the Contractors and Joint Venture partners, the Company is continuously upgrading its skills.

Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

Foreign Exchange	Rs. In crores
Earnings/inflow	701.71
Outgo	13,757.27

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The lead that GSPC has attained in hydrocarbon sector so far is indeed the end result of persistent hard work of its

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employees coupled with unstinted support from the Government of Gujarat.

The Directors convey their sincere appreciation for the valuable services rendered by employees, without whose contributions it would not have been possible for the Company to effectively address the multiple challenges being faced by the Company.

The Directors are extremely grateful for all the support given by the Government of Gujarat at all levels.

The Directors place on record their sincere thanks to the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Directorate General of Hydrocarbon, PNGRB Government of Gujarat, Natural Gas Suppliers, Customers, Joint Venture partners, Lenders, and investors for their continuous support and guidance.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

CHAIRMAN

Date: 10/10/2022
Place: Gandhinagar

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Annexure – I

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

In 2020, markets across the globe faced challenges of unparalleled magnitude owing to the pandemic leading to severe impact across economies. Global gas markets went through similar turmoil and it was only after the easing of restrictions in 2021 that the global natural gas consumption rebounded by 4.6%, more than double the decline seen in 2020[1].

The strong demand growth in 2021 was driven by the economic recovery that followed the previous year's lockdowns and by a succession of extreme weather events. However, the supplies in the gas markets did not keep pace which, combined with unexpected outages, led to tight markets and steep price increases, putting the brakes on demand growth in the second half of 2021.

Moreover, global gas prices were rising in the months before geopolitical tensions around Russia began for a variety of reasons, including diminishing hydroelectric power in Latin America because of drought, and insufficient wind in Europe to propel renewables. Thus, in 2021-22, gas prices witnessed a roller coaster ride from historic lows in 2020 to record highs in 2021 and the same posed a serious threat to energy security.

In India, though total consumption of gas of ~163 mmscmd resulted in to a growth of 6% y-o-y, LNG consumption saw a reduction owing to (a) higher LNG prices (b) uptick in domestic volumes. The 6% gas consumption growth in India can be largely attributed to the CGD sector (25.29 mmscmd in FY'21 v/s 33.22 mmscmd in FY'22)[2] which remained resilient & wherein new grid connections boosted demand. However, surging LNG prices towards the end of 2021 suppressed gas use in the power generation, refining and petrochemical sectors in particular. LNG imports were 24.1 MMT (≈87.41 MMSCMD) during FY 2021-22[3].

Asian spot LNG prices leapt from a low of 5.79 US$/mmbtu recorded for Apr 2021, to over 37.1 US$/mmbtu in Mar '22 and in early Mar'22, Asian spot LNG rates spiralled to an all-time high of over 84 US$/mmbtu.

Speaking at the 26th Conference of Parties (COP-26) in Glasgow, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that India will achieve net-zero emissions by 2070. The Government is committed to increasing the natural gas share in the country's primary energy mix from 6.5% in 2021 to 15% by 2030. BP in its Energy Outlook 2022 has worked out three scenarios which explore the possible implications of different judgements & assumptions concerning the nature of the energy transition. Under all three scenarios, India's primary energy consumption more than doubles by 2050 & Natural gas is the only fossil fuel that shows growth in levels throughout to 2050 in all scenarios[4].

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[1] IEA Gas Market Report, Q1-2022
[2] PPAC Monthly Report on Natural Gas Production, Availability and Consumption (March 2022)
[3] PPAC Data on Import of Liquefied Natural Gas updated on 29.04.2022
[4] BP Energy Outlook 2022 edition

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM
APR.25

Analysts and experts believe that use of natural gas is supported, at least for a period, by increasing demand in fast-growing emerging economies as they continue to industrialize and reduce their reliance on coal. Growth in liquefied natural gas plays a central role in increasing emerging markets' access to natural gas.

Further, as per IEA[5], in 2022 total consumption in India is projected to increase by 2%, supported by expanding infrastructure and rising domestic production. However, high and volatile LNG prices present a clear downside risk to this forecast as short-term procurement accounted for more than half of India's LNG imports in the 2015-2020 period.

Owing to ongoing geopolitical tensions surrounding Russia, the energy sector is feeling the shock & the most apparent impact is on supply concerns and uncertainty over possible future trade restrictions all of which have driven up prices and led to unprecedented levels of volatility.

Energy security is at the forefront of the minds of national and regional policymakers, investors, businesses, and consumers alike and these events have accentuated an unequivocal need by developing nations like India to strive for energy independence.

There have been some major developments in Indian gas markets in the past 2 years which is facilitating India's vision of increasing share of gas in the energy basket. Firstly, with the steady rise in domestic gas production facilitated earlier on by some offshore deep-water developments in Krishna Godavari basin and coalbed methane production in eastern part of India is further going to be enhanced by additional production from RIL R Series and MJ Fields (~12 MMSCMD), ONGC's KG DWN 98/2 Fields (~ 3- 4 MMSCMD) & other blocks like Antelopus, HOEC fields (~1 MMSCMD).

Secondly, gas volumes traded on India's first gas exchange, IGX, also saw a boost in volumes owing to prohibitively high prices on the international LNG market and availability of volumes for resale, albeit not so large, with domestic players.

Moreover, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) is undertaking few initiatives to promote usage of gas for non-traditional purposes. For increasing use of hydrogen in the energy mix, one of the initiatives by GoI is based on ***Grey Hydrogen*** or Hydrogen CNG (H-CNG), where hydrogen is blended with compressed natural gas (CNG) to the extent of 18%, for use as transportation. Further, MoPNG, along with Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers Association (SIAM), has identified 1,000 locations across India to set up liquified natural gas (LNG) outlets over the next three years, in a bid to replace diesel and petrol with cleaner fuel in long-haul vehicles and to achieve the target of a 15% share for natural gas in India's total energy mix by 2030.

GSPC Group has also been actively involved in supplying LNG by trucks thereby playing a key role in promoting LNG as a transportation fuel and also addressing environmental challenges.

It is strongly believed that all such initiatives along with growth in development of trunk

[5] IEA Gas Market Report, Q2-2022

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORP. LTD. GSPC KOR.

pipeline networks, CGD networks & LNG import infrastructure shall lead to growth in gas demand in India and shall help the Government achieve its vision of increasing the share of gas in energy basket.

GSPL, GSPC Group's trunk transmission pipeline company, was awarded the "Natural Gas Pipeline Transportation – Company of the Year" by Federation of Indian Petroleum Industry in November 2021. GSPL plans to develop its pipeline network across the length and breadth of Gujarat and envisages to connect to all upcoming demand centres and supply sources, including underdevelopment LNG receiving terminals.

One of GSPC's group company, GSPL India Gasnet Ltd. (GIGL), achieved the rare feat of implementing India's largest bid out pipeline in spite of the many hurdles it faced, including gas availability, ROU issues and almost two years affected by the pandemic. In March 2022, GIGL successfully commissioned Section I, II, III, IV & VI of MBPL Phase II, which is an aggregate of 746 kms and by March 31, 2022 GIGL achieved a cumulative progress of 97.1% on its MBPL Phase II project. MBPL is a very critical project for GSPC Group as it will connect to demand centres in North and Northwestern region and gas from existing and upcoming LNG receiving terminals in Gujarat shall be in a position to reach these customers.

Gujarat Gas Limited & other GSPC Group CGDs have rolled out the expansion plans to develop networks to tap the unexplored CGD potential in new geographies within their operational areas.

E&P business: Producing Assets

Oil and gas production volumes, which depend on the yield from the company's producing fields, have impact on the Company's results of operations. Currently, all of our producing fields are within the Cambay basin, where company holds participating interests in 14 producing PSC including 01 producing PSC in KG basin. The volume of production from oil and gas fields generally declines as reserves are depleted with ongoing production.

The company's future production will significantly dependent upon success in finding and developing new reserves in a timely and cost effective manner.

Financial Performance and Going Concern

The Company has recorded Profit before Depreciation Interest and Tax (Operational Profit) of 1,829.02 Crore during the FY 2021-22 as compared to Rs. 1,347.52 Crore in FY 2020-21.

Forward Looking Statements:

All the statements that address expectations or projections about the future, including but not limited to statements about the company's strategy for growth, product development, market position, expectations and financial results are forward looking statements. Since these are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future event, the company cannot guarantee that these assumptions and expectations are accurate or will be realized. The Company's actual results performance or achievements could thus differ from those

projected in any forward looking statements. The Company assumes no responsibility to publicly amend modify or revise any such statements on the basis of subsequent developments, information or events.

Chairman

Date :- 30.05.2022
Place :- Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

Annexure II

AOC - 1 Statement Pursuant to Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Company's interest in the subsidiary companies (Figures in crores)

Sr. No	Name of Subsidiary Company	Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL)	GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL)*	GSPL India Transco Limited (GITL)*	GSPC ENERGY LIMITED	GSPC OFFSHORE LIMITED	GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)	GSPC (JPDA) Limited	Guj Info Petro Limited (GIPL)	Gujarat Gas Limited
1	The date since when subsidary was acquired**/Subsidary since incorporation date#	23.12.1998	13.10.2011	13.10.2011	18.12.2015	23.09.2015	22.02.2006	13.10.2006	15.01.2001	15.05.2015**
2	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	31-03-2022	31-03-2022	31-03-2022	31-03-2022		31-03-2022	31-03-2022	31-03-2022	31-03-2022
3	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
4	Share capital	564.21	1,882.02	60.00	0.05	0.05	861.84	117.14	0.05	127.69
5	Reserves & surplus	7,878.70	32.43	(255.99)	1.11	(0.38)	(43.15)	(114.65)	59.35	5,461.62
6	Total assets	9,339.96	5,823.29	1,164.51	8.70	0.00	1,791.87	2.61	70.36	9,555.28
7	Total Liabilities	897.05	3,898.84	813.50	7.55	0.33	973.18	0.12	10.96	3,955.96
8	Investments	5,173.69								
9	Turnover	2,020.02	228.47	84.90	198.99	-	468.30	-	19.75	16,797.35
10	Profit before taxation	1,315.57	97.87	(168.95)	0.22	0.33	46.14	(0.14)	4.31	1,716.10
11	Provision for taxation	304.82	24.44	(13.44)	0.05	-	12.31	-	1.09	427.77
12	Profit after taxation	1,010.75	73.44	(155.51)	0.17	0.33	33.83	(0.14)	3.22	1,288.33
13	Proposed Dividend (%)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00%
14	% of Ownership (Extent of shareholding)	GSPC holds 37.63%	GSPC holds 19.57%	GSPC holds 19.57%	GSPC holds 100%	GSPC holds 100%	GSPC holds 97.47%	GSPC holds 100%	GSPC holds 60.24%	GSPC holds 20.36%

All Companies other then Gujarat Gas Limited are subsidaries from the date of its incorporation as mentioned in Sr. No. 1 above

Name of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations - GPSC Offshore Limited

GIGL & GITL are subsidary of GSPL which is subsidary of GSPC and hence they are subsidary to GSPC. GSPC Does not hold any shares in GIGL & GITL directly.

**GSPC Distribution Network Limited is now Known as Gujarat Gas Limited after approval of merger of GSPC Gas Company Limited, Gujarat Gas Company Limited, Gujarat Gas Financial Services Limited and Gujarat Gas Trading Company Limited into GSPC Distribution Network Limited in 2015. Fresh Certificate of incorporation was issued by MCA on 15th May, 2015. Gujarat Gas Limited is subsidary of GSPL which is subsidary of GSPC and hence Gujarat Gas Limited is subsidary of GSPC. GSPC Does not hold any shares in GGL directly*

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC SANDHINAGAR

Date 30-05-2022
Place Gandhinagar

Pankaj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN 00297020

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Sanjeev Kumar, IAS
Managing Director
DIN 08000655

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

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AOC – 1 Statement Pursuant to Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Company's interest in the Associate Companies

(Figures in crores except for no. of shares)

Sr. No.	Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited (GSEG)	Sabarmati Gas Limited (SGL)	Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited (Alcock)***
1	Date on which the Associate or JV was associated or acquired/Associate since incorporation date#	30.12.1998	06.06.2006	05.09.1994
2	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-20
3	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end			
	No. of Shares held	27,23,97,426	44,94,330	1,15,00,000
	Amount of Investment	278.69	55.10	11.50
	Extent of Holding in %	53.7%*	22.47%**	22.55%
4	Description of how there is significant influence	Control of more than twenty per cent of total share capital*	Control of more than twenty per cent of total share capital**	Control of more than twenty per cent of total share capital
5	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	363.96	251.66	(128.00)
7	Profit / Loss for the year			
	Considered in Consolidation	14.17	173.48	-
	Not Considered in Consolidation			

#GSEG, SGL and Alcock are associate since their incorporation date as mentioned above.

**The Company holds 53.70% in GSEG of which 32.59% with voting rights. The voting rights on incremental equity shares acquired by GSPC are restricted on account of ongoing litigation. GSPC has given undertaking to NCLT, Ahmedabad that it shall not exercise voting powers in respect of shares as are allotted to GSPC pursuant to the offer for Right Issue of shares during the pendency of the petition no. 51 of 2018 filed by KRIBHCO. The matter is still pending with NCLT.*

***GSPC along with GSPL (Subsidary of GSPC) holds 49.94% of equity stake in Sabarmati Gas Limited*

****Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited is under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process*

Pankaj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN 00267528

Sanjeev Kumar, IAS
Managing Director
DIN 03600655

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date 30-05-2022
Place Gandhinagar

ANNEXURE – III

ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-22 TO BE INCLUDED IN THE BOARD'S REPORT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR COMMENCING ON OR AFTER 1ST DAY OF APRIL, 2020

1. **Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company.**

The Board of Directors have developed and implemented the CSR Policy in line with the requirement of the CSR provisions under the Companies Act, 2013. The CSR Policy of the Company includes guiding principles for selection, implementation and monitoring of activities as well as formulation of the annual action plan.

The objective of the CSR Policy is to contribute positively towards sustainable and inclusive growth of the society with focus on India's most pressing development challenges as highlighted under schedule - VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and as amended from time to time.

In accordance with such CSR policy, the Company has from time to time made significant efforts by undertaking various CSR activities towards Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care, environmental and social upliftment of communities in and around the areas of operations with the major focus on community development, infrastructure, literacy enhancement, education aids and healthcare.

The Company undertakes the Corporate Social responsibility as a genuine expression of goodwill and gratitude towards society.

2. **Composition of CSR Committee:**

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year*	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Shri Anil Mukim, IAS (upto 31.08.2021)	Chairman	1	1
2	Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS (w.e.f. 07.09.2021)	Chairman	1	1
3	Smt Sunaina Tomar, IAS (upto 14.06.2021)	Member	0	0
4	Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS (w.e.f. 01.07.2021)	Member	1	0
5	Dr. N. Ravichandran	Member	2	2
6	Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS	Member	2	2

*No of Meeting held during their tenure as Chairman/Member of CSR Committee.

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

The contents of the CSR policy of GSPC are displayed on website of GSPC:

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM GSPC

http://gspcgroup.com/documents/pagecontent/Corporate-Social-Responsibility-Policy-GSPC.pdf

4. **Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report).**
N.A

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

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

6. **Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5). : Rs. 4,110,103,087.03**

7. (a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) : **Rs. 82,202,061.74**

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

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

(d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c). **82,202,061.74**

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

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).		
	Amount.	Date of transfer.	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of transfer.
5,70,54,312	4,36,27,688	26-04-2022	NA	NA	NA

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Sl. No.	Name of the Project.	Item from the list	Local area	Location of the project.	Project	Amount allocated for the	Amount spent in the current	Amount transferred to Unspent	Mode of Imple	Mode of Implementation - Through

		of activities in Schedule VII to the Act.	(Yes/ No).	State.	District.	duration.	project (in Rs.	financial Year (in Rs.).	CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in Rs.).	mentation - Direct (Yes/ No).	Implementing Agency	
											Name	CSR Registration number.
1	Fire Fighting Robot	Sr. No. i: Promoting health care including preventive health care Sr. No. xii: Disaster Management	No except Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Vadodara, Surat & Ahmedabad	5 months	43982000	43982000	-	No	Gujarat CSR authority	CSR00002979
2	Mini Sanitary Pad Production Plant Narmada & Dahod	Sr. No. i: Promoting health care, Sr. No. ii: providing vocational skill to the women Sr. No. iii: empowering women	No	Gujarat	Narmada & Dahod	31 months	20000000	-	20000000	No	Gujarat CSR authority	CSR00002979
3	Ambulance at PHC(Public	Sr. No. i: Promoting	No	Gujarat	Narmada & Dahod	5 months	6400000	6400000	-	No	Gujarat CSR authority	CSR00002979

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

	Health Centre)	health care										
4	Vocational Skill Training for Tourist Guide Profession	Sr. No. ii: Promoting Education/vocational training	No	Gujarat	Narmada	19 Months	5000000	1872312	3127688	No	Gujarat CSR authority	CSR00002979
5	Aadhar Enrollment/Biometeric Kits	Sr. No. i: Rural Development, Reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups	Yes	Gujarat	Multiple Districts of Gujarat	3 years	15500000	-	15500000	No	Gujarat CSR authority	CSR00002979
6	Renovation of Auditorium at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad (along with others companies)	Sr. No. ii: Promoting education, including special education	No	Telangana	Shivarampali, Hyderabad	22 months	5000000	-	5000000	No	Social Welfare Trust	CSR00010597
Total							95882000	52254312	43627688			

GSPC

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act.	Local area (Yes / No).	Location of the project.		Amount spent for the project (in Rs.).	Mode of implementation - Direct (Yes/No).	Mode of implementation - Through implementing agency.	
				State.	District.			Name.	CSR registration number.
1	Oxygen Plants (along with others companies)	Sr. No. i: Promoting healthcare	No	Gujarat	Chotta Udaipur & Chotila	4800000	No	Gujarat CSR authority	CSR00002979
					Total	4800000			

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads - Nil
(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: - NA
(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e) :- Rs. 5,70,54,312 (Excluding Rs. 4,36,27,688 transferred to unspent CSR Account)
(g) Excess amount for set off, if any

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in Rs. crores)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit/(Loss) of the company as per section 135(5)	82,202,061.74
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	5,70,54,312*
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	NA
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	NA
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	NA*

Note :- Excluding Rs. 4,36,27,688 transferred to unspent CSR Account. The incremental amount of fund transferred over and above the minimum CSR obligation shall be available for set-off as and when utilized.

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

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year.	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs.).	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any.			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in Rs.)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in Rs).	Date of transfer.	

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC

1.	2020-21	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2.	2019-20	N.A	10 crores	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
3.	2018-19	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total						

- *The new provision of Section -135(5) and Section – 135(6) requiring transfer of funds were notified on 22nd January, 2021 and hence the same was not applicable for the financial year 2018-19 and 2019-20 and further the Company was not required to undertake CSR in financial year 2020-21.*

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s): - **N.A**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sl. No.	Project ID.	Name of the Project.	Financial Year in which the project was commenced.	Project duration.	Total amount allocated for the project (in Rs.).	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs).	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Status of the project - Completed /Ongoing.
N.A								

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year – **N.A**

(Asset-wise details).

(a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s).
(b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.
(c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.
(d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5).

N.A.

Managing Director **Chairman**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

ANNEXURE -IV

+91-98250 232C

Kiran Kumar Patel FCS, IP, RV (SFA)
Insolvency Professional & Registered Valuer (SFA) (IBBI)

K K PATEL & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

508, 5th Floor, Skyline Building, Sector-11, Gandhinagar - 382 011. Ph.: (O) 079-35612644, Email : cskiranpatel@gmail.com

SECRETARIALAUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2022

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

To,
The Members,
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited
GSPC Bhawan, Behind Udyog Bhawan,
Sector-11, Gandhinagar-382011

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited**.

The secretarial audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

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

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;

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

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder.

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(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings of the Company.

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act').

(a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 was not applicable to the Company being holding Company of Listed Subsidiary Companies.

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 is not applicable to the Company;

(d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 is not applicable to the Company.

(e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008, to the extent applicable to the Company;

(f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 and dealing with client to the extent applicable to the Company.

(g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 is not applicable to the Company; and

(h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998 is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) I further report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test-check basis, the Company has complied with the following sector specific laws applicable specifically to the Company:

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(i) The Petroleum Act, 1934 and rules made thereunder
(ii) The Oilfield (Regulation& Development) Act, 1948 and its rules.
(iii) Oil Mines Regulation, 2017
(iv) Environment Protection Act, 1986

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

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

(ii) The Company being an unlisted Company the provisions relating to SEBI (Listing Obligation and disclosure requirement) Regulations, 2015 is not applicable.

During the period under review, the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc.

We further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors as on 31.03.2022. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were generally sent at least seven days in advance, and in case of shorter notice required compliance as per Companies Act, 2013 has been ensured.

Generally, all decisions at Board Meeting and Committee Meetings are carried out unanimously as recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors and Committee of the Board as the case may be.

We further report that

There are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

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C.P. 6352
FCS. 6384

We further report that

During the audit period, the Company has taken the following major decision which requires reporting under Companies Act, 2013.

1. During the year, the Company GSPC Offshore Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company has filed an application with Registrar of Companies, Ahmedabad (i.e. MCA) for striking-off of its name from the Registrar of Companies.

For K. K. Patel & Associates

K. K. PATEL & ASSOCIATES • COMPANY SECRETARIES • C.P. 6352 FCS. 6384

(Kiran Kumar Patel)
FCS No. 6384, CP No. 6352
UDIN: F006384D000430027

Date: 30.05.2022
Place: Gandhinagar

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

+91-98250 23

Kiran Kumar Patel FCS, IP, RV (SFA)
Insolvency Professional & Registered Valuer (SFA) (IBBI)

K K PATEL & ASSOCIATI
Company Secretaries

508, 5th Floor, Skyline Building, Sector-11, Gandhinagar - 382 011. Ph.: (O) 079-35612644, Email : cskiranpatel@gmail.cor

'Annexure A'

To,
The Members,
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited
GSPC Bhwan, Behind UdyogBhawan,
Sector-11, Gandhinagar-382011

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

1. *Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.*

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

3. *We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial Statements, financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.*

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

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

For K. K. Patel & Associates

K. K. PATEL & ASSOCIATES • COMPANY SECRETARIES • C.P. 6352 FCS. 6384

(Kiran Kumar Patel)
FCS No. 6384, CP No. 6352

Date: 30.05.2022
Place: Gandhinagar

ANNEXURE - V

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

FORM NO. AOC.2

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

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto

Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis for the financial year 2021-2022

Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/ arrangements/transactions	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Justification for entering into such Contracts/ Arrangements/ Transactions	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any	Date of passing shareholders resolution under first proviso of Section - 188
N.A.							

Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis for the financial year 2021-2022

Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
Gujarat Gas Limited - Subsidiary	Sale of Natural Gas	Ongoing/Regular	Rs. 11,982.77 crs	Not Applicable	Nil

* All the Transactions are in the ordinary course of business and have been entered on Arm's Length Principle

Chairman

Date :- 30.05.2022
Place :- Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED GANDHINAGAR GSPC

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The preparation of standalone financial statements of **Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited** for the year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the Management of the Company. The Statutory Auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139 (5) of the Act are responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under Section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under Section 143 (10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Revised Audit Report dated 3 August 2022 which supersedes their earlier Audit Report dated 30 May 2022.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the standalone financial statements of **Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited** for the year ended 31 March 2022 under Section 143 (6)(a) of the Act. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the Statutory Auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the Statutory Auditors and Company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

In view of the revisions made in the statutory auditor's report, to give effect to some of my audit observations raised during supplementary audit, I have no further comments to offer upon or supplement to the statutory auditor's report under Section 143(6)(b) of the Act.

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

26/9/22

(H. K. Dharmadarshi)
Principal Accountant General (Audit-II), Gujarat

Place: Ahmedabad
Date:

SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL: (O) 48915933 (R) 27912111 (M)-93-282-55933

REVISED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF
GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
GANDHINAGAR (GUJARAT)

Revised Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Principal Accountant General (Audit-II), Gujarat has carried out supplementary audit of Standalone Ind AS financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited ('the Company') pursuant to provisions of Section 143(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, the local audit party AMG-III/FP-IX has issued audit observations (reference No. #8 OBS 354566) to the Company. Considering the observations we hereby issue a revised Independent Auditor's Report on Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company replacing our Independent Auditor's Report dated 30th May, 2022.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited ('the Company') which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Ind AS and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and profit, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date

Basis for Opinion

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

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sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements

Emphasis of matter

a) Para (q) Accounting for oil and gas joint operations of Note No. 1 Significant Accounting Policies, which describes that the financial statements of the joint operations (unincorporated joint ventures) prepared in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the respective Production Sharing Contracts or Joint Operating Agreement of the joint operations (unincorporated joint ventures). In view of the same, certain adjustments/disclosures required under the mandatory Indian Accounting Standards and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 have been made in the standalone Ind AS financial statements to the extent information available with the Company as on the date.

b) Note No. 33 to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements regarding impairment aggregating to Rs. 299.10 Crore on E&P Fields (comprising impairment on one field CB ONN 2004/2 classified as held for sale amounting to Rs. 44.75 Crore , impairment on one Capital Work in Progress field MB OSN 2005/1 fully impaired for Rs. 97.48 Crore, additional impairment on other E&P fields amounting to Rs. 182.23 Crore adjusted with the gain on sale of E&P fields amounting to Rs. 25.36 Crore), reversal of impairment earlier provided on E&P fields amounting to Rs. 49.85 Crore, impairment of non-moving capital inventory of Rs. 1.35 Crore, shown as exceptional items.

c) Note no. 35 to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements regarding non provisioning of disputed Income Tax demands/ claims by the Income Tax Authority amounting to Rs. 1714.11 Crore, on account of joint arrangements Rs. 556.11 Crore, Indirect taxes Rs. 0.77 Crore and other contingent liabilities Rs. 162.31 Crore and disclosed by way of a note as contingent liability as the matter is disputed.

d) Note No. 35 to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements regarding reasonable uncertainty for an amount receivable on account of adjustment of advanced floor consideration received towards Other Six Discoveries amounting to Rs. 1,265 Crores (USD 200 Million) and subsequently to be adjusted towards final consideration receivable as per Field Development Plan (FDP) prepared by ONGC for submission to DGH.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information and other information in the Company's annual report, but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to

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read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone Ind AS 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 Standalone 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 financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including 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 maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS 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 are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but isnot a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.

However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances,

we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

a) We have placed reliance on technical/commercial evaluation by the management in respect of categorization of wells as exploratory, development and producing, allocation of costs incurred on them, treatment of capitalization, depletion of producing properties on the basis of the proved hydrocarbon reserves, impairment, liability for decommissioning, liability for NELP and nominated blocks for underperformance against agreed minimum work programme and liability for abandonment costs.

b) The standalone Ind AS financial statements include the Company's share of:

(i) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 1097.81 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 5.52 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. 48.61 Crore and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 22.18 Crore in respect of Seven (7) Producing Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), which have been incorporated on the basis of accounts audited by other auditors.

(ii) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 3335.72 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 183.35 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. 60.13 Crore and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 41.43 Crore in respect of Five (5) Producing Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), which has been incorporated on the basis of unaudited financial information approved by the management and made available to us, in the absence of audited accounts.

(iii) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 124.45 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 1.81 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. Nil and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 0.12 Crore in respect of Six (6) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures) under exploration and development phase or proposed to be surrendered, which have been incorporated on the basis of accounts audited by other auditors.

(iv) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 353.65 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 15.82 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. NIL and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 0.55 Crore in respect of Thirteen (13) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), under exploration and development phase or proposed to be surrendered, which have been incorporated on the basis of unaudited financial information approved by the management made available to us, in the absence of audited accounts.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

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SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required under section 143(5) of the Act and in accordance with the directions and sub directions issued by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, under section 143(5) of the Act, we have complied with all the directions issued and our comments thereon is as per Annexure "C" to this report.
3. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit 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 comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
e) In view of Notification No. G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 05th June,2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, New Delhi provisions of Section 164 (2) of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
f) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Control over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure "B".
g) In view of Notification No. G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 05th June,2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, New Delhi provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

h) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

1) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements — Refer Note 35 to the Ind AS financial statements.

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CA

SINGHVI & MEHTA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL: (O) 43915933 (R) 27912111 (M)-93-282-55933

2) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

3) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

4) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

(ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(iii) Based on such audit procedures that we have 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) contain any material mis-statement.

5) No dividend declared or paid during the year by the Company in compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

Shilpa

(SHILPA SINGHVI)
PARTNER
M. NO. 144679
UDIN:22144679AOEWKU9249

PLACE: GANDHINAGAR
DATED: 03RD AUGUST, 2022

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SINGHVI & MEHTA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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The annexure "A" referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirements' of our draft report of even date to the standalone financial statements **of GUJRAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD.** for the year ended 31st March, 2022, we report that:

1. Maintaining records of Property, Plant, Equipment and intangible assets

(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property Plant and Equipment.

(B) Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;

(b) The Property Plant and Equipment were physically verified during the year by the management as per the cycle of physical verification fixed there for. The discrepancies noticed on such verification were not material, however they have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company except following:-

Sr. No.	Description of Property	Gross Carrying Value as on 31.03.2022 (Rs. in Crore)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held –indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in name of company . Also indicate if in dispute.
1.	Freehold Land	0.66	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Held for the purpose of Joint Venture Operations
2.	Freehold Land	0.22	Usage letter from	No	Only usage letter	Only usage letter from GUDA is available, other

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			GUDA, Gandhinagar in the name of GSPC		from GUDA is available, other title deeds and related documents are not made available to us,	title deeds and related documents are not made available to us.
3.	Building	5.00	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Held for the purpose of Joint Venture Operations
4.	Building	0.34	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record
	Total	6.22				

(e) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(f) There is no **proceedings** have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any **benami property** under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

2 . Physical Verification of Inventories

(a) Physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate; there is no discrepancy of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory noticed.

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(b) Company has been, sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five Crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets during the year and quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

3. Loans and advances given, investments made and guarantee given

During the year the Company has not provided any guarantee or security secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. During the year the company has made investments in its subsidiaries, or granted loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

a) The company has provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans or provided security to any other entity [not applicable to companies whose principal business is to give loans], if so, indicate

(A) the aggregate amount during the year is NIL, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans or advances and guarantees or security to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates is NIL;

(B) the aggregate amount during the year to its employees aggregating to Rs. 3.33 Crore, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans or advances aggregating to Rs. 5.51 Crore to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates;

b) The investments made of Rs. 2.45 Crore in it's subsidiary Co. GSPC (JPDA) Limited and Loans and advances to Employees of Rs. 3.33 Crore and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans are not prejudicial to the company's interest;

c) in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular;

d) There is no amount overdue as on 31st March, 2022.

e) No loan or advance in the nature of loan granted which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties;

f) The company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

4. Compliance of Section 185 & 186

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans, investments , guarantees and security.

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SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL: (O) 48915933 (R) 27912111 (M)-93-282-55933

5. Acceptance of deposits

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits or there is no deemed deposits, within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal.

6. Cost Record

We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules 2014 as amended prescribed by the Central Government under section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained.

7. Statutory dues

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax , provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities. There are no such arrears as at 31st March, 2022 for a period more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us following statutory dues referred to in clause (a) above have not been deposited on account of dispute as on 31st March, 2022:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount under dispute and not yet deposited as on 31.03.2022 (Rs. in Crore)	Period to which the amount relates (Financial Year)	Forum where the dispute is pending	Remarks
Income Tax Act,1961	Income Tax Including interest and penalty as applicable.	1.62	1996-1997	High Court	
		8.70	1997-1998		
		16.81	1998-1999		
		1.18I	2003-2004		
		0.63	2006-2007		
		1.75	2008-2009		
Income Tax	Income Tax Including interest	32.39	2000-2001	Income Tax Appellate	

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Act,1961	and penalty as applicable	79.10	2001-2002	Tribunal	
		163.11	2002-2003		
		160.66	2003-2004		
		242.15	2004-2005		
		183.08	2005-2006		
		171.66	2006-2007		
		301.84	2007-2008		
		332.81	2008-2009		
		204.85	2009-2010		
		263.24	2010-2011		
		337.33	2011-2012		
		419.76	2012-2013		
		288.81	2013-2014		
		100.73	2014-2015		
		174.35	2015-2016		
Income Tax Act,1961	Income Tax Including interest and penalty as applicable	1.24	2004-2005	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	
		0.11	2007-2008		
Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty Including interest and penalty as applicable	4.04	2014-2015	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	
Finance Act, 1994 (Service Tax)	Service Tax Including interest and penalty as applicable	0.16	2020-2021	Commissioner of Service Tax (Appeals)	

8. Disclosure of transactions not recorded in the books

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us there is no such transaction not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered of disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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9. Default in repayment of loans or other borrowings

(a) According to explanations given to us Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or payment of interest to any lender.

(b) According to explanations given to us the company has not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to explanations given to us term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) According to explanations given to us funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes.

(e) According to explanations given to us during the year the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) According to explanations given to us the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

10. Moneys raised by IPO, FPO& preferential allotment/ private placement of shares or convertible debentures

(a) During the year, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) therefore clause 3(x) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year therefore clause 3(x) (b) of the Order is not applicable.

11. Fraud reporting

(a) As per the information and according to the explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) As per the information and according to the explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;

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(c) As represented by the management there are no whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company.

12. Compliances by Nidhi Company

The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Consequently, requirements of clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

13. Compliance with section 177 and 188

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

14. Internal Audit System

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us

(a) The company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business;

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the company issued till date, for the period under audit.

15. Non-cash transactions with directors

According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

16. Registration with Reserve Bank of India

(a) In our opinion, considering the nature of operations of the Company at present, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(b) In our opinion, considering the nature of operations of the Company it has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;

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(c) In our opinion, considering the nature of operations of the Company the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India,

(d) In our opinion, considering the nature of operations of the Company, Group dores not have Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group..

17. Cash losses

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

18. Resignation ofthe statutory auditors during the year

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us there has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.

19. Capability of company of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balancesheet

On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

20. Transfer of amount remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of section 135to Fund specified in Schedule VII

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have projects other than ongoing projects, where unspent amount is to be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act.

(b) There is an amount of Rs. 4.36 Crore remaining unspent under section (5) of section 135 of Companies Act, pursuant to ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance with provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of the Companies Act.

SINGHVI & MEHTA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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21. Reasons to be stated for unfavourable or qualified answer

As the Company has presented its standalone Ind AS financial statements including Joint venture fields and there is no unfavourable or qualified opinion given by any of the auditor of Producing as well as non producing Joint venture fields.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

Shilpa

(SHILPA SINGHVI)
PARTNER
M. NO. 144679
UDIN: 22144679AOEWKU9249

PLACE: GANDHINAGAR
DATED: 03RD AUGUST, 2022

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(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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 **GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS 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. 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 standalone Ind As financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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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 Standalone Ind AS 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 Standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

(SHILPA SINGHVI)
PARTNER
M. NO. 144679
UDIN: 22144679AOEWKU9249

PLACE: GANDHINAGAR
DATED: 03RD AUGUST, 2022

SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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"ANNEXURE – C" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure as referred to in Independent Auditor's Report of even date, on the standalone Ind AS financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the period ended 31st March, 2022.

a) Report on Directions under Section 143(5) of Companies Act 2013:

1. Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with financial implications, if any, may be stated.

Reply: The Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT System i.e. SAP. All the financial transactions are integrated in SAP system. Therefore there are no financial implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts during the period under audit.

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?

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there is no restructuring of an existing loans or waiver/ write off of debts/ loans/ interest etc. made by lender to the Company due to the Company's inability to repay the loan.

3. Whether funds (grants/subsidy) received / receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for / utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us, no fund (grants/subsidy) has been received/ receivable by the Company for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its Agencies during the period under audit.

b) Sector Specific Sub-directions under Section 143 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013:

Power Sector

Generation

1. In the cases of Thermal power projects, compliance of the various pollution control Acts and the impact thereof including utilization and disposal of ash and the policy of the Company in this regard, may be checked and commented upon.

Reply: Not Applicable.

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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2. Has the Company entered into revenue sharing agreements with private parties for extraction of coal at pitheads and it adequately protects the financial interest of the Company?

Reply: Not Applicable.

3. Does the Company have a proper system for reconciliation of quantity/quality of coal ordered and received and whether grade of coal/moisture and demurrage etc., are properly recorded in the books of accounts?

Reply: Not Applicable.

4. How much share of free power was due to the State Government and whether the same was calculated as per the agreed terms and depicted in the accounts as per accepted accounting norms?

Reply: NIL.

5. In the case of Hydroelectric Projects, the water discharge is as per policy/guidelines issued by the State Government to maintain biodiversity. For not maintaining it penalty paid/payable may be reported.

Reply: Not Applicable.

Trading

1. Whether the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of its sales activity and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts?

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records in respect of recovery of dues from customers, the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of sales activity and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts.

2. Whether the Company has an effective system for physical verification, valuation of stock, treatment of non- moving items and accounting the effect of shortage/excess noticed during the physical verification.

Reply: In our opinion and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an effective system in relation to physical verification of inventories, valuation of stock, treatment of

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non- moving items and accounting the effect of shortage/excess noticed during the physical verification.

3. The effectiveness of the system followed in recovery of dues in respect of sales activities may be examined and reported.

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records in respect of recovery of dues from customers, the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of sales activity. The Company periodically prepares debtors outstanding and ageing reports and follow-ups with outstanding debtors, if any for recovery of dues in respect of sales activities. The Company has also adequate amount of security against debtors in the form of Bank guarantee or Security Deposits except some debtors (considered doubtful) which are outstanding beyond 6 months and no security is available for which provision has been made during the respective previous years including period under audit as per Debtors Policy of the Company.

Service Sector

1. Whether the Company's pricing policy absorbs all fixed and variable cost of production and the overheads allocated at the time of fixation of price?

Reply: Yes, Company's pricing policy for the services provided absorb fixed as well as variable costs including allocated overhead.

2. Whether the company recovers commission for work executed on behalf of Government/ other organizations that is properly recorded in the books of accounts? Whether the Company has an efficient system for billing and collection of revenue.

Reply: The Company does not recover any commission for work executed on behalf of the government/other organizations therefore the sub-direction is not applicable.

3. Whether the Company regularly monitors timely receipt of subsidy from Government and it is properly accounted for?

Reply: The Company does not receive any subsidy from the Government therefore the sub-direction is not applicable.

4. Whether interest earned on parking of funds received for specific projects from Government was properly accounted for?

Reply: The Company does not receive funds for specific projects from Government therefore the sub-direction is not applicable.

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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SINGHVI & MEHTA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL: (O) 43915933 (R) 27912111 (M)-93-282-55933

5. Whether the Company has entered in to memorandum of understanding with its Administrative Ministry, if so, whether the impact thereof has been properly dealt with in the financial statements

Reply: The Company has not entered in to memorandum of understanding with its administrative Ministry therefore the sub direction is not applicable.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

Sshilpa

(SHILPA SINGHVI)
PARTNER
M. NO.144679
UDIN: 22144679AOEWKU9249

PLACE: GANDHINAGAR
DATED: 03RD AUGUST, 2022

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	894.07	850.52
Capital work-in-progress	3	73.79	185.90
Investment property	4	1.09	1.13
Other intangible assets	5	1.03	1.20
Intangible assets under development	6	110.84	186.68
Financial assets			
Investment in subsidiary, associate & joint venture	7	3,928.24	3,928.24
Other investments	8	67.53	72.94
Loans	9	4.33	5.44
Other financial assets	10	69.65	68.72
Non current tax assets (Net)	11	132.55	123.53
Other non financial assets	12	145.58	168.36
Total Non-Current Assets		5,428.70	5,592.66
Current Assets			
Inventories	13	357.75	292.30
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	14	1,671.71	870.99
Cash and cash equivalents	15	72.97	184.43
Other bank balances	15	656.81	309.72
Loans	9	43.45	39.63
Other financial assets	10	667.94	633.25
Other non financial assets	12	651.99	216.98
Total Current Assets		4,122.62	2,547.30
Non current assets held for sale	16	22.50	224.75
TOTAL ASSETS		9,573.82	8,364.71
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	1,075.65	1,075.65
Other equity	18	1,873.55	694.69
Total Equity		2,949.20	1,770.34
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19	3,630.10	4,144.75
Other financial liabilities	20	8.55	8.55
Provisions	21	78.72	73.89
Deferred revenue/ contract liabilities	22	-	0.24
Total Non-Current Liabilities		3,717.37	4,227.43

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GANDHINAGAR GSPC

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

GSPC

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19	774.58	667.31
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	24	1.97	0.63
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	24	1,517.47	1,115.18
Other financial liabilities	20	315.21	320.26
Other non financial liabilities	23	291.22	209.46
Deferred revenue/ contract liabilities	22	-	0.12
Provisions	21	1.05	1.41
Total Current Liabilities		2,901.50	2,314.37
Liabilities associated with non current assets held for sale	16	5.75	52.57
Total Liabilities		6,624.62	6,594.37
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		9,573.82	8,364.71
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Shilpa Singhvi
Partner
Membership No. 144679

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

Pankaj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN : 00267528

Sanjeev Kumar, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 03600655

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

GSPC

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	25	24,364.97	13,579.76
Other income	26	194.82	211.43
TOTAL INCOME (A)		**24,559.79**	**13,791.19**
EXPENSES			
Production expenditure	27	64.00	59.08
Cost of traded goods	28	22,681.05	12,539.35
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-process and stock-in-trade	29	(65.45)	(193.22)
Employee benefits expenses	30	13.13	12.25
Finance costs	31	355.41	416.07
Depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses	2,4,5	41.07	49.63
Other expenses	32	38.04	26.21
TOTAL EXPENSES (B)		**23,127.25**	**12,909.37**
Profit before exceptional items and tax (A-B)		**1,432.54**	**881.82**
Exceptional items	33	(248.99)	(143.17)
Profit before tax		**1,183.55**	**738.65**
Tax expense			
Current tax	11	-	-
Deferred tax	11	(0.18)	(0.12)
Profit after tax for the period (C)		**1,183.73**	**738.77**
Other comprehensive income			
(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in fair value of equity instruments		(5.42)	(0.26)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations		0.73	0.49
Income tax relating to these items		(0.18)	(0.12)
(B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax (D)		**(4.87)**	**0.11**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period (C+D)		**1,178.86**	**738.88**
Earnings per equity share (EPS) (Face Value of Rs. 1/- each)	34		
Basic (Rs.)		1.10	0.69
Diluted (Rs.)		1.10	0.69
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Shilpa Singhvi
Partner
Membership No. 144679

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Pankaj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN : 00267528

Sanjeev Kumar, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 03600655

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD GSPC

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

GSPC

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the year ended on 31st March 2022

A. Equity Share Capital (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital		
Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each fully paid up		
Balance as at 1st April 2020	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Changes due to prior period error	-	-
Restated balance as at 1st April 2020	10,75,65,40,264	**1,075.65**
Movements during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Changes due to prior period error	-	-
Restated balance as at 1st April 2021	10,75,65,40,264	**1,075.65**
Movements during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2022	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65

B. Other Equity (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income FVOCI - Equity Investments	Total Other Equity
	Capital reserve	Securities Premium	General reserve	Retained earnings		
Balance at April 1, 2020	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(14,820.13)	2,057.74	(44.19)
Changes in accounting policy / prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2020	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(14,820.13)	2,057.74	(44.19)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	738.77	-	738.77
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(0.26)	(0.26)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-	-	0.37	-	0.37
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	739.14	(0.26)	738.88
Balance at March 31, 2021	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(14,080.99)	2,057.48	694.69
Changes in accounting policy / prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2021	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(14,080.99)	2,057.48	694.69
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,183.73	-	1,183.73
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(5.42)	(5.42)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-	-	0.55	-	0.55
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,184.28	(5.42)	1,178.86
Balance at March 31, 2022	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(12,896.71)	2,052.06	1,873.55

Purpose of Reserves:

(i) Capital Reserve: Capital reserve was created on account of transition to Ind AS.

(ii) Securities Premium: Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iii) General Reserve: General reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. General reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income.

(iv) Retained Earnings: The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders out of accumulated reserves is determined considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the closing balance amounts reported above are not distributable in entirety. It includes accumulated gain amounting to ₹ 1.54 Crores (PY: ₹ 0.99 Crore) (net of tax) pertaining to remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined employee benefit plan as classified in other comprehensive income from period to period.

(v) Other Comprehensive Income - FVOCI - Equity Investments: The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the Equity Investments through OCI reserves.

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Shilpa Singhvi
Partner
Membership No. 144679

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

Pankaj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN : 00267528

Sanjeev Kumar, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 03600655

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

GSPC

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit /(loss) before tax	1,183.55	738.65
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, Amortisation & Depletion	41.07	49.63
Interest & Finance Charges	355.41	416.07
Net Loss/(gain) on Sale of Assets	-	(2.38)
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	(4.64)	(13.10)
Misc. Exp. Written Off (net)	-	0.32
Reversal in Impairment on account of expected credit loss assessment	2.94	-
Exploration Cost Written off/(Written back)	0.25	1.48
Litigation Settlement	(4.31)	55.41
Impairment of oil and gas assets	250.60	70.93
Impairment on Investment	2.45	15.35
	1,827.32	1,332.36
Interest and Dividend Income	(85.50)	(79.74)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	1,741.82	1,252.62
Adjustments for working capital changes		
Change in Current/non-current Assets		
(Increase)/decrease in Loans	(2.71)	10.25
(Increase)/decrease in Other Financial Assets	(31.31)	(18.94)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Assets	(412.23)	136.21
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	(65.45)	(193.22)
(Increase)/decrease in Trade Receivables	(803.66)	(32.11)
Change in Current/Non-current Liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	(5.05)	(198.22)
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	5.20	(17.76)
Increase/(decrease) in Deferred Revenue/contract Liabilities	(0.36)	(0.30)
Increase/(decrease) in Other Liabilities	81.76	52.61
Increase/(decrease) in Trade payables	408.27	428.31
Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operations	916.28	1,419.45
Taxes (paid)/ refund	(9.02)	27.78
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operating Activities (A)	907.26	1,447.23
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash Paid for Purchase of Assets / CWIP including Joint Arrangements	(11.05)	(54.75)
Sale proceeds from sale of Participating Interest in Joint Arrangements	18.80	26.10
Sale of Property Plant & equipment	0.37	2.92
Sale of Investments in Subsidiaries /(Investment in Subsidiaries)	(2.45)	(15.30)
Interest and Dividend Income received	82.24	79.15
Movement in other bank balances	(343.83)	(77.84)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Investing Activities (B)	(255.92)	(39.71)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds /(Repayment) to Non-Current Borrowings (including current maturities) (net)	(412.74)	(1,186.09)
Proceeds /(Repayment) to Current Borrowings (net)	-	(49.67)
Interest & Financing Charges paid	(350.06)	(400.57)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Financing Activities (C)	(762.80)	(1,636.33)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (D) (A+B+C)	(111.46)	(228.81)

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

GSPC

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Cash and Cash equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		
Cash on hand	0.08	0.08
Draft on hand	-	23.00
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	12.32	201.46
Bank Balances	172.03	188.70
	184.43	**413.24**
Cash and Cash equivalents at the End of the Year		
Cash on hand	0.01	0.08
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	30.00	12.32
Bank Balances	42.96	172.03
Total	**72.97**	**184.43**

Notes:

(i) The above Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared using the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Ind AS-7 Statements of Cash Flows.

(ii) Previous year figures have been regrouped & reclassified wherever considered necessary to confirm to the current year's figures.

(ii) Change in Liabilities arising from Financing Activities: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	1st April,2021	Cash Flow	Accrued Interest	Foreign Exchange & Other Non Cash Movement	31st March, 2022
Non-Current Borrowings including current portion (Refer Note 19)	4,712.06	(412.74)	1.37	3.98	4,304.67
Borrowing-Current (Refer Note 19)	100.00	0.01	-	-	100.01

Particulars	1st April,2020	Cash Flow	Accrued Interest	Foreign Exchange & Other Non Cash Movement	31st March, 2021
Non-Current Borrowings including current portion (Refer Note 19)	5,863.81	(1,186.09)	(14.41)	48.75	4,712.06
Borrowing-Current (Refer Note 19)	149.67	(49.67)	-	-	100.00

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Shilpa Singhvi
Partner
Membership No. 144679

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pankaj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN : 02842064

Sanjeev Kumar, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 03600655

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

Corporate information

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited ("GSPC" or "the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office is situated at GSPC Bhavan, B/H Udyog Bhavan, Sector - 11, Gandhinagar - 382010. GSPC is a Government Company u/s 2(45) of Companies Act, 2013 and is primarily engaged in oil and gas activities comprising of oil & gas exploration, development and production and trading of natural gas. The Company is also engaged in sale of electricity generated through Windmills.

The standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution passed in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 30th May, 2022.

1. Significant accounting policies

This note provides list of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these standalone financial statements.

(a) Basis of preparation of Financial Statements:

(i) Statement of compliance with Ind AS

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance and comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [including the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act (as amended from time to time); and Guidelines issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except whereby a newly issued Indian Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Indian Accounting Standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The standalone financial statements are prepared on accrual basis of accounting under historical cost convention in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 including Indian Accounting Standards notified there under, except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value;
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value; and
- Assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost to sell.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgements

The presentation of the standalone financial statements are in conformity with the Ind AS which requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that

affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Such estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of financial statements. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates.

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

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. 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.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets
- Current / Deferred tax expense
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations (including key actuarial assumptions)
- Provisions and contingencies
- Expected credit loss for receivables
- Estimation of Oil and Gas reserves
- Impairment of assets
- Valuation of Inventory
- Fair valuation of unlisted securities and assets held for sale
- Definition of lease, lease term and discount rate

(iv) Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it is:

A. expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in its normal operating cycle;
B. held primarily for the purpose of trading;
C. expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
D. cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The liability is classified as current when:

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A. it is expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle;
B. it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
C. it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
D. there is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for an at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

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

(b) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Oil and Gas properties

The Company has adopted Contract Area (PSC-Production Sharing Contract) level cost center based accounting for the oil and gas operations with effect from 1st April, 2015 and accordingly, all costs incurred in acquisition, prospecting, exploration and development of Contract Areas are accumulated considering a contract area as a cost center. Cost incurred at each of the following level are accounted for as stated below:

1) Pre-acquisition Cost

Expenditure incurred before obtaining the right(s) to explore, develop and produce oil and gas are expensed as and when incurred.

2) Acquisition, Exploration & Evaluation Costs:

Acquisition cost of an oil and gas property are costs incurred to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire a property or mineral rights. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Exploration Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development, as the case may be, based on the nature of the expenditure.

Exploration and Evaluation activities cover the prospecting activities conducted in search for oil and gas after an entity has obtained legal rights to explore a specific area, as well as activities towards determination of the technical feasibility and commercial visibility of extracting the oil & gas. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Exploration Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development as the case may be based on the nature of the expenditure.

3) Development Cost

Development activities cover the activities conducted after determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting oil & gas but before the well starts actual commercial production and includes drilling cost of developments wells, completion of successful exploration wells laying gathering lines, production facilities etc. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Development Cost under Capital

Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development as the case may be based on the nature of the expenditure.

4) Producing properties

Producing Properties are created in respect of an area/field having proved developed oil and gas reserves, when the well in the area/field is ready to commence commercial production. All the exploration cost and development cost incurred for the producing wells are reclassified as Producing Properties or Property Plant & Equipment as the case may be. The exploration and evaluation expenditure on unsuccessful wells in a proved area are also capitalised as Producing Properties as per the guidance available para 23 of Guidance Notes issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS).

5) Abandonment Cost

The full eventual estimated liability towards costs relating to dismantling, abandoning and restoring well sites and allied facilities are recognized in respective assets when the well is complete/facilities are installed.

6) Surrender / Relinquishment of a Contract Area

The carrying cost of a Contract Area is written off in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such a Contract area is surrendered after the required approvals. Further, the carrying cost of a Contract Area that is proposed for surrender during a year but approval for which is still awaited at the end of such year, is also provided for in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head exploration cost written off.

7) Disposal of Interest

Gain (excess of net consideration over carrying value of the assets) or loss (excess of carrying value of the assets over net consideration) on sale of interest in a Contract Area is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such agreement is executed.

(ii) Other property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost of acquisition/construction (net of recoverable taxes) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. 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. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its useful life is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Capital Work-in-progress includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition/construction of assets, which are yet to be commissioned and project inventory.

An item of property, plant or 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 recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to continue with the net carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment including oil and gas assets recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per IGAAP and use that net carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant and equipment.

(c) Investment properties

Investment properties comprises portions of free hold or lease hold (right of use asset) land and office buildings that are held for rental yield and/or capital appreciation.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount 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. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed out as and when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to continue with the net carrying value of its investment properties recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per IGAAP and use that net carrying value as the deemed cost of investment properties.

(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets like software, licenses, which are expected to provide future enduring economic benefits are capitalized as Intangible Assets.

Any item of intangible assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de recognition

of the intangible asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset) is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the intangible asset is derecognized.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to continue with the net carrying value of its intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per IGAAP and use that net carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

(e) Depreciation, depletion and amortisation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciation on producing properties is provided on unit of production method and on other tangible items of property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value method (WDV) except otherwise stated.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are in line with useful lives specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The residual values are at 5% of the original cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Mobile instruments purchased by the Company are fully written off as expenses in the year of purchase.

Cost of lease-hold land is amortized equally over the period of lease.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment used for exploration and drilling activities is initially capitalized as part of exploration or development costs.

The depletion on producing properties has been calculated and provided, using the unit of production method as described in the Guidance Note on Accounting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS) issued by ICAI, in proportion of oil and gas production achieved vis a vis the proved reserves.

As Guidance Note is for "Producing Activities", the Company, keeping in mind the prudent industry practice, considers the assets for depletion only once the commercial production is commenced with the approval of the appropriate authority as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC). Till that time, neither the reserves are taken for depletion nor are the assets with respect to the said PSC are capitalized.

No depreciation or depletion is provided in the accounts of the Joint Operations (Un Incorporated Joint Venture). However, the depreciation and depletion, as applicable, has been provided for by the Company in its own books based on its participating interest.

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Depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment acquired / disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / disposal.

Investment properties are depreciated on written down value method (WDV) based on the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

In case of intangible assets, software is amortized at 40% on written down value method.

(f) 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 units (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 pre-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.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on estimates, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

(g) Leases

The Company assess whether a contract contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether (i) the contract involves the use of identified asset; (ii) the Company has

substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and (iii) the Company has right to direct the use of the asset. Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The Company as a lessee

As a lessee, the Company has taken many assets on lease such as land, office building, factory shed and guest house. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the lease liability recognized adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined. After the commencement date, lease liability is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payment made.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprises of fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Modifications to a lease agreement beyond the original terms and conditions are generally accounted for as a re-measurement of the lease liability with a corresponding adjustment to the ROU asset. Any gain or loss on modification is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the modifications that increase the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets at a price commensurate with the stand-alone selling price are accounted for as a separate new lease. In case of lease modifications, discounting rates used for measurement of lease liability and ROU assets is also suitably adjusted.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:
The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of less than or equal to 12 months with no purchase option and assets with low value leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term.

The Company as a lessor
Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as finance or operating leases. When the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease
All assets given on finance lease are shown as receivables at an amount equal to net investment in the lease. Principal component of the lease receipts is adjusted against outstanding receivables and interest income is accounted by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease to the net investment. The Company has a scheme of providing certain assets viz. mobiles, laptops, vehicles to their employees. Under the said scheme, the Company initially purchases the asset which is transferred to an employee after a specified period at book value on that date. As this arrangement has element of finance lease, the Company has derecognised the items of PPE given to employees & reclassified it as finance lease. The difference between the cost of the asset and present value (or absolute value if the present value is not material) of the consideration to be received from the employee over the lease term and at the time of transfer of ownership in the future is recognised as an employee cost over the period.

Operating lease
Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(h) Borrowing costs
The Company is capitalising borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. For interest capitalisation, the capital cost of a particular project is identified against a borrowing in terms of period of construction and the interest for the relevant period is added to the capital cost till the particular project is capitalised and thereafter the interest is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

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(i) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets and liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet. Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets, right of use assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

(j) 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

A financial asset is recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into:

A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and

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C. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

The Company classifies its financial assets in the above-mentioned categories based on:

A. The Company's business model for managing the financial assets, and
B. The contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial asset.

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

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

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by considering 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.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

A. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
B. The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a financial asset, 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').

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value which is generally the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

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Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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:

A. The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or
B. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
   i) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
   ii) 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.

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Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

A. The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
B. Lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables which do not contain significant financing component. Under the simplified approach, the Company is not required 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.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

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, then the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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.

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.

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Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, as appropriate.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

A. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
B. Financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. 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 profit or 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 P&L. 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.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability initially it measures the financial guarantee at their fair values and subsequently measures at higher of:

- The amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

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Loan and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses on EIR amortisation and de-recognition are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. 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.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of borrowing using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down. The said fee is deferred and treated as a transaction cost when draw-down occurs; it is not amortised prior to the draw-down.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as other income or other expenses.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the Company does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statement for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liability for good and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derivatives

The Company uses derivative financial instruments i.e. forward contracts, swaps, commodity hedging contracts and option contracts, to hedge its price fluctuation risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair values on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into

and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

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 de-recognition 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.

(k) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amount and there is intention either to settle on net basis or to realise the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or counterparty.

(l) Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments, such as investments in equity shares, derivatives etc., at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

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

A. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
B. 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.

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

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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 under, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

A. Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
B. Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
C. Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's Board of Directors (BOD) determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale/distribution in discontinued operations. At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

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.

(m) Inventories

- Crude oil in flow lines is not valued as it is not stored.
- Natural Gas in pipeline is valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.
- Inventory of crude oil & condensate with Joint Ventures is valued as per net realisable value as per the rate specified on sale agreement.
- Natural gas imported as LNG and stored in the storage tank of the LNG terminal are valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.
- Chemicals, fuels, consumables, stores and spare parts are valued at Weighted Average Cost.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) *Short term employee benefit obligations*

Liabilities for wages, salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are to be settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet.

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(ii) *Other long-term employee benefit obligations*

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yield at the end of reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Balance Sheet if the Company does not have unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) *Post-employment obligations*

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

A. Defined benefit plans such as gratuity, Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme (PRMBS) & loyalty bonus etc. and
B. Defined contribution plan such as provident fund, superannuation fund etc.

Gratuity/Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme/Loyalty Bonus obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan / PRMBS / loyalty bonus is present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The Company provides for loyalty bonus to eligible employees whereby a lump sum payment to eligible employees at the time of retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment is paid based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

The present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are accumulated in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet.

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Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendment or curtailments are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund and superannuation fund contributions to GSPC Employee's Provident Fund Trust and Group Superannuation Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India respectively. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payment is available.

(iv) *Termination benefits*

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(o) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is GSPC's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end exchange rates are generally recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs and MTM for derivatives taken for FCNR loan are presented as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation

differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(p) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer. The Company assesses promises in the contract to identify separate performance obligations to which a portion of transaction price is allocated.

Revenue is measured based on the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange of goods or service. The transaction price includes Excise Duty; however, it excludes amount collected on behalf of third parties such as Goods and Service Tax (GST), Value Added Tax (VAT) etc. which the Company collects on behalf of the government.

In determining the transaction price, the Company estimates the variable consideration to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The Company recognises revenue from each distinct good or service over time if the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as it performs.

Revenue from sale of gas is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the gas on metered/assessed measurements facility. In case of high sea sales, control is transferred to the customer on delivery of the gas outside the territorial water of India. The amount recognised as revenue is stated inclusive of royalty payable to Government of India and exclusive of profit petroleum, sales tax /value added tax (VAT) and Goods and service tax (GST).

Profit Petroleum payable to the Government of India (MoP&NG) under a PSC is accounted for initially on an estimated basis and upon approval of the DGH, MoP&NG, difference, if any, is accounted for in the year of such of approval.

Revenue from regasification services is recognised over time such services are performed by the Company and revenue from gas transmission is recognized over the period in which the related volumes of gas are delivered to the customers.

Revenue from sale of electricity is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the electricity on metered/assessed measurements facility.

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Revenue in respect of 'Take or Pay' quantity of gas (short lifted quantity of gas under the Gas Sale Agreements) is recognized on accrual basis in the period to which it relates to.

The Company's share of Revenue from Joint Operations is considered on the basis of Accounts submitted by Joint Operations.

Other Income:
Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit 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 flows through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the same is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

Income in respect of interest on delayed realizations from customers, if any, is recognized when it can be reliably measured, and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

Where the Company's performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party, it is acting as an agent and hence the Company recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the other party to provide its goods or services. The Company's fee or commission is the net amount of consideration that the entity retains after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods or services to be provided by that party.

(q) Accounting for oil and gas joint operations (unincorporated Joint Ventures)
All Oil and Gas Joint Arrangements are in the nature of unincorporated joint operations. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company reflect the Company's share of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the Joint operations, which are accounted on a line by line basis, based on the available information as on the date of the Balance Sheet, with similar items in the Company's accounts, to the extent of the Participating Interest of the Company in each joint operation and related Joint Operating Agreements (JOA), if any, except in case of abandonment, impairment, depletion and depreciation, which are accounted for as per the accounting policies of the Company. The financial statements of the unincorporated joint operations are prepared by the respective Operators of the Contract Area in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the respective PSC and JOA. Hence, certain adjustments/disclosures required under the mandatory Indian Accounting Standards and the Companies Act, 2013 have been made in the financial statements of the Company only to the extent of information available with the Company as on the date of the Balance Sheet. Such information include information relating to foreign exchange differences, micro, small and medium enterprises,

transactions with related parties, details of commitments and contingencies, inventory of oil and gas and consumption of stores and spares.

(r) Taxation

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period i.e. as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with Income Computation and Disclosure Standards – ICDS as amended from time to time. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented on net basis in the Balance Sheet considering the legal offset right in the same tax jurisdiction for relevant tax paying units and intention of the company to settle the same on net basis.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on the rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone 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 (including carry forward of unused tax losses and credits) to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. However, when there is no convincing evidence available for future taxable profit, the Company recognises Deferred Tax assets arising from unused

tax losses or tax credit only to the extent of Deferred Tax liability already recognised by the Company till date.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint operations where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint operations where the parent, investor, joint venturer or joint operator is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Any tax credit available is recognised as deferred tax to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised. The said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown under the head deferred tax asset.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

(s) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the

financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(t) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs of a leasehold land and producing properties. It is recognised as the windmills and oil and gas properties are constructed on leasehold lands which are to be returned to the lessor at the end of the lease tenure on 'as is' basis. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the respective assets. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risk specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

A. A present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
B. A present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
C. A possible obligation arising from the past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent liabilities are not provided for in the books of accounts and, are disclosed by way of notes to accounts. Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements. However, the same is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

(u) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, cash at bank, cheque / demand draft on hand and deposits with banks and corporations / financial institutions. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks / financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

(v) Investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates

Investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes the purchase price and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of investments. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to fair value its Investments in equity share of subsidiaries, associates & joint ventures at transition date and carry the same as deemed cost thereafter. The deemed cost so determined has been carried at cost thereafter.

(w) Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby 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.

(x) Dividends

The Company recognises a liability for dividends to equity holders of the Company when the dividend is authorised, and the dividend is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in other equity.

(y) Segment Reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker (CODM) monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the CODM. The Board of Directors (BoD) assesses the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions; hence, are CODM.

(z) Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded to the nearest Crore (up to two decimals) except when otherwise indicated.

(aa)Events occurring after the Reporting Date

Adjusting events (that provides evidence of condition that existed at the Balance Sheet date occurring after the Balance Sheet date are recognized in the financial statements. Material non adjusting events (that are inductive of conditions that arose subsequent to the Balance Sheet date) occurring after the Balance Sheet date that represents material change and commitment affecting the financial position are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

(bb) Exceptional Items

Certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financial statements.

(cc) Allocation of General Administrative Expenses

In case of Joint Operations, in which the Company is an operator, the allocation of Common General and Administrative Expenses and Employee cost to various operated blocks, is done on the basis of time allocations notified by each employee.

(dd) Standards issued not yet effective

Following are the amendments to existing standards (as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) on 23rd March, 2022) which are effective for annual periods beginning after 1st April 2022. The Company intends to adopt these standards or amendments from the effective date, as applicable and relevant. These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's standalone financial statements. This assessment is based on currently available information and may be subject to changes arising from

further reasonable and supportable information being made available to the Company when it will adopt the respective standards.

- **Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment –** The amendments mainly prohibit the Company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the Company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, the Company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.
- **Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets –** The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification.
- **Ind AS 41 Agriculture** – This aligns the fair value measurement in Ind AS 41 with the requirements of Ind AS 113 Fair Value Measurement to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pre-tax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.
- **Ind AS 101 – First time Adoption of Ind AS –** Measurement of Foreign Currency Translation Difference in case of subsidiary/associate/ JV's date of transition to Ind AS is subsequent to that of Parent.
- **Ind AS 103 – Business Combination –** The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103.
- **Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments –** The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability.

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED GSPC GANDHINAGAR

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 2

Property, plant, equipment as at 31st March 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2022	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	Impairment during the year	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Freehold Land (b)	107.88	-	13.16	121.04	-	-	-	-	-	121.04	107.88
Lease hold Land (i)	8.49	-	-	8.49	1.09	0.48	-	-	1.57	6.92	7.40
Buildings (i)	35.68	-	(0.47)	35.21	8.60	1.34	(0.16)	-	9.78	25.43	27.08
Plant and Machinery	1,270.76	-	-	1,270.76	1,115.69	12.26	-	-	1,127.95	142.81	155.07
Furniture and Fixture	4.81	-	(0.03)	4.78	3.69	0.22	(0.02)	-	3.89	0.89	1.12
Office Equipment	4.09	0.03	-	4.12	2.82	0.03	-	-	2.85	1.27	1.27
Computer Equipment	3.35	0.16	(0.21)	3.30	1.20	0.45	(0.18)	-	1.47	1.83	2.15
Vehicles	0.51	-	-	0.51	0.35	-	-	-	0.35	0.16	0.16
Producing Properties	1,370.44	126.50	-	1,496.94	822.05	25.88	-	55.29	903.22	593.72	548.39
Total Property, Plant & Equipment	**2,806.01**	**126.69**	**12.45**	**2,945.15**	**1,955.49**	**40.66**	**(0.36)**	**55.29**	**2,051.08**	**894.07**	**850.52**

(i) the above includes the right of use assets recognized under Ind AS 116 Leases.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2022	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	Impairment during the year	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
ROU - Land	8.49	-	-	8.49	1.09	0.48	-	-	1.57	6.92	7.40
ROU - Building	3.05	-	-	3.05	0.80	0.11	-	-	0.91	2.14	2.25
Total	**11.54**	**-**	**-**	**11.54**	**1.89**	**0.59**	**-**	**-**	**2.48**	**9.06**	**9.65**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Property, plant, equipment as at 31st March 2021 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2020	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2021	As at 1st April 2020	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	Impairment during the year	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Freehold Land (b)	121.04	-	(13.16)	107.88	-	-	-	-	-	107.88	121.04
Lease hold Land (i)	8.49	-	-	8.49	0.62	0.47	-	-	1.09	7.40	7.87
Buildings (i)	35.74	-	(0.06)	35.68	7.24	1.41	(0.05)	-	8.60	27.08	28.50
Plant and Machinery	1,245.24	25.52	-	1,270.76	1,094.47	21.22	-	-	1,115.69	155.07	150.77
Furniture and Fixture	4.81	-	-	4.81	3.39	0.30	-	-	3.69	1.12	1.42
Office Equipment	4.08	0.01	-	4.09	2.72	0.10	-	-	2.82	1.27	1.36
Computer Equipment	3.20	0.63	(0.48)	3.35	1.31	0.34	(0.45)	-	1.20	2.15	1.89
Vehicles	0.51	-	-	0.51	0.29	0.06	-	-	0.35	0.16	0.22
Producing Properties	1,369.87	0.57	-	1,370.44	804.92	25.30	(8.17)	-	822.05	548.39	564.95
Total Property, Plant & Equipment	**2,792.98**	**26.73**	**(13.70)**	**2,806.01**	**1,914.96**	**49.20**	**(8.67)**	**-**	**1,955.49**	**850.52**	**878.02**

(i) the above includes the right of use assets recognized under Ind AS 116 Leases: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2020	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2021	As at 1st April 2020	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	Impairment during the year	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
ROU - Land	8.49	-	-	8.49	0.62	0.47	-	-	1.09	7.40	7.87
ROU - Building	3.05	-	-	3.05	0.68	0.12	-	-	0.80	2.25	2.37
Total	**11.54**	**-**	**-**	**11.54**	**1.30**	**0.59**	**-**	**-**	**1.89**	**9.65**	**10.24**

Notes

a. The Company has taken several plots of land on lease with lease term ranging from 14.5 years to 99 years and factory shed buildings with a lease term of 99 years. Some of the lease contracts are having renewal option with mutual consent and also contain termination options. Such options are appropriately considered in determination of the lease term based on the management's judgement. For all these contracts, upfront payments have been made.

b. During FY 2020-21, the Company had classified a land in Andhra Pradesh having carrying value of Rs.13.16 crores as assets held for sale and the process to sale the land was initiated by the Company. However, during the current year the asset is reclassified back to land & building under PPE as the management has decided not to sale the property. The same does not have any impact on the results of the operations of the Company.

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 3
Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Exploration & Development*	73.49	185.60
CWIP Others	0.30	0.30
Total Capital Work in Progress	**73.79**	**185.90**

* During the year, the Company has provided for impairment to the extent of Rs.1.35 crore (PY Rs.30.75 crore) against non moving capital spares. Refer note 33.

(i) CWIP ageing schedule for the year ended 31 March 2022: **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of					Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Project Inventory	
Projects in Progress	-	-	0.03	0.30	73.46	73.79

(ii) CWIP ageing schedule for the year ended 31 March 2021: **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of					Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Project Inventory	
Projects in Progress	40.34	39.94	0.00	29.95	75.67	185.90

Notes:
a. Exploration and Development cost incurred by the joint arrangements has been bifurcated into CWIP tangible and intangible assets under Development as per the requirement of Guidance note on Accounting for Oil & Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS) issued by ICAI read with Ind AS 106 "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources".
b. The entire amount in CWIP is related to E&P business of the Company. The Company has considered each PSC for a separate Project.

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 4

Investment property as at 31st March 2022 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2022	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Land and building*	1.41	-	-	1.41	0.28	0.04	-	0.32	1.09	1.13
Total Investment property	**1.41**	**-**	**-**	**1.41**	**0.28**	**0.04**	**-**	**0.32**	**1.09**	**1.13**

Investment property as at 31st March 2021 **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2020	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2021	As at 1st April 2020	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Land and building*	1.41	-	-	1.41	0.25	0.03	-	0.28	1.13	1.16
Total Investment property	**1.41**	**-**	**-**	**1.41**	**0.25**	**0.03**	**-**	**0.28**	**1.13**	**1.16**

*Includes land of an amount of Rs.0.16 crores (P.Y Rs. 0.16 crores) which is non depreciable.

Notes

a. The assets are given on lease to group companies for various lease term as agreed mutually. The leases are cancellable subject to the agreed notice period.

b. Amount recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss for investment properties : (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Rental Income	1.35	1.37
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income	-	-
Direct operating expenses from property that did not generate rental income	-	-
Profit from investment properties before depreciation	**1.35**	**1.37**
Depreciation	(0.04)	(0.03)
Profit from investment properties	**1.31**	**1.34**
Fair value of investment properties (i)	**4.72**	**1.16**

(i) The fair value of the investment properties have been determined by the management appointed Registered Valuer as defined under Rule 2 of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 for the current year. For the previous year, the management conducted the fair value assessment based on principles of Ind AS 113 Fair Value Measurement for investment properties. Consequently, the fair value was determined not to be substantially different from the carrying value of the assets.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 5

Other intangible assets as at 31st March 2022 **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2022	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Software	7.10	0.20	-	7.30	5.90	0.37	-	6.27	1.03	1.20
Total other intangible assets	**7.10**	**0.20**	-	**7.30**	**5.90**	**0.37**	-	**6.27**	**1.03**	**1.20**

Other intangible assets as at 31st March 2021 **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2020	Addition during the year	Disposal during the year	As at 31st March 2021	As at 1st April 2020	For the year	Disposal during the year	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Software	6.80	0.30	-	7.10	5.50	0.40	-	5.90	1.20	1.30
Total other intangible assets	**6.80**	**0.30**	-	**7.10**	**5.50**	**0.40**	-	**5.90**	**1.20**	**1.30**

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 6
Intangible assets under development **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Exploration & Development*	110.06	186.38
Software under development	0.78	0.30
Total Intangible assets under	**110.84**	**186.68**

* During the FY 21-22, the Company has provided for Rs.73.21 Crores as impairment. Refer Note No. 33.

(i) Intangible assets under development ageing schedule for the year ended 31 March 2022: **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	Amount in Intangibles under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress	1.74	4.08	16.64	88.38	110.84

(ii) Intangible assets under development ageing schedule for the year ended 31 March 2021: **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	Amount in Intangibles under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress	4.29	16.64	14.58	151.17	186.68

The major amount in Intangibles under development is related to E&P business of the Company. The Company has considered each PSC for a separate Project.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 7

Investments in subsidiary, associate & joint venture (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-Current		
A. Investments in quoted equity shares of subsidiary companies (at cost) [a]		
212,305,270 (31st March, 2021 : 212,305,270) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. of Rs.10 each	2,633.65	2,633.65
	2,633.65	2,633.65
B. Investments in unquoted equity shares of subsidiary companies (at cost) [a]		
840,002,936 (31st March, 2021 : 840,002,936) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd of Rs.10 each	840.00	840.00
25,060 (31st March, 2021 : 25,060) fully paid up equity shares of Guj Info Petro Ltd. of Rs.10 each	0.03	0.03
	840.03	840.03
C. Investments in unquoted equity shares of subsidiary companies (at cost)		
50,000 (31st March, 2021 : 50,000;) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC Offshore Ltd. of Rs.10 each	0.05	0.05
50,000 (31st March, 2021 : 50,000) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC Energy Ltd. of Rs.10 each	0.05	0.05
117,140,060 (31st March, 2021 : 114,690,060) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC (JPDA) Ltd of Rs.10 each	117.14	114.69
Less : Provision for impairment on shares of GSPC (JPDA) Ltd & GSPC Offshore Ltd	(117.19)	(114.74)
	0.05	0.05
D. Investments in unquoted equity shares of equity accounted investees (at cost) [a]		
272,397,426 (31st March, 2021 : 272,397,426) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd (Associate) of Rs.10 each [b]	278.96	278.96
4,494,330 (31st March, 2021 : 4,494,330) fully paid up equity shares of Sabarmati Gas Ltd (Joint Venture) of Rs.10 each	175.55	175.55
11,500,000 (31st March, 2021 : 11,500,000) fully paid up equity shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd (Associate) of Rs.10 each	11.50	11.50
Less : Provision for impairment on shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd. [c]	(11.50)	(11.50)
	454.51	454.51
Total investments in subsidiary, associates & joint ventures	3,928.24	3,928.24
Aggregate value of quoted investments	2,633.65	2,633.65
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	1,423.28	1,420.83
Provision for impairment on unquoted investments	(128.69)	(126.24)
Market Value of Quoted Investments in Subsidiaries	6,266.19	5,803.36

a. On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to fair value its investments in equity share of subsidiaries, associates & joint ventures as at 1st April, 2015 and carry the same as deemed cost thereafter. The deemed cost so determined has been carried at cost thereafter.

b. The percentage holding of the Company in Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd is 53.70%. GSPC holds majority shares of GSEG but does not have majority voting power and hence GSEG is still an associate and not subsidiary of GSPC. The voting rights on such incremental equity shares acquired by GSPC during the financial year 2018-19 are restricted on account of ongoing litigation. As per the principles of Ind AS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company needs to determine whether it exercises the control over GSEG basis the voting rights and other contractual arrangement, if any. GSPC has given undertaking to NCLT, Ahmedabad that it shall not exercise voting powers in respect of such shares as are allotted to GSPC pursuant to the said offer for Right Issue of shares during the pendency of the petition no. 51 of 2018 filed by KRIBHCO and in view of that, NCLT has ordered to keep on hold the allotment against share application money of Rs.61.47 crores. The matter is still pending with NCLT.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

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c. The Company had made investment in shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd. to the tune of Rs. 11.50 crores. As per audited financial statement of the company for FY 2011-12, accumulated losses of the company had exceeded its net worth. Hence, considering the same as permanent diminution in the value of investment, full provision for impairment on value of investment had been provided in the FY 2012-13 for Rs. 11.50 crores. Further, National Company Law Tribunal (Ahmedabad), vide it order dated 8 March 2021, appointed Insolvency Resolution Profession to initiate Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) limited.

The Company had made investment in GSPC Offshore Ltd. amounting to Rs. 0.05 crores (31st March, 2021 : Rs 0.05 crores) for carrying out E&P activities in Offshore fields. During FY 2020-21, the Company decided not to carry out any activities in this company and has fully provided for impairment in its books of accounts.

The Company had made an investment through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in GSPC (JPDA) Ltd. amounting to Rs.117.14 crores (31st March, 2021 : Rs 114.69 crores) to carry out exploration activities in Australia. The exploration activities had created significant commercial uncertainty which has negatively impacted the ability of the Joint arrangement partners to meet the obligations under the Production Sharing Contract. Hence, the Company has fully provided impairment in its books of accounts.

Note 8

Other Investments **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-Current		
A. Investment in quoted equity shares of other company (measured at fair value through OCI)		
3,697,000 (31st March, 2021 : 3,697,000) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat Industries Power Company Ltd. of Rs.10 each	27.15	28.00
B. Investment in unquoted equity shares of other companies (measured at fair value through OCI)		
11,430,000 (31st March, 2021 : 11,430,000) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC LNG Ltd of Rs.10 each	15.96	15.94
29,004,033 (31st March, 2021 : 29,004,033) fully paid up equity shares of ONGC Petro Additions Ltd of Rs.10 each	24.42	29.00
Total non-current other investments	67.53	72.94
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	40.38	44.94
Market Value of Investment in quoted equity shares of other company	27.15	28.00

a. Refer Note 41 for determination of fair values for investments measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

Note 9

Loans **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-Current		
Loans and Advances to Employees		
Considered good - Secured	4.33	5.44
Total non-current loans	**4.33**	**5.44**
Current		
Loans and Advances to Employees		
Considered good - Secured	1.19	0.49
Advances to Related Parties*		
Unsecured, considered good	42.26	39.14
Total current loans	43.45	39.63

* Refer note 40

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note 10

Other financial assets (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-Current		
Application Money paid towards securities (refer note 7b)	61.47	61.47
Receivable from employees (Unsecured - considered good)	0.24	0.23
Site restoration fund - Deposits with banks[a]	7.94	7.02
Total non-current financial assets	69.65	68.72
Current		
Advances recoverable in cash (Unsecured, considered good)		
Amount receivable under Joint arrangements	647.54	614.18
Advances recoverable in cash (Unsecured, considered doubtful)		
Amount receivable under Joint arrangements	282.32	290.01
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	(282.32)	(290.01)
Security deposit given	0.69	0.73
Receivable from employees (Unsecured - considered good)	0.13	0.13
Other financial assets[b]	19.58	18.21
Total current financial assets	667.94	633.25

a. The above amount has been deposited with banks under section 33ABA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and can be withdrawn only for the purpose specified in the Scheme i.e. towards removal of equipment and installations in a manner agreed with Central Government pursuant to an abandonment plan to prevent hazards to life, property, environment etc. This amount is considered as restricted cash and hence not considered as ' Cash and Cash equivalents'.

b. includes advances to related parties & lease equalization reserve.

Note 11

A) Non Current Tax Assets (Net) (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Advance Income Tax	1,538.91	1,529.89
Provision for Tax	(1,406.36)	(1,406.36)
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	132.55	123.53

B) Tax expense (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Current income tax	-	-
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.18)	(0.12)
Deferred tax expense	**(0.18)**	**(0.12)**
Total tax expense for the year	(0.18)	(0.12)

Amount recognized in other comprehensive income (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (A)		
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	0.73	0.49
Changes in fair value of equity instruments	(5.42)	(0.26)
	(4.69)	0.23
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (B)		
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	(0.18)	(0.12)
Changes in fair value of equity instruments	0.00	-
	(0.18)	(0.12)
Net amount recognized in other comprehensive income (A+B)		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	0.55	0.37
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	(5.42)	(0.26)
	(4.87)	0.11

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC
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Reconciliation of effective income tax rate (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Profit before tax	1,183.55	738.65
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate @ 25.168% (Last Year @ 25.168%)	297.88	185.90
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible tax expenses		
Provision for impairment not allowable for taxes	63.07	26.96
Taxable amount u/s. 42(2)(b)	-	4.99
Depreciation as per Statement of Profit and Loss	10.34	12.49
Interest on Late payment of TDS	-	-
Other Disallowance	83.87	-
Donations/ Corporate Social Responsibility	2.53	-
Provision for Diminution in the Value of Investment	0.62	3.85
Exploration Cost Written Off	0.03	0.31
Impact on account of Ind As	2.53	6.61
Disallowance U/s 43B		
Any sum payable by way of contribution to any provident fund or superannuation fund or gratuity fund or any other fund for the welfare of employees-Gratuity & Leave Encashment	(0.12)	(4.47)
Deductions		
Depreciation as per Income tax act	(142.38)	(164.49)
Reversal of Provision for doubtful advances	(0.74)	-
Deduction allowable - Others		
Deduction u/s. 42	-	-
Profit on Sale of Asset	0.07	(0.60)
Recognition of tax effect of previously unrecognized tax losses	(317.70)	(71.55)
Short/(Excess) Provision of tax for earlier years	(0.18)	(0.12)
Tax expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.18)	(0.12)

C) Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) [Net] (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	31st March, 2022							
	Net balance April 1, 2021	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Recognized directly in equity	Other	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)								
On deficit of carrying value of PPE over Tax base	615.33	(0.62)	-	-	-	614.71	645.15	(30.44)
Investments	(609.15)	-	-	-	-	(609.15)	-	(609.15)
Loans and borrowings	(5.96)	0.43	-	-	-	(5.53)	-	(5.53)
Other items	(0.22)	0.37	(0.18)	-	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)
Tax assets/ (liabilities)	0.00	0.18	(0.18)	-	-	0.00	645.15	(645.15)
Set off tax								
Net tax assets/ (liabilities)	**0.00**	**0.18**	(0.18)	-	-	**0.00**	**645.15**	**(645.15)**

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(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	31st March, 2021							
	Net balance April 1, 2020	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Recognized directly in equity	Other	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)								
On deficit of carrying value of PPE over Tax base	621.00	(5.67)	-	-	-	615.33	658.53	(43.20)
Investments	(609.15)	-	-	-	-	(609.15)	-	(609.15)
Loans and borrowings	(11.81)	5.85	-	-	-	(5.96)	-	(5.96)
Other items	(0.04)	(0.18)	-	-	-	(0.22)	-	(0.22)
Net tax assets/ (liabilities)	**0.00**	(0.00)	-	-	-	0.00	**658.53**	**(658.53)**

Tax losses carried forward (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	31-Mar-22	Expiry date	31-Mar-21	Expiry date
Expire	10,536.96	31-03-2025	11,713.15	31-03-2025
Never Expire	864.96	-	953.04	-

Notes:

1 The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income by each jurisdiction in which the relevant entity operates and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

3 Provision of Tax for the current year is Rs. NIL (31st March, 2021: NIL).

The Company has continuously maintained a position that allowances / claims U/s. 42 and deduction U/s. 80IB (9) is admissible under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Company has been treating each well as a separate undertaking for the purpose of claiming deduction U/s 80IB(9). This view has not been accepted by the first assessing authorities. However, the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal) [C.I.T. (A)] has accepted the Company's contention regarding claim U/s. 80IB (9). The second appellate authority, i.e. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) has also upheld the Company's contention for A.Y. 2000-01 and allowed the claim U/s 80IB (9). Finance (No. 2) Act, 2009 has amended the provisions of Section 80IB (9) with retrospective effect from 1st April 2000, i.e. A.Y. 2000-01 in order to restrict the benefit of deduction U/s 80IB(9) to a "production sharing contract" instead of "well". The Company has been claiming deduction U/s. 80IB (9) by treating each well as a separate undertaking. The Company had challenged the above amendment by filing a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat. Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat has decided the matter in favour of the Company by its order dated 26th March, 2015 and has struck down the retrospective application of law by holding it as ultra vires. The Union of India has further preferred an SLP before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India challenging the Judgment of High Court of Gujarat. The SLP is placed for hearing on Application for Interim Stay sought by Union of India. The matter is still sub-judice. From F.Y. 2009-10 (A.Y. 2010-11), the Company has been claiming deduction U/s. 80IB(9) by treating "Each Block" as a separate undertaking.

Further to the above, in case of claim U/s 42, the ITAT has upheld the department's contention for claim U/s. 42 in respect of Hazira Field. In view of the ITAT order, CIT (A) has also upheld department's contention for Claim U/s. 42 in respect of Hazira Field for the first time in A.Y. 05-06. However, due to this, the Company does not envisage any tax liability. Both the Company and department have preferred appeals before Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat against the order of ITAT on issues which are not decided in their favour. The Company is confident of its position.

No provision is made for such disputed Income tax liabilities, which is estimated at Rs.1,714.11 crores (31st March, 2021 : 1,682.62 crores). However the same is disclosed by way of a note as contingent liabilities vide note no.35.

The Company has availed deduction U/s.42 as well as claiming tax holiday U/s 80IB (9) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for exploration / development costs. This has impact of temporary differences, which in the management's view, considering the past performance and future estimates will be reversed during the "Tax Holiday Period"- and to that extent the deferred tax is not recognized and accordingly no provision for deferred tax liability in respect thereof is made.





4 As stated in para 35 read with para 31 of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS) 12 wherein it is specifically mentioned that, "When an entity has a history of recent losses, the entity recognizes a deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or tax credits only to the extent that the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized by the entity. "As, the Company is also having history of recent losses and there is not any convincing evidence for sufficient future taxable profit. Accordingly, during the year under consideration, Deferred Tax Assets of Rs. 3757.52 Crores and Deferred Tax Liabilities of Rs. 645.15 Crores has been worked out. In view of paragraph 27,28,29,31 and 35 of Ind AS - 12 on Income Taxes, Deferred Tax Assets has been created only to the extent of Deferred Tax Liabilities i.e. Rs. 645.15 Crores and hence, Deferred Tax Assets of Rs. 3112.37 Crores has not been created.

Note 12

Other non-financial assets **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-Current		
Prepaid expense	0.02	0.05
Deferred employee cost	1.27	1.24
Other non Financial assets	144.29	167.07
Total non-current non-financial assets	145.58	168.36
Current		
Prepaid expense	5.28	2.03
Deferred employee cost	0.61	0.69
Balance with Government Authorities	68.49	83.40
Other non financial assets[a]	577.61	130.86
Total current non-financial assets	651.99	216.98

a. Includes amount paid under protest and assets related to employee benefits plan (refer note no. 37),

Note 13

Inventories (For valuation, refer significant accounting policy) **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Finished goods - Crude oil (valued at rate specified in COSA)	4.35	2.01
Condensate	17.02	15.83
Traded goods - Liquified natural gas	336.38	274.46
Total inventories	357.75	292.30

Note 14

Trade receivables (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Trade Receivable considered good - Secured	1,493.78	726.37
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured	177.93	144.62
Trade Receivable Credit Impaired	-	2.94
Less : Impairment on account of expected credit loss assessment	-	(2.94)
Total trade receivables	1,671.71	870.99

a. **Details of Trade Receivable Ageing**

As at 31st March, 2022 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	5.67	1,308.81	272.37	0.10	0.07	2.52	82.17	**1,671.71**

As at 31st March, 2021 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	41.28	629.93	115.02	0.10	4.00	82.99	0.61	873.93
Total Trade Receivables	41.28	629.93	115.02	0.10	4.00	82.99	0.61	873.93
Less: Loss Allowance								(2.94)
Net Trade Receivables	41.28	629.93	115.02	0.10	4.00	82.99	0.61	870.99

Note 15

Cash and cash equivalents & other bank balances (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents*		
Balances with banks / financial institutions		
In current accounts	42.96	172.03
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	30.00	12.32
Cash on hand	0.01	0.08
Total cash and cash equivalents	72.97	184.43
Other bank balances		
Margin money deposits	516.50	149.45
Fixed Deposit with banks / financial institutions		
With original maturity of more than 3 months but upto 12 months**	140.31	160.27
Total other bank balances	656.81	309.72

* includes Rs.4.36 crore pertaining to unspent CSR expenses.

**includes Rs.42.78 crores (PY Rs.42.95 crores) as DSRA (Debt Service Reserve Account).

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Note 16

Non Current Assets held for sale

a. **E&P Fields**

During FY 2018-19, the management had decided to sell participating interest in 12 E&P fields belonging to E&P segment namely Hazira, Allora, Dholasan, North Kathana, Unawa, Miroli, Bhandut, CB ONN 2004/1, CB ONN 2004/2, CB ONN 2004/3, GK OSN 2009/1 and MB OSN 2005/1. Of the total 12 blocks, the Company has completed transfer procedures for 7 Blocks & for 1 block namely CB ONN 2004/2, the Company is under process of evaluating the bids received. The details of this 1 block under asset held for sale are provided below. Remaining four blocks have been impaired in full.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Assets		
Non current assets (net of depreciation and amortization where applicable)		
Producing Properties	67.25	201.90
Freehold Land	-	0.14
Office equipment	-	0.01
Computer equipment	-	0.02
Plant and machinery	-	0.01
Furniture and fixtures	-	0.01
Vehicle	-	0.01
Building	-	0.01
Exploration & Development	-	455.17
Other Current Assets	-	11.44
Total carrying value of non-current assets	67.25	668.72
Liabilities associated with above group of assets	(5.75)	(52.57)
Net assets classified as held for sale during the year (A)	61.50	616.15
Fair value less cost to sell of above group of assets (B)	16.75	159.02
Impairment loss recognized till 31.03.2020 (C)	-	470.73
Impairment loss relating blocks already transferred till 31.03.2022 (D)	-	(53.78)
Impairment loss recognized in statement of profit and loss as an exceptional item (E) = (A) - (B) - (C) - (D)	44.75	40.18

Details of profit and loss attributable to the above group of assets is below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Revenue	24.62	13.09
Expense	(14.80)	(17.47)
Impairment	(44.75)	(40.18)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(34.93)	(44.56)
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit/(loss) after tax	(34.93)	(44.56)

b. **Immovable Property - Land**

During FY 2020-21, the Company had classified a land in Andhra Pradesh having carrying value of Rs.13.16 crores as assets held for sale and the process to sale the land was initiated by the Company. However, during the current year the asset is reclassified back to land & building under PPE as the management has decided not to sale the property.





GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 17

Equity share capital

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Authorised share capital*		
1200,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 1 each (31st March, 2021 : 1200,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 1 each)	1,200.00	1,200.00

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital*		
10,756,540,264 equity shares of Rs. 1 each (31st March, 2021 : 10,756,540,264 equity shares of Rs. 1 each)	1,075.65	1,075.65
Total	1,075.65	1,075.65

* There are no movements / changes in authorised, issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity share capital.

Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	No. of Shares	Rs. in Crores
	Equity Shares of Rs. 1 each fully paid	
Shares outstanding at 1st April 2020	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2021	**10,75,65,40,264**	**1,075.65**
Shares outstanding at 1st April 2021	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	**10,75,65,40,264**	**1,075.65**

Details of shareholder(s) holding more than 5% Equity Shares / Details of shares held by parent company and ultimate holding entity and their subsidiaries/associates:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Number of Equity Shares		
Government of Gujarat (Ultimate Holding entity)	3,48,94,49,630	3,48,94,49,630
Gujarat State Investment Limited (Holding Company)	6,26,47,89,694	6,26,47,89,694
Gujarat State Financial Service Limited (Associate of Holding Company)	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000
Gujarat Gas Limited (Subsidiary)	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
% Holding in equity shares		
Government of Gujarat (Ultimate Holding entity)	32.44%	32.44%
Gujarat State Investment Limited (Holding Company)	58.24%	58.24%
Gujarat State Financial Service Limited (Associate of Holding Company)	1.58%	1.58%
Gujarat Gas Limited (Subsidiary)	0.19%	0.19%

Notes:

a. As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of share.

Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

b. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs. 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

c. During the year ended 31st March, 2022 the amount of dividend per share recognized as distributions to equity shareholders is Rs. NIL (31st March, 2021 : NIL).

d. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity share held by each shareholder.

e. No bonus shares issued by the Company during last five years immediately preceding the reporting date. Further during 2019-20, the Company issued:
- 686,640,640 fully paid up equity shares against conversion of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of Rs. 550 Crore, and
- 7,490,636,704 fully paid up equity shares on settlement of Non-Convertible Debenture of Rs. 6000 Crore (through Scheme of Arrangement).

SINGHVI & MEHTA AHMEDABAD

f. **Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters**

Promoter Name	Class of Shares	As at 31 March 2022		As at 1 April 2021		% Change during the year
		No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Governor of Gujarat	Equity	3,48,94,49,630	32.44%	3,48,94,49,630	32.44%	0.00%

Promoter Name	Class of Shares	As at 31 March 2021		As at 1 April 2020		% Change during the year
		No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Governor of Gujarat	Equity	3,48,94,49,630	32.44%	2,24,10,10,179	20.83%	11.61%

Note 18

Other equity

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Capital reserve	1.28	1.28
Securities premium	9,471.78	9,471.78
General Reserve	3,245.14	3,245.14
Retained Earnings	(12,896.71)	(14,080.99)
Other Comprehensive Income	2,052.06	2,057.48
Total other equity	**1,873.55**	**694.69**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Capital reserve		
Opening Balance	1.28	1.28
Movements during the year	-	-
Total capital reserve	**1.28**	**1.28**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Securities premium		
Opening Balance	9,471.78	9,471.78
Movements during the year	-	-
Total securities premium	**9,471.78**	**9,471.78**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
General reserve		
Opening Balance	3,245.14	3,245.14
Movements during the year	-	-
Total General reserve	**3,245.14**	**3,245.14**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	(14,080.99)	(14,820.13)
Add:		
Profit/(Loss) during the year	1,183.73	738.77
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	0.55	0.37
Total Retained earnings	(12,896.71)	(14,080.99)

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Other Comprehensive Income		
FVOCI - equity investments		
Opening Balance	2,057.48	2,057.74
Current Year OCI	(5.42)	(0.26)
Total FVOCI - equity investments	2,052.06	2,057.48

Note 19

Borrowings

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-current borrowings		
Secured		
Term loan from banks	1,946.92	2,875.69
Unsecured		
Term loan from banks	1,261.31	-
Term loan from related party - GSFS	421.87	1,269.06
Total non-current borrowings	3,630.10	4,144.75
Current borrowings		
Secured		
From banks (Loans repayable on demand)	50.00	-
Unsecured		
From banks (Loans repayable on demand)	50.01	100.00
	100.01	100.00
Current maturities of non-current borrowings		
Secured		
Term loan from banks	374.37	212.37
Unsecured		
Term loan from banks	272.07	-
Term loan from related party - GSFS	28.13	354.94
	674.57	567.31
Total current borrowings	774.58	667.31

Notes:

Secured Loans

a. State Bank of India had sanctioned a Rupee Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 1) Facility amounting to Rs. 3,000 Crores (Current outstanding is Rs. 558.60 Crores (PY - Rs. 858.65 Crores)) in F.Y. 2014-15. During FY 2021-22, there was no installment due towards repayment of loan, as loan repaid from sales consideration received from ONGC has retired the near term installments in the repayment schedule, however GSPC has on 9th April 2021, converted the entire existing INR term loan into USD FCNR loan of USD 115.56 Million, pricing linked to 6 month Libor for a tenor up to 30.03.2022 by entering into forward contract i.e. fully hedge basis at a competitive rate of interest. Thereafter GSPC on 31.03.2022, prepaid the term loan for an amount of Rs. 300 Crores from internal accruals and converted the outstanding loan from FCNR to T Bill arrangement at the competitive rate of interest . The loan is secured by way of first ranking parri passu charge over the Company's share (10%) share of receivables in the contract area (KG-OSN-2001/3), charge over receivables from JODPL Pvt. Limited (JODPL) as on 31st March 2017 and charge over any additional consideration which may be received from ONGC in future after approval of Field Development Plan for other six discoveries of KG-OSN-2001/3.

b. State Bank of India has provided a Rupee Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 2) of Rs. 2,100 Crores (Current Outstanding - Rs. 813.55 Crores (PY : Rs. 892.29 Crores)) in FY 2019-20. The Company has repaid Rs. 78.75 Crores towards installment due in FY 2021-22. GSPC has on 5th April 2021, converted the entire existing INR term loan into USD FCNR loan of USD 121.88 Million, pricing linked to 6 month Libor for a tenor up to 30.03.2022 by entering into forward contract i.e. fully hedge basis at a competitive rate of interest. Thereafter GSPC on 31.03.2022, converted the outstanding loan from FCNR to T Bill arrangement at the competitive rate of interest. The security offered is (a) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding in GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd to the extent of 8.71% out of its present shareholding of 97.5[illegible]% and (b) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding of 32.60% in Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd. (c) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's entire 22.50% shareholding in Sabarmati Gas Ltd.

c. During FY 2020-21, GSPC converted the External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) outstanding of USD 103.59 Million to INR term loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 3) of Rs.764.78 Crores (RTL / Corporate Loan 3) (Current Outstanding - Rs. 623.78 Crores (PY : Rs. 764.78 Crores) after RBI approval with State Bank of India to mitigated foreign exchange risk exposure at a pricing linked to 3 Month MCLR of SBI + Spread. Thereafter, GSPC has on 4th June 2021, converted the entire existing INR term loan into USD FCNR loan of USD 104.50 Million, pricing linked to 6 month Libor for a tenor up to 30.03.2022 by entering into forward contract i.e. fully hedge basis at a competitive rate of interest. Thereafter GSPC on 31.03.2022, converted the outstanding loan from FCNR to T Bill arrangement at the competitive rate of interest .The Company has provided same security as offered to ECB lenders i.e. is secured by way of first ranking parri passu charge over the Company's share (10%) share of receivables in the contract area (KG-OSN-2001/3), charge over receivables from JODPL Pvt. Limited (JODPL) as on 31st March 2017 and charge over any additional consideration which may be received from ONGC in future after approval of Field Development Plan for other six discoveries of KG-OSN-2001/3 along with (a) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding in GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd to the extent of 8.71% out of its present shareholding of 97.50%, (b) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding of 32.60% in Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd., (c) First pari-passu. Pledge charge over GSPC's entire 22.50% shareholding in Sabarmati Gas Ltd.

d. Consortium of member banks lead by Punjab National Bank has provided Rupee Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 4) of Rs. 4,500 Crore . During FY 2020-21, HDFC Bank had replaced the entire term loan (Current Outstanding - Rs. 588.75 Crores (PY : Rs. 588.75 Crores)) from consortium of bank (Current Outstanding of Rs. 588.75 Crores with same tenor and pricing linked to RBI repo rate + spread. During FY 2021-22, there was no installment due towards repayment of loan, as loan repaid from sales consideration received from ONGC has retired the near term installments in the repayment schedule. The loan will be secured by way of first ranking parri passu charge over the Company's share (10%) share of receivables in the contract area (KG-OSN-2001/3), charge over receivables from JODPL Pvt. Limited (JODPL) as on 31st March 2017 amounting to Rs. 485.71 Crores and charge over any additional consideration which may be received from ONGC in future after approval of Field Development Plan for other six discoveries of KG-OSN-2001/3.

Unsecured

e. GSPC has replaced a Term loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 5) availed from GSFS (Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd) with Kotak Mahindra Bank for an amount of Rs. 492 Crores in August 2021 (Current Outstanding - Rs. 246 Crores (PY : Rs. 574.00 Crores-GSFS)), with a pricing linked to Repo Rate + Spread.

f. GSPC had availed a Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 6) from GSFS for an amount of Rs. 1,050 Crore in FY 2019-20 for a tenor of 10 Years (2 years moratorium + 8 years quarterly repayment), for general business purpose. During FY 2021-22, Canara Bank replaced the existing term loan of GSFS (Current outstanding Rs. 1,043.44 Crores (PY : Rs. 1050.00 Crores-GSFS)) at same term and condition for a tenor of 7 Years, pricing linked to EBLR 2 (RBI repo rate) + Spread without any security.

g. During FY 2021-22, GSPC has drawn Medium Tem Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 7) from GSFS for an amount of Rs. 450 Crores (Outstanding Rs. 450 Crores). During the year, the Company has also availed Short Term Loan of Rs. 400 Crores from GSFS (Current outstanding Rs.0 Crores), which was repaid by the Company in FY 2021-22 The loan availed by the Company were for general business purpose. here is no Foreign Currency loans outstanding that are not hedged by derivative instruments (Currency) as on 31st March 2022 and as on 31st March, 2021 NIL.

h. **Loan repayment schedule**

Sr. No	Particulars	Total Outstan-ding*	Maturity period	Rate of Interest (p.a.)	Repayable in		
					12 months	2-4 years	5-7 years
1	Corporate Loan I - SBI	558.60	30-09-2024	T Bill+Spread	-	558.60	-
2	Corporate Loan II SBI	813.55	30-09-2028		78.75	210.00	524.80
3	Corporate Loan III - SBI	623.78	31-12-2024		299.79	323.99	
4	Term Loan - HDFC Bank	588.75	31-03-2029	RBI Repo Rate + Spread	-	-	588.75
5	Term Loan - Kotak Bank	246.00	11-12-2022		246.00	-	-
6	Term Loan - Canara Bank	1,043.44	31-12-2028	EBLR + Spread	26.25	223.13	794.06
7	Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd	450.00	15-12-2026	Floating Rate of Interest - presently 6.50%	28.13	390.83	31.04
	TOTAL	4,324.12			678.92	1,706.55	1,938.65

*The amounts outstanding for various loans as on 31st March, 2022 are as per the terms of the agreement. The amount represents actual amount payable to banks on reporting date excluding accounting effects of Effective interest Rate (EIR) as per Ind AS.

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Note 20

Other financial liabilities (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-Current		
Other payables	8.55	8.55
Total non-current financial liabilities	8.55	8.55
Current		
Payable to/on behalf of joint arrangement	301.59	306.79
Other current financial liabilities	7.82	7.31
Deposits received from customers	5.80	4.10
Derivative liability	-	2.06
Total current financial liabilities	315.21	320.26

Note 21

Provisions (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-Current		
Provision for decommissioning obligations	78.72	73.74
Provision for gratuity and loyalty bonus	-	0.15
Total non-current provisions	78.72	73.89
Current		
Provision for gratuity and loyalty bonus	1.05	1.36
Provision for leave benefits	-	0.05
Total current provisions	1.05	1.41

a. For movement in provision related to employee benefits refer note no.37

b. Movement in other provisions

Particulars	Provision for decommissioning obligations
At 1 April 2021	73.74
Add: Unwinding of Discounts	4.98
At 31 March 2022	78.72

Note 22

Deferred revenue/ contract liabilities (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-current		
Income received in advance	-	0.24
Total non-current deferred revenue/ contract liability	-	0.24
Current		
Income received in advance	-	0.12
Total current deferred revenue/ contract liability	-	0.12

Note 23

Other non financial liabilities (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Current		
Statutory liability	274.59	200.94
Other non financial liabilities	16.63	8.52
Total current non-financial liabilities	291.22	209.46

Note 24

Trade payables

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.97	0.63
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,517.47	1,115.18
Total trade payables	1,519.44	1,115.81

a. **Trade Payable ageing schedule:**

As at 31st March 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(I) MSME	0.64	1.07	0.26	-	-	-	1.97
(ii) Others	96.94	3.39	1,095.09	0.62	2.58	3.76	1,202.38
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	284.95	-	-	-	30.14	315.09
TOTAL	97.58	289.41	1,095.35	0.62	2.58	33.90	1,519.44

As at 31st March 2021

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	0.21	0.42	-	-	-	0.63
(ii) Others	38.47	2.76	1,037.46	2.58	3.52	0.25	1,085.04
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	30.14	-	30.14
TOTAL	38.47	2.97	1,037.88	2.58	33.66	0.25	1,115.81

b. **Disclosure as required by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
1. The principal amount outstanding as at the end of accounting year. a) Trade payable b) Capital creditors	1.97 -	0.63 -
2. Principal amount due and remaining unpaid as at the end of accounting year.	-	-
3. Interest paid by the company in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during accounting year.	-	-
4. Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
5. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year (Refer Note below).	-	-
6. Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

No interest has been paid by the Company to the enterprises covered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 according to the terms agreed with the enterprises.

The above information regarding micro, small and medium enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 25

Revenue from operations **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Sale of products		
Sale of natural gas - Trading	24,070.04	12,967.29
Sale of gas - Joint Arrangements	11.93	13.92
Sale of oil - Joint Arrangements	70.58	48.36
Sale of electricity - Windmills	36.73	28.95
	24,189.28	**13,058.52**
Sale of services		
Re-gasification income	127.26	449.31
Transportation income	17.72	34.97
	144.98	**484.28**
Other operating revenues	30.71	36.96
Total revenue from operations*	**24,364.97**	**13,579.76**

*For information on disaggregation of revenue, refer note 39 (Segment reporting)

Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss with the contracted price:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Revenue as per contracted price		
Adjustments	24,365.37	13,580.12
Rebates	(0.40)	(0.36)
Revenue from contract with customers	**24,364.97**	**13,579.76**

Note 26

Other income **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Interest Income		
Interest on Deposits with banks / financial institution	25.01	26.34
Others interest income	8.67	10.53
	33.68	**36.87**
Dividend from long term investments		
Dividend from subsidiary/ Joint Venture companies	51.45	44.48
Dividend from other companies	1.00	1.07
	52.45	**45.55**
Other non-operating income		
Lease Rental Income	2.32	3.33
Other income - Joint Arrangements	0.35	1.63
Net profit on sale of Property, Plant & equipment	-	2.38
Other Non-Operating Income - G&G Projects	0.25	2.80
Net Foreign Exchange Gain	103.81	117.82
Others	1.96	1.05
	108.69	129.01
Total other income	**194.82**	**211.43**

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Note 27

Production expenditure - E&P (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Production expenditure	40.59	39.95
Duties and taxes	10.14	6.31
Other G&A expenses	13.27	12.82
Total production expenditure - E&P	**64.00**	**59.08**

Note 28

Cost of traded goods (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Purchase of gas		
Local Purchase of Gas	8,164.71	2,511.84
Import Purchase of Gas	12,838.81	7,822.84
	21,003.52	**10,334.68**
Other costs		
Import Gas Regasification Charges	845.30	1,183.59
Gas Transmission Charges	657.59	645.45
Commodity Hedging Cost	159.08	375.64
Net movement on Deferred delivery of natural gas	11.90	(1.15)
Other expenses - Gas Trading	3.66	1.14
	1,677.53	**2,204.67**
Total cost of traded goods	**22,681.05**	**12,539.35**

Note 29

Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock in process and stock in trade (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Finished goods		
Closing stock of crude oil & Condensate	(21.37)	(17.84)
Opening stock of crude oil & Condensate	17.84	16.14
(A)	**(3.53)**	**(1.70)**
Stock in trade		
Closing stock of liquefied gas	(336.38)	(274.46)
Opening stock of liquefied gas	274.46	82.94
(B)	**(61.92)**	**(191.52)**
Total change in inventories of finished goods, stock in process and stock in trade-(A)+(B)	**(65.45)**	**(193.22)**

Note 30

Employee benefits expenses (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Salary and wages	12.08	10.28
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	0.90	1.90
Staff welfare expenses	0.15	0.07
Total employee benefit expenses[a]	**13.13**	**12.25**

a. Amount represents net expenditure for corporate.

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 31

Finance costs **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Interest Cost on Financial Liabilities	220.44	441.49
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing cost	111.18	(17.49)
Unwinding of discount on Provisions	4.99	(18.84)
Other Borrowing Costs (includes bank guarantee, LC charges, bank charges, etc.)	18.80	10.91
Total finance costs	355.41	416.07

Note 32

Other expenses **(Rs. In Crores)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Expenses related to wind mills		
Operation and maintenance expenses	11.40	10.75
Windmills insurance expenses	1.44	1.17
Total (A)	**12.84**	**11.92**
Administrative expenses		
Electricity expenses	0.84	0.57
Rent, rates and taxes	0.27	0.13
Repairs and maintenance		
Other repairs	1.54	1.22
Insurance expenses	1.12	0.68
Business development and promotion	-	0.01
Advertisement and publicity	0.05	0.06
Administration and establishment	3.45	2.73
Travelling expenses	0.35	0.21
Stationery and printing	0.34	0.17
Professional and technical expenses	7.96	7.81
Telephone, trunk calls and postage	0.08	0.08
Vehicle running expenses	0.11	0.05
Bandwidth expenses	0.03	0.02
Payment to auditors	0.16	0.20
Net Loss on Sale/discarding of PPE	0.28	-
Corporate social responsibility expenses	10.07	-
Other expenses	1.49	0.35
Total (B)	28.14	14.29
Provision for doubtful advances (C)	(2.94)	-
Total other expenses (A+B+C)	**38.04**	**26.21**

a. Payment to auditors **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
For statutory audit	0.16	0.16
For other services	-	0.02
For reimbursement of expenses	-	0.02
Total payment to auditors	**0.16**	**0.20**

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b. Corporate social responsibility expenses

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	8.22	-
Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	10.07	-
Amount spent during the year on (Paid in Cash) :		
Construction /acquisition of any asset	-	-
On purpose other than above	5.71	-
Amount spent during the year on (Yet to be Paid in Cash) :		
Construction /acquisition of any asset	-	-
On purpose other than above	4.36	-
Shortfall at the end of the year	**4.36**	-
Reason for Shortfall	Pertains to ongoing project	NA
Nature of CSR Activities		
Fire Fighter Robot	4.40	-
PSA Oxygen Plant : Supply, Installation & Commissioning	0.48	-
Vocational Tourist Guide	0.19	-
Ambulance at PHC	0.64	-
Unspent amount in relation to ongoing project		
(included in Note 23 as current non-financial liabilities)		
Mini Sanitary Pad Production Plant	2.00	
Vocational Tourist Guide	0.31	
Aadhar Enrolment/Biometric Kits	1.55	
Renovation of auditorium at SVPNPA	0.50	
		-
Total	10.07	-

Details of CSR expenses - ongoing project: **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Opening balance		
- With Company	-	-
- In Separate CSR Unspent Account	-	-
Amount required to be spent	10.07	-
Amount spent during the year		
- From Company's Account	**5.71**	-
- In Separate CSR Unspent Account	-	-
Closing Balance		
- With Company *	**4.36**	-
- In Separate CSR Unspent Account	-	-

* To be transferred to separate escrow account within 30 days from end of reporting period.

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 33

Exceptional items

The exceptional Items comprises of the following: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Impairment of oil and gas assets		
Provided During the year [a]	300.45	107.10
Less: Reversed during the year [a]	(49.85)	(36.17)
Impairment on Investment [b]	2.45	15.35
Exploration cost written off/ (written back) [c]	0.25	1.48
Litigation Settlement [d]	(4.31)	55.41
Total exceptional items	248.99	143.17

Notes:

a. The Company identifies each E&P field /PSC under E&P segment as separate Cash Generating Unit (CGU). The recoverable amount of CGU is determined at higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. For E&P fields which are classified as Assets held for sale, the Company has considered fair value less cost to sell as the recoverable amount whereas for other fields, value-in-use is considered as the recoverable amount of CGU.

Fair value is determined at estimated selling price of CGU using level III Inputs. This calculation uses the estimated future cash flows that can be generated from the continuing use of these blocks and outflows at the end of its useful life which are discounted to their present value. The present value of cash flows has been determined by applying discount rates of 10%.

The Value in Use of producing / developing CGUs is determined under a multi-stage approach, wherein future cash flows are initially estimated based on Proved Developed Reserves. Under the circumstances where further development of the fields in the CGUs is under progress and where the carrying value of the CGUs is not likely to be recovered through exploitation of proved developed reserves alone, the Proved and probable reserves (2P) of the CGUs are also taken for the purpose of estimating future cash flows. In such cases, full estimate of the expected cost of evaluation / development is also considered while determining the value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of assets and from its disposal at the end of its useful life are discounted to their present value. The present value of cash flows has been determined by applying discount rates of 10% (as at March 31, 2021 -10%).

Future cash inflows from sale of crude oil and value added products have been computed using the future prices, on the basis of market-based average prices of Brent crude oil as discounted to match the quality of our crude oil and its Co-relations with benchmark crude. Future cash flows from sale of natural gas are also computed based on the expected future prices on the basis of notification issued by the Government of India/GSA.

During FY 2021-22, considering the oil & gas price surge in international market and changed filed specific information, the Company has tested all its E&P fields for impairment. Accordingly, additional impairment is provided for Rs.182.23 crore and an impairment of Rs.49.85 crore earlier provided was reversed during the year.

Further, during FY 2018-19 the Company had classified 12 E&P fields as assets held for sale (refer note no. 16). In relation to which, the Company had given impact of impairment of assets for 7 fields for which consideration was available till 31st March 2021. During FY 2021-22 the Company has received bid for one more filed (CB ONN 2004/2) against which impairment to the extent of excess carrying value over the bid value has been provided during the year and for remaining 4 fields have been impaired in full. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.116.87 crore (net PY Rs.40.18 Crores) has been impaired towards fields held for sale (refer note 16).

During the year, the Company has provided for impairment of nonmoving capital spares to the extent of Rs.1.35 crore (P.Y. Rs. 30.75 crore).

b. The Company had made an investment through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in GSPC (JPDA) LTD. amounting to Rs.117.61 crores (31st March, 2021 : Rs 114.39 crores) to carry out exploration activities in Australia. Provision for impairment has been created to the extent of investment in previous years. Considering the same, the Company has also provided for Rs 2.45 crore (PY: Rs.15.35 crore) against additional investment made during FY 2021-22.

c. Exploration cost written off includes additional cost incurred towards fields already surrendered in earlier period.

d. The Company was in dispute with central government with respect to (i)Royalty on Royalty and (ii)Royalty on sales price instead of well head price. During FY 2020-21, the Company has provided for royalty payable amounting to Rs.55.41 crores on arbitration award against the Company. Of the same Rs.4.31 crore being excess provision is reversed during FY 2021-22.

Note 34

Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Profit attributable to equity holders for (Rs. in Crores):		
Basic earnings	1,183.73	738.77
Adjusted for the effect of dilution	1,183.73	738.77
Weighted average number of equity Shares for:		
Basic EPS	10,75,65,40,264	10,75,65,40,264
Adjusted for the effect of dilution	10,75,65,40,264	10,75,65,40,264
Earnings per equity share (EPS) (face value of Rs.1/-)		
Basic (Rs.)	1.10	0.69
Diluted (Rs.)	1.10	0.69

Note 35

Contingent liabilities & assets

1. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts which in the opinion of the Management are not tenable/under appeal at various stages:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Income Tax (Ref. note no.11 - C point no.3)	1,714.11	1,682.62
Joint arrangements (Ref. note a to d below)	556.11	552.75
Indirect tax relating matters	0.77	-
Other (Ref. note e to f below)	162.31	171.66

Above Contingent Liabilities Includes-.

(a) JODPL: The Company has issued forfeiture notice to Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) against Rs. 494.81 Crore of the capital contribution (excluding applicable interest on capital contribution) made by the Company on behalf of JODPL in KG-OSN-2001/3 until 4th August 2017. Based on relevant clauses of PSC and JOA, it can be reasonably ascertained that the forfeiture notice shall be effected and GSPC shall be assigned commensurate PI towards the capital contribution. JODPL has filed for CIRP. NCLT has passed the order for liquidation. Liquidator has challenged GSPC's letter of forfeiture of JODPL's PI issued by GSPC in December 2018 because of default of JODPL in making contributions to KG Block Cash Calls.

(b) Profit Petroleum paid under protest for Hazira Block: Joint arrangement (JV) partners are liable to pay profit petroleum to MoP&NG after recovery of cost petroleum. The Director General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) disallowed an amount of USD 17.745 million (mainly on account of purchase of compressor amounting to USD 11.328 million) from the cost petroleum recovered by JV and demanded profit petroleum on disallowed amount. In the Operating Committee meeting (10th June 2013) it was decided to deposit the amount demanded by the MoP&NG under protest. The Company had deposited Rs. 19.45 crore on this account. Arbitration awarded in favour of the Company however government of India has preferred an appeal and has filed the section 34 application before Delhi High Court challenging the arbitral award. In case of dispute related to royalty Company has recognized the liability as per the arbitral award.

(c) GSPC has surrendered the South East Tungkal field in Indonesia. GSPC has requested to waive the minimum work program commitment and pending the response from the authority, contingent liability towards unfinished minimum work program amounting to Rs.15.31 crores (USD 2.02 Millions) is recognized.

(d) Other liabilities with respect joint arrangements taken line by line amounting to Rs.26.54 crores.

(e) The Company had filed a complaint dated 06.04.2011 before PNGRB against GAIL, IOCL and BPCL. PGNRB had vide its orders dated 13.09.2011 of Chairman and dated 10.10.2011 of the majority members (three member panel of Board) unanimously held that GAIL had adopted Restrictive Trade Practices by blocking off direct connectivity to GSPC and further, directed Respondents to immediately give direct connectivity to GSPC at Dahej Terminal.

All the parties have preferred appeals against the PNGRB Orders before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) and APTEL has passed an interim order on 23.01.2012 and directed GAIL, IOCL and BPCL to give direct connectivity at Dahej Terminal subject to GSPC giving undertaking in respect of the following:

i) GSPC shall open a separate bank account and deposit an amount of Rs. 140 Crores. Accordingly, GSPC has opened and deposited equivalent amount in a separate bank account.

ii) From the date of change of delivery point, GSPC shall also deposit differential amount in a separate bank account. (Accordingly the Company had deposited additional Rs. 75.36 crore in a separate bank account). The Company has submitted the Undertaking to APTEL in respect of the same on 18.02.2012 and deposited amounts as aforesaid.

The APTEL has passed common judgment dated 18.12.2013 ("the APTEL Judgment") in the appeals filed by GAIL, IOCL and BPCL and set aside the PNGRB Order.

The Company filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the APTEL Judgment and the Hon'ble Supreme Court has vide its order dated 28.02.2014 directed the Company, as an interim arrangement, to pay the interconnectivity charges at the rate of Rs. 12 / MMBTU form the account separately maintained for the said purpose in accordance with APTEL's Order dated 23.01.2012 as narrated in (i) & (ii) above.

Accordingly, the Company utilized Rs.176.55 crores for payments to GAIL, IOCL and BPCL as per Interim arrangement order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The amount paid net of amount recovered from customers is shown as amount paid under protest in the accounts amounting to Rs. 97.84 Crore.

Further, the Company has also not provided for differential amount charged by vendors above Rs.12/ MMBTU aggregating to Rs. 45.87 crores.

(f) The Company has implemented 7th Pay commission with effect from 1st December 2020 as per Government of Gujarat's Resolution. However, the gross arrears amounting to Rs.18.60 crores for the period from 1st January 2016 to 30th November 2020 will be provided in the books as and when the decision to release the arrears will be taken by the state government.

(g) On request of GSPC LNG Ltd (GLL), the Company had diverted LNG cargoes for regasification to GLL's Mudra terminal. This has been done to ensure continuity of plant operations at Mundra terminal. On account of this diversion of LNG cargoes, GSPC may face additional liabilities on account of take or pay from the existing LNG terminals wherein it has obligations.

Contingent Asset

a) The consideration received from ONGC towards 80% PI transfer in KG-OSN-2001/3 block had two components i.e. (i) Consideration towards DDW (ii) Advance floor consideration for Other Six Discoveries amounting to USD 995.26 Million(Rs.6295.02 crores) and USD 200 Million(Rs.1265 crores) respectively. The advance consideration received towards Other Six Discoveries is non-refundable.

The final consideration for Other Six Discoveries shall be determined based on Field Development Plan (FDP) of Other Six Discoveries prepared by ONGC for submission to Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH). In the scenario, wherein final consideration as per FDP of Other Six Discoveries is assessed at a value higher than USD 200 Million, the advance consideration received by GSPC shall be adjusted against the same and the balance consideration shall be paid to GSPC. In a scenario, wherein final consideration assessed for Other Six Discoveries is less than or equal to USD 200 Million, GSPC shall retain the non-refundable advance consideration already received.

However, ONGC has already applied for extension in timeline for submission of FDP. Following the principle of conservatism, the Company has not arrived at the valuation of the six discoveries as it is subject to preparation of FDP by ONGC and GSPC & ONGC agreeing to a value as per the valuation parameters adopted for DDW. Hence, at present the receivable on account of six discoveries cannot be reasonably ascertained.

b) Guaranteed Gas Price: The Company has executed Farm-in Farm-out Agreement with ONGC for farm-out of 80% PI in KG Block in FY 2017-18. The agreement involves annual valuation adjustment linked to existing gas prices during the currency of the respective financial year which is carried forward for the tenure of gas sales and purchase agreement between ONGC and GSPC. As per the terms of valuation adjustment clause of agreement, the Company shall be liable to annually adjust valuation i.e. pay any differential amount to ONGC which shall be evaluated based on difference between actual gas prices during the year and agreed prices for the respective financial year for the actual production quantity. The liability is unascertainable due to linkage of adjustment value to actual production during the year along with actual gas prices which is determined as per 6-month trailing market prices of varied mix of alternative fuels/sources of natural gas notified by PPAC. Both these factors cannot be accurately predicted/estimated, thus the valuation adjustment cannot be quantified with certainty. However, the Company has gas sales purchase agreement with ONGC for the entire natural gas produced from KG Block which is forms a component of gas trading pool, which effectively covers the risk of valuation adjustment under FIFO. Further, as on 31st March, 2022 there is an amount Rs.2.16 crores as surplus with the Company for valuation adjustment under FIFO.

Note 36

Capital commitments

A. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for:

1. In respect of Joint arrangements Rs. 108.61 crores (31st March 2021 : Rs. 106.27 crores)
2. In respect of others Nil (31st March 2021 : Nil)

B. Minimum work programme committed under various Production Sharing Contracts in India and Outside India.

1. In India: Nil (31st March 2021 : Nil)
2. Outside India: Nil (31st March 2021 : Nil)

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Note 36

Employee Benefits:

A. Defined contribution plans

1. Company's contribution to Provident Fund is Rs. 2.46 Crores (FY 2020-21 - Rs. 2.27 Crores)
2. Company's contribution to Super Annuation fund is Rs. 1.51 Crores (FY 2020-21 Rs. 1.31 Crores)

B. Defined benefit plans

The following table sets out the funded status of the Gratuity, Loyalty Bonus ,Leave Encashment Plan and Post Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme(PRMBS) and the amounts recognized in company's financial statements as at 31st March, 2022, 31st March, 2021 as required by Ind AS 19.

(Rs. In Crores)

Particular	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Change in benefit obligation								
1 Liability at the beginning of the year	10.09	9.64	10.30	10.70	12.86	12.68	0.22	-
2 Interest cost	0.67	0.62	0.68	0.71	0.86	0.85	(0.01)	(0.01)
3 Current service cost	0.94	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.57	0.65	0.08	0.23
4 Past service cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Benefit Paid	(0.83)	(0.92)	(0.32)	(1.24)	(0.61)	(0.52)	(0.00)	-
6 Actuarial (gain) / Losses	(0.88)	(0.05)	(0.12)	(0.66)	(1.04)	(0.80)	(0.02)	-
7 Transfer in Obligation			-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Liability at the end of the year	**9.99**	**10.09**	**11.33**	**10.30**	**12.63**	**12.86**	**0.27**	**0.22**
Change in fair value of plan assets								
1 Plan assets at the beginning of the year	9.14	6.28	9.75		12.81	7.29	0.35	-
2 Expected return of plan assets	0.63	0.63	0.67		0.88	0.51	0.01	0.01
3 Contributions	0.96	3.36	0.55	9.75	0.05	5.38	0.01	0.35
4 Benefit paid	(0.83)	(0.92)	(0.32)		(0.61)	(0.52)	(0.00)	-
6 Actuarial gain / (Loss)	(0.27)	(0.22)			(0.25)	0.15	-	-
7 Transfer in Plan Assets								
8 Plan assets at the end of the year	9.62	9.13	10.64	9.75	12.88	12.81	0.36	0.35
9 Total Actuarial Gain/(Loss) To Be Recognized	**0.61**	**(0.17)**	**0.12**	**0.66**	**0.79**	**0.95**	**0.02**	-
Actual Return on plan assets								
1 Expected return of plan assets	0.63	0.63	0.67	-	0.88	0.51	0.01	0.01
2 Actuarial gain / (loss)	(0.27)	(0.22)	-	-	(0.25)	0.15	-	-
3 Actual return on plan assets	0.36	0.41	0.67	-	0.63	0.66	0.01	0.01
Net (asset) / liability recognized in the Balance Sheet								
1 Liability at the end of the year	9.99	10.09	11.33	10.30	12.63	12.86	0.27	0.22
2 Plan assets at the end of the year	9.62	9.13	10.64	9.75	12.88	12.81	0.36	0.35
3 Amount recognized in the Balance Sheet Accrued	**0.37**	**0.96**	**0.68**	**0.55**	**(0.24)**	**0.05**	**(0.09)**	**(0.13)**
Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss account for the year								
1 Current service cost	0.94	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.57	0.65	0.08	0.23
2 Interest cost	0.67	0.62	0.68	0.71	0.86	0.85	(0.01)	(0.01)
3 Expected return on plan assets	(0.63)	(0.63)	(0.67)	-	(0.88)	(0.51)	(0.01)	(0.01)
4 Actuarial (gain) / Losses	-	-	-	-	(0.79)	(0.95)	(0.02)	-
5 Benefits paid			-	-				
6 Past service cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Total expenses*	**0.98**	**0.79**	**0.80**	**1.50**	**(0.25)**	**0.04**	**0.05**	**0.22**
Expenses recognized in the other comprehensive income for the year								
1. Actuarial (gain) / Losses	(0.61)	0.17	(0.12)	(0.66)			(0.02)	-
Balance Sheet reconciliation								
1 Opening net liability	0.95	3.36	0.55	10.70	0.05	5.39	(0.13)	-
2 Expenses as above	0.37	0.96	0.68	0.84	(0.25)	0.04	0.03	0.22
3 Employer contribution /benefits paid	(0.96)	(3.36)	(0.55)	(9.75)	(0.05)	(5.38)	(0.01)	(0.35)
4 Benefits paid by Employer directly	-	-	-	(1.24)	-	-	-	-
5 Amount recognized in the Balance Sheet	0.37	0.96	0.68	0.55	(0.24)	0.05	(0.11)	(0.13)
6 Expected contribution during next 12 months	0.37	0.81	0.68	0.55	(0.25)	0.05	0.18	0.02
7 Average Outstanding Term of the Obligations (Years)	11.60	12.49	11.99	12.48	12.32	-	24.71	9.95
Actuarial Assumptions								
1 Discount Rate	7.20%	6.80%	7.20%	6.80%	7.20%	6.80%	7.20%	6.80%
2 Rate of return on plan assets	7.20%	6.80%			7.20%	6.80%	7.20%	6.80%
3 Salary Escalation	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	NA
4 Withdrawal Rate	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%
5 Medical Inflation Rate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.00%	9.00%
6 Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) table							
7 Retirement Age	60 years				60 years			

* The figures represent the amount before the allocation of salary expense.
** Benefits to KMPs - Refer note no. 40 - Related Party Transactions

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Crores)

Particular	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Amount for the current & previous period are as follows:								
Defined Benefit obligation	9.99	10.09	11.33	10.30	12.63	12.86	0.27	0.22
Plan asset	9.62	9.13	10.64	9.75	12.88	12.81	0.36	0.35
Surplus/(deficit)	(0.37)	(0.96)	(0.68)	(0.55)	0.24	(0.05)	0.09	0.13
Experience adjustment on plan liability	(0.50)	(0.10)	0.41	(0.72)	(0.44)	(0.87)	0.00	-
Experience adjustment on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars		Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
		As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Discount rate varied by 0.5%									
	+0.5%	9.55	9.64	10.71	9.70	11.93	12.17	0.21	0.51
	-0.5%	10.47	10.58	11.99	10.94	13.39	13.62	0.25	0.63
Salary growth rate varied by 0.5%									
	+0.5%	10.13	10.25	11.99	10.94	13.39	13.61	NA	NA
	-0.5%	9.84	9.93	10.71	9.70	11.93	12.17	NA	NA
Withdrawal Rate (W.R.) varied by 10%									
	W.R. @ 110%	10.12	10.21	11.33	10.29	12.64	12.85	0.22	0.56
	W.R. @ 90%	9.86	9.97	11.32	10.31	12.62	12.87	0.23	0.58
Medical inflation rate Sensitivity									
	+0.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.25	0.63
	-0.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.21	0.51

Notes

a. Investment details

The Company has participated in Group Gratuity scheme of LIC and HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Limited. As per the bifurcation provided for planned assets, 100% investment as on 31st March 2022 (100% for Gratuity and Leave Encashment and 100% for Loyalty Bonus and PRMBS as on 31st March 2021) is made in Policy of Insurance for Gratuity, Leave Encashment & Loyalty Bonus. Whereas,w.r.t Post Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme(PRMBS) 92% investment as on 31st March 2022 (Nil as on 31st March 2021) is made in Special Deposit Scheme and 8% in Bank Balance as on 31st March 2022 (93% in Special Deposit and 7% in Bank Balance as on 31st March 2021).

The plans expose the Group to a number of actuarial risks such as Actuarial risk, investment risk, legislative risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

b. Asset-liability matching strategies:

For the gratuity & leave encashment which are funded, Company is expecting to contribute the amount which can mitigate future liability. The estimate of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factor, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

Gratuity and Leave Encashment is administered through duly constituted and approved independent trusts, also through Group gratuity / leave encashment scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India.

c. Expected cash flows based on past service liability

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
1st Following year	0.85	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.41	0.00	-
2nd Following year	0.42	0.40	0.30	0.24	0.38	0.35	0.00	-
3rd Following year	0.88	0.40	0.74	0.26	0.74	0.35	0.00	-
4th Following year	0.70	0.80	0.50	0.64	0.79	0.68	0.01	0.00
5th Following year	0.85	0.63	0.69	0.42	0.81	0.70	0.01	0.01
Sum of years 6 to 10	4.10	17.92	4.05	23.35	4.20	4.22	0.06	0.07

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Note 38

Joint Operations (un incorporated Joint arrangements)

The Company has entered into Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) / Agreements in consortium with various Private/Public Sector & Foreign Companies as stated below with the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (Government of India), for exploration of oil and gas in the following fields. The Company has also entered into Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs)/Work Permits overseas relating to Oil & Gas/ Exploration Areas blocks along with various companies. Pursuant to the PSCs, Joint Operations {unincorporated Joint arrangements (JVs)} have been formed to undertake necessary economic activities for production of Oil and Gas by entering into a Joint Operating Agreement with them. The details are stated below:

I Blocks/Fields currently under exploration, development and production

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI*	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	**GSPC Operated**			
1a	Tarapur		**Exploration**	
		80% (80%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	20%
			Development	
		56% (56%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	14%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	30%
1b	Tarapur - Extension phase	80% (80%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	20%
2a	CB-ONN-2000/1 (Ahmedabad)	50% (50%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	50%
2b	**CB-ONN-2000/1 –(Extension phase)**	50% (50%)	**GAIL (India) Ltd**	50%
3	CB-ONN-2002/3 (Sanand)	55% (55%)	Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited	20%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	15%
			Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	10%
4	CB-ONN-2003/2 (Ankleshwar)	75% (75%)	**Exploration**	
			GAIL (India) Ltd	25%
		50%(50%)	**Development & Production:**	
			GAIL (India) Ltd	20%
			Jubilant Capital Private Limited	20%
			Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	10%
B	**GSPC Non Operated JVs**			
5	Asjol	50% (50%)	Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company Limited (Operator)	**50%**
6	Palej (Refer Note b)	50% (50%)	**Exploration**	
			Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company	50%
		35% (35%)	**Development**	
			Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company	35%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	30%
7	North Balol	**45% (45%)**	Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company Limited (Operator)	**25%**
			GNRL Oil & Gas Limited (Operator) (Formerly Heramec ltd.)	**30%**
8	Kanawara	70% (70%)	GNRL Oil & Gas Limited (Operator) (Formerly Heramec ltd.)	**30%**
9	KG-OSN-2001/3	10% (10%)	JODPL Pvt. Ltd.	10%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	80%
10	CB-ONN-2004/3(Refer Note a)	35% (35%)	**Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)**	**65%**
11	MB-OSN-2005/1 (Refer Note a)	**20% (20%)**	**Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)**	80%
12	CB-ONN-2004/1 (Refer Note a)	**40% (40%)**	**Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)**	60%
13	GK-OSN-2009/1 (Refer Note a)	**20% (20%)**	**Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)**	40%
			Indian Oil Corporation Limited	20%
			Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd	20%

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I Blocks/Fields identified as assets held for sale

A	**GSPC Operated**			
1	Unawa (Refer Note a)	0% (0%)	GNRL Oil & Gas Limited (Formerly	100%
B	**GSPC Non Operated JVs**			
2	CB-ONN-2004/2 (Refer Note a)	45% (45%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	55%
3	Bhandut (Refer Note a)	0% (60%)	Oilex NL Holdings (India) Ltd (Operator)	40%
			KIRI & COMPANY LOGISTICS	60%
4	Cambay (Refer Note a)	0% (55%)	Oilex NL (Operator)	85%
			Oilex NL Holdings (India) Ltd	15%

III Blocks/Fields for which company has proposed to surrender its PI

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	**GSPC Operated**			
1	Block No 19 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
2	Block No 28 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
3	Block No 57 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
4	South East Tungal (Indonesia)	50.50% (50.50%)	Essar Oil Limited	49.50%
5	KG-ONN-2004/2	40% (40%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	40%
			Petrogas E&P LLC	20%
6	RJ-ONN-2005/3	60% (60%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	40%
B	**GSPC Non Operated JVs**			
7	RJ-ONN-2004/1	22.225% (22.225%)	GAIL (India) Ltd (Operator)	22.225%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	22.22%
			BPCL	11.11%
			Hallworthy Shipping Ltd. SA	11.11%
			Nitin Fire Protection Industries Ltd.	11.11%
8	CY-ONN-2005/1	30% (30%)	GAIL (India) Ltd (Operator)	40%
			Bengal Energy Inc.	30%
9	KK-DWN-2005/2	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	90%
10	AA-ONN-2003/1(Assam)	20% (20%)	Jubilant oil & Gas Pvt Limited (Operator)	10%
			Jubilant Securities Pvt. Ltd.	35%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	35%
11	CY-DWN-2004/3	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	70%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	10%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	10%
12	CY-PR-DWN-2004/1	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	70%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	10%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	10%
13	MB-OSN-2005/5	30% (30%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	70%
14	MB-OSN-2005/6	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	80%
15	CB-ONN-2005/4	49% (49%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	51%

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16	CB-ONN-2005/10	49% (49%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	51%
17	CB-ONN-2009/4	50% (50%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	50%

*PI – Participating Interest

** Figures in bracket indicate previous year figures. There is no change in previous year figures unless otherwise stated.

Notes

a. The Company had initiated the process for farm-out of 12 E&P fields/blocks of which bids have been received for 8 blocks/fields. Out of 8 blocks for which bids were received, procedures to transfer PI in 4 blocks were completed in FY 2020-21 and 3 blocks are completed on approval of MoP&NG during FY 2021-22. For balance 1 blocks the Company is under the process of evaluating the bids received. Further, remaining 4 blocks have been impaired in full.

b. In FY 2017-18 GSPC and HOEC has submitted the proposal for CB-ON/7 Ring Fenced PSC (RFPSC) to MOPNG. GSPC has already paid the requisite amount of USD 1.275 Million (Rs.8.17 Crores) as per the guidelines of MOPNG for signing of CB-ON/7 RFPSC. Signing of PSC is pending.

c.During the financial year 2012-13, the Company along with it JV partners have recommended to surrender the three blocks by invoking the termination provision of the PSAs on account of continuation of force majeure events for more than six months. Vide letter dated 13th February, 2013, GSPC led consortium has terminated Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs) for 3 blocks awarded in Republic of Yemen (RoY). PSAs have been terminated on the ground of existence of force majeure event. The Consortium had initiated the arbitration proceedings under the PSAs before the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris and in the interim stage, obtained order Republic of Yemen not to take steps invoking SBLCs, while Consortium has been directed to extend the validity of SBLCs. Detailed pleadings were filed by both the parties and the final hearing was held from 8-12th September 2014 at the ICC hearing center in Paris. After the final hearing was concluded both the parties had submitted Post Hearing Briefs before the Arbitral Tribunal. Subsequently upon completion of the arbitration proceedings, the final award has been passed by the Arbitral Tribunal on 10 July 2015. The Arbitral Award inter alia:

- Declared that the three Production Sharing Agreements (Blocks 19, 28, and 57) have been validly terminated by GSPC Consortium;

- Declared that the Republic of Yemen and/or the Yemeni Ministry of Oil and Minerals were and are not entitled under the Production Sharing Agreements to draw on the related Standby Letters of Credits (US$ 42 million i.e. ~Rs.308.72 crores) issued in their favor by the International bank of Yemen;

- Arbitral Tribunal has awarded costs of approx. USD 3.92 million (~Rs.28.81 crores) in favour of GSPC Consortium.

The Said Arbitral Award has been challenged by the Yemen Government by filing Annulment Proceedings in Court Of Appeal at Paris. GSPC Consortium has filed the response to the Annulment Proceedings filed by Yemen Government. The hearing for the matter took place on February 28, 2017. The Annulment Proceedings have also been held in favour of GSPC Consortium by the Paris Court.

- Following dismissal of Annulment Proceedings by Court of Appeal at Paris, GSPC consortium has initiated enforcement actions against Government of Yemen to secure the award money. The matter is sub-judice.

d. Of the current 12 fields/blocks are in production, namely Asjol, North Balol, CB-ON/7 (Palej), Kanawara, CB-ONN-2000/1 (Ahmedabad), Tarapur, CB-ONN-2003/2 (Ankleshwar), KG-OSN-2001/3, Sanand Miroli, CB-ONN-2004/1, CB-ONN-2004/2 and CB-ONN-2004/3 block. Net quantity of Company's interest (on gross basis) in proved developed reserves is as follows:

Particulars	Proved Reserves (Oil) (Million MT)*	Proved Reserves (Gas) (Million Cubic Meter) *
Opening Balance for the year ended on 1st April, 2021	0.23	3,043.44
	(0.29)	(3,101.67)
Additions	-	-
	-	-
** Adjustments on account of change in Reserve estimate		
	-	22.72
Deletions		
	(0.04)	(19.31)
Production	0.03	15.64
	(0.02)	(16.20)
Closing Balance for the year ended on 31st March, 2022	0.20	3,027.80
	(0.23)	(3,043.44)

*Figures in brackets relate to period ended 31st March, 2021

The Company's share of reserve has been considered on the basis of the "Reserve" certification provided by Gujarat Energy Research & Management Institute (GERMI) as on 31st March, 2019 and accordingly the proved reserves as on 31st March, 2022 has been worked based on the reserve estimates certified by GERMI and only includes the blocks which are in production.

** Adjustments reflects change in current reserve estimation and earlier reserve estimation based on proved reserves.

e. The financial statements of the Company reflect its share of Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure of the Joint arrangement operations which are accounted on a line to line basis with similar items in the Company's accounts to the extent of participating interest of the company as per the various joint arrangement agreements, in compliance of Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements. The income and expenditure from Joint arrangements are disclosed separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The summary of the Company's share in Assets & Liabilities of Joint arrangements are as follow:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Property Plant & Equipment (Gross Block)	4,807.10	5,145.70
Current Assets	104.55	70.64
Current Liabilities and Provisions	206.49	11.51
Contingent Liabilities	556.11	552.75

f. The Statement of Profit and Loss of the Company includes its share in Profit or Loss pertaining to the respective Joint arrangements. The

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
	GSPC's Share	GSPC's Share
Income		
Sale of Crude Oil	70.58	48.36
Sale of Gas	15.83	17.83
Increase/(Decrease) in Stock	3.53	1.70
Other Income	0.35	1.63
Total	**90.29**	**69.51**
Expenditure		
Production Expenses	40.59	39.95
Duties & Taxes	10.14	6.31
Administrative exps.	13.27	12.82
Total Expenditure before Depreciation	**64.00**	**59.08**
Profit before depreciation	**26.29**	**10.44**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note 39

Segment Information

1. Description of segment and principal activities

The Company's Board of Directors monitors the operating results of the below business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and has identified three reportable segments of its business:

a) Exploration and production (E&P) : Company is engaged in oil and gas exploration and production operations

b) Gas Trading : Company is engaged in the procurement of gas from international market to meet the demand of gas across India.

c) Wind power : Generation of electricity through windmills.

2. Segment revenue and expenses

Revenue and Expenses have been identified to a segment on the basis of operating activities of the segment. Revenue and Expenses which relate to common activities and are not allocable to segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Unallocable".

3. Segment assets and liabilities

Segment assets include all operating assets in respective segments comprising of net Property, Plant & equipment, Capital Work in Progress, current assets, loans and advances. Segment liabilities include operating liabilities and provisions excluding borrowings and deferred tax liabilities.

4. Information about geographical areas

All non-current operating assets of the Company are held within India and whole revenue generated from external customers are related to Indian geography. The Company revenue comprises of revenue from 3 (PY:1) major customers (accounting for 10% or more of the Company's revenue).

5. Information about product and services

The Company's revenue from external customers for each product is same as that disclosed below under "segment revenue".

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022					As at 31st March, 2021				
	E & P	Gas Trading	Wind Power	Unallocated	Total	E & P	Gas Trading	Wind Power	Unallocated	Total
A. Segment revenue										
External sales*	86.41	24,245.73	36.73	-	24,368.87	66.19	13,488.53	28.95	-	13,583.67
Inter segment sales	(3.90)	-	-	-	(3.90)	(3.91)	-	-	-	(3.91)
Total segment revenue	82.51	24,245.73	36.73	-	24,364.97	62.28	13,488.53	28.95	-	13,579.76
B. Segment results										
Segment results										
Profit(+)/ loss(-)	25.94	1,622.70	23.89	-	1,672.53	8.81	1,136.79	17.03	-	1,162.63
Unallocated expenses	-	-	-	20.27	20.27	-	-	-	(26.66)	(26.66)
Operating Profit	25.94	1,622.70	23.89	20.27	1,692.80	8.81	1,136.79	17.03	(26.66)	1,135.97
Interest/ dividend income		0.37		85.76	86.13	-	1.76	-	80.66	82.42
Other income	0.35	-	0.83	107.51	108.69	1.63	-	1.02	126.36	129.01
Interest Expenses	-	-	-	(414.01)	(414.01)	-	-	-	416.07	(416.07)
Depreciation	(28.13)	-	(11.12)	(1.82)	(41.07)	(35.08)	-	(12.60)	(1.95)	(49.63)
Provision for taxation	-	-	-	0.18	0.18	-	-	-		0.12
Profit/Loss from ordinary Activities	(1.84)	1,623.07	13.60	(202.11)	1,432.72	(24.64)	1,138.55	5.45	594.48	881.82
Impairment Recognized	(300.45)	-	-	-	(300.45)	(107.10)	-	-	-	(107.10)
Impairment Reversed	49.85	-	-	-	49.85	36.17	-	-	-	36.17
Other Exceptional item	(0.84)	-	-	2.45	1.61	(56.89)	-	-	(15.35)	(72.24)
Net profit/(loss)	(253.28)	1,623.07	13.60	(199.66)	1,183.73	(152.46)	1,138.55	5.45	579.13	738.77

* Segment Revenue includes other operating income which is directly attributable to each segment.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 39
Segment Information

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022					As at 31st March, 2021				
	E & P	Gas Trading	Wind Power	Unallocated	Total	E & P	Gas Trading	Wind Power	Unallocated	Total
C. Segment assets										
Segment assets	1,584.58	2,511.15	82.19	-	4,177.92	1,896.10	1,435.05	92.82	-	3,423.97
Unallocated Assets	-	-	-	5,395.90	5,395.90	-	-	-	4,940.74	4,940.74
Total Assets	1,584.58	2,511.15	82.19	5,395.90	9,573.82	1,896.10	1,435.05	92.82	4,940.74	8,364.71
D. Segment Liabilities										
Segment Liabilities	401.25	1,108.02	11.12	-	1,520.39	468.86	813.46	11.01	-	1,293.33
Unallocated Liabilities	-	-	-	5,104.23	5,104.23	-	-	-	5,301.04	5,301.04
Total Liabilities	401.25	1,108.02	11.12	5,104.23	6,624.62	468.86	813.46	11.01	5,301.04	6,594.37
E. Other information										
Capital Expenditure	10.74	0.12	-	0.19	11.05	53.65	-	-	1.10	54.75
Depreciation	28.13	-	11.12	1.82	41.07	35.08	-	12.60	1.95	49.63
Impairment Recognised	300.45	-	-	-	300.45	107.10	-	-	-	107.10
Impairment Reversed	(49.85)	-	-	-	(49.85)	(36.17)	-	-	-	(36.17)
Non Cash Expenses other than Depreciation	0.84	-	-	2.45	(1.61)	56.89	-	-	15.35	72.24

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

Note 40

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As per the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24 on "Related Party Disclosures" notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the related parties of the Company are as follows.

40.1.1 Holding Company - Gujarat State Investments Limited*

40.1.2 Subsidiary Company - Gujarat State Petronet Limited, GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd, Guj Info Petro Limited, GSPC (JPDA) Ltd, Gujarat Gas Limited, GSPC Offshore Ltd, GSPC Energy Ltd.

40.1.3 Associate Companies - Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited, Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited ; Entity over which Holding Company exercise significant influence - Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd, Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd, Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd, Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Limited

40.1.4 Joint Ventures- GSPL India Gasnet Limited ,GSPL India Transco Limited and Sabarmati Gas Ltd,

40.1.5 Key Managerial Personnel:

Name of Key Managerial Personnel:	F.Y.2021-22		F.Y.2020-21	
	From Date	To Date	From Date	To Date
Shri Anil Mukim, IAS (Chairman)	1-Apr-21	31-Aug-21	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS (Chairman)	7-Sep-21	31-Mar-22	NA	NA
Shri Pankaj Joshi, IAS - (Holding Company - Chairman)	1-Apr-21	6-Dec-21	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri J P Gupta, IAS - (Holding Company - Chairman)	6-Dec-21	31-Mar-22	NA	NA
Shri Sanjeevkumar, IAS (Managing Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri Milind Torawane, IAS - (Holding Company - Managing Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS (Director)	1-Jul-21	31-Mar-22	NA	NA
Shri J. P. Gupta, IAS (Director)	25-Nov-21	31-Mar-22	NA	NA
Shri Milind Torawane, IAS (Director)	13-Sep-21	3-Dec-21	NA	NA
Shri Pankaj Joshi, IAS (Director)	1-Apr-21	25-Aug-21	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Smt. Sunaina Tomar, IAS (Director)	1-Apr-21	14-Jun-21	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Dr. Manjula Subramaniam, IAS (Retd.) (Woman Independent Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Ms. Mamta Verma, IAS - (Holding Company - Women Independent Director)	NA	NA	1-Apr-20	20-Jun-21
Ms. Shridevi Shukla - (Holding Company - Woman Independent Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	20-Jun-20	31-Mar-21
Ms. Arti Kanwar, IAS - (Holding Company - Woman Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri Yamal Vyas, Independent Director	1-Apr-21	23-Dec-21	20-Jun-20	31-Mar-21
Shri M. M. Srivastava, IAS (Retd.) (Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri K. Kailashnathan, IAS (Retd.) (Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri Vasantkumar Raval - (Holding Company - Independent Director)	NA	NA	1-Apr-20	20-Jun-20
Dr. N. Ravichandaran (Independent Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Prof. Yogesh Singh (Independent Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Dr. Ravindra Dholakia (Independent Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri Rajesh Sivadasan (CFO)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri Ghanshyam Pathak – (Holding Company - CFO)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Smt. Reena Desai (Company Secretary)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri Sandeep Shah – (Holding Company - Company Secretary)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21

*Consequent to change in shareholding pattern of GSPC pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement with GSIL, GSIL has become Holding company of GSPC. Accordingly, GSIL and its associates are considered as related parties for the disclosures under Ind AS 24 with effect from 18 May 2019.

40.1.6 Related party disclosure

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Transactions during the year with related parties:

(Rs. in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries		Associates		Joint Ventures		Key Management personnel		Associate of Holding Company		TOTAL	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Income:												
Sale of LNG	**12,409.92**	**6,867.57**	**87.31**	**322.69**	**526.57**	**223.50**			**788.78**	**261.45**	**13,812.57**	**7,675.21**
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	124.17	34.08									124.17	34.08
Gujarat Gas Limited	11,982.77	5,955.51									11,982.77	5,955.51
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	122.98	480.79									122.98	480.79
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.					526.57	223.50					526.57	223.50
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company									472.40	132.74	472.40	132.74
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company									316.08	112.82	316.08	112.82
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.									0.30	15.89	0.30	15.89
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd			87.31	322.69							87.31	322.69
GSPC Energy Ltd.	180.00	397.19		-							180.00	397.19
REGASIFICATION INCOME	**32.66**	**128.57**	-	**64.46**					**14.32**	**21.22**	**46.98**	**214.25**
Gujarat Gas Limited	32.66	31.01		-							32.66	31.01
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	0.00	97.56		-							0.00	97.56
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd		-	-	64.46							-	64.46
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.									0.02	1.97	0.02	1.97
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company									13.25	16.68	13.25	16.68
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company									1.04	2.57	1.04	2.57
TRANSPORTATION INCOME	-	**0.58**	-	-					**8.80**	**16.06**	**8.80**	**16.64**
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.									0.01	1.29	0.01	1.29
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company									8.14	13.10	8.14	13.10
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company									0.65	1.67	0.65	1.67
GSPC Energy Ltd.	-	0.58									-	0.58
Rent received	**1.13**	**1.14**	**0.22**	**0.21**					-	-	**1.35**	**1.35**
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	0.38	0.39		-							0.38	0.39
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	0.22	0.21		-							0.22	0.21
Gujarat Gas Limited	0.00	0.03		-							0.00	0.03
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.53	0.51		-							0.53	0.51
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd		-	0.22	0.21							0.22	0.21
Dividend Income	**42.46**	**42.46**	-	-	**8.99**	**2.02**			-	-	**51.45**	**44.48**
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	42.46	42.46		-	-	-					42.46	42.46
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.		-		-	8.99	2.02					8.99	2.02
Interest Income	**0.01**	-	**8.04**	**7.85**	**0.00**	-			**0.01**	-	**8.06**	**7.85**
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	0.00	-		-							0.00	-
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd			8.04	7.85							8.04	7.85
GSPC Energy Ltd	0.01	-									0.01	-
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chem Ltd									0.01	-	0.01	-
Sabarmati Gas Ltd					0.00	-					0.00	-

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries		Associates		Joint Ventures		Key Management		Associate of Holding		TOTAL	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Reimbursement of Exp-Received	5.75	2.82	0.40	0.18	1.16	0.74			0.03	0.03	7.34	3.77
Gujarat Gas Limited	1.32	0.44									1.32	0.44
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	2.07	0.35									2.07	0.35
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	0.76	0.45									0.76	0.45
GSPC ENERGY LIMITED	0.60	0.90									0.60	0.90
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.					0.02	0.12					0.02	0.12
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company									0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company									0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.									0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Guj Info Petro Ltd	1.00	0.68		-							1.00	0.68
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd			0.40	0.18							0.40	0.18
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD				-	0.44	0.16					0.44	0.16
GSPL INDIA TRANSCO LTD				-	0.70	0.46					0.70	0.46
Expenses:												
Purchase of Gas	-	0.27	-	-	2.14	-			-	-	2.14	0.27
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	-	0.27	-	-	-	-					-	0.27
GSPL India Transco Ltd					2.14	-					2.14	-
Gas transportation charges	302.67	345.63	-	-	-	-			-	-	302.67	345.63
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	302.67	339.89	-	-	-	-					302.67	339.89
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	-	5.74									-	5.74
Administrative & Other Expenses paid	0.62	0.12	-	-	-	-			0.00	0.00	0.62	0.12
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.62	0.12	-	-	-	-					0.62	0.12
Gujarat Narmada Fertilizer Company									0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest on term Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-			86.90	140.11	86.90	140.11
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd.									86.90	140.11	86.90	140.11
Purchase of Fuel	0.03	0.01	-	-	-	-			-	-	0.03	0.01
Gujarat Gas Limited	0.03	0.01	-	-	-	-					0.03	0.01
Reimbursement of Expenses: Paid	0.70	3.00	0.00	-	-	-			-	-	0.70	3.00
Gujarat Gas Limited	-	0.08	-	-	-	-					-	0.08
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	0.66	0.32	-	-	-	-					0.66	0.32
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	0.04	2.60	-	-	-	-					0.04	2.60
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd			0.00	-							0.00	-
Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.04	0.94	-	-	1.04	0.94
Key management personnel compensation							0.91	0.83			0.91	0.83
Director Sitting Fees							0.08	0.05			0.08	0.05
Post employment benefit plan												
-Non-contributory superannuation plan							-	-			-	-
-Employee group gratuity scheme							0.01	0.01			0.01	0.01
Other Long term benefits							0.04	0.05			0.04	0.05

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries		Associates		Joint Ventures		Key Management		Associate of Holding		TOTAL	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Purchase of Fixed Assets	**0.18**	**0.30**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.18**	**0.30**
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.18	0.30									0.18	0.30
Sale of Fixed Assets	**0.01**	**2.58**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.01**	**2.58**
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	0.01	2.58									0.01	2.58
Current Assets & Liabilities:												
Trade Receivables	**247.86**	**258.59**	-	**1.33**	**18.24**	**6.28**	-	-	**36.24**	**25.25**	**302.33**	**291.45**
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	34.66	0.63	-	-	-	-	-	-			34.66	0.63
Gujarat Gas Limited	211.57	239.04	-	-	-	-	-	-			211.57	239.04
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	-	4.64									-	4.64
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company									29.78	20.79	29.78	20.79
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company									6.46	4.35	6.46	4.35
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.									-	0.11	-	0.11
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd			-	1.33	-	-	-	-			-	1.33
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.			-	-	18.24	6.28	-	-			18.24	6.28
GSPC Energy Limited	1.63	14.28	-	-	-	-	-				1.63	14.28
Loan Given	-	-	42.26	39.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	**42.26**	**39.14**
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd			42.26	**39.14**							42.26	39.14
Advance/Receivables	**1.07**	**3.91**	**17.18**	**12.99**	**0.11**	**0.19**	-	-	-	-	**18.36**	**17.09**
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	0.03	0.43									0.03	0.43
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	0.21	0.21									0.21	0.21
GSPC (JPDA) Ltd.		0.07									-	0.07
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.12	0.11									0.12	0.11
Gspc Energy Limited		2.62									-	2.62
Gspc Offshore Limited		0.32									-	0.32
Gujarat Gas Limited	0.71	0.14									0.71	0.14
Gspl India Transco Ltd					0.09	0.14					0.09	0.14
Gspl India Gasnet Ltd						0.03					-	0.03
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd			17.18	12.99		-					17.18	12.99
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.					0.02	0.02					0.02	0.02
Gujarat Gas Limited	0.02	0.02									0.02	0.02
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.04	0.08									0.04	0.08
Term Loan									450.00	1,624.00	**450.00**	**1,624.00**
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd.									450.00	1,624.00	450.00	1,624.00

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries		Associates		Joint Ventures		Key Management		Associate of Holding		TOTAL	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Investment in Share Capital (Allotment) *	**1,170.57**	**1,168.12**	**290.18**	**290.18**	**55.10**	**55.10**	-	-	-	-	**1,515.85**	**1,513.40**
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	213.31	213.31	-	-	-	-	-	-			213.31	213.31
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	840.00	840.00	-	-	-	-	-	-			840.00	840.00
GSPC (JPDA) Ltd.	117.14	114.69	-	-	-	-	-	-			117.14	114.69
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-			0.03	0.03
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd		-	278.68	278.68	-	-	-	-			278.68	278.68
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.		-	-	-	55.10	55.10	-	-			55.10	55.10
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited (excluding provision for Diminution in value)		-	11.50	11.50	-	-	-	-			11.50	11.50
GSPC Offshore Limited	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-			0.05	0.05
Investment in Share Capital (Allotment pending-share application money) *	-	-	**61.47**	**61.47**	-	-	-	-		-	**61.47**	**61.47**
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd		-	61.47	61.47	-	-	-	-			61.47	61.47
Bank Guarantee received											**1,681.57**	**683.80**
Gujarat Gas Ltd.	1,454.67	645.91									1,454.67	645.91
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.					41.04	16.70					41.04	16.70
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.												
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.									185.86	19.14	185.86	19.14
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.		-							-	2.05	-	2.05
Term / Liquid Deposit												
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd.												
Interest received income									13.88	16.41	13.88	16.41
Deposit - Placed/Renewed									2,575.26	13,406.43	2,575.26	13,406.43
Deposit - Withdrawn/Redeemed									3,723.00	13,581.99	3,723.00	13,581.99
Deposit - Asset									34.85	40.07	34.85	40.07

* Investment in share capital excluding any addition on account of fair value

Apart from the above transactions, the Company has also entered into other transactions in ordinary course of business with Government related entities. These are transacted at arm's length prices based on the agreed contractual terms. These transactions were carried out in the ordinary course of business and at arms length.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note 41

A. Financial instruments by category and their fair value

(Rs. in Crores)

As at 31st March 2022	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets									
Investments									
Quoted	-	27.15	-	2,633.65	2,660.80	27.15	-	-	27.15
Unquoted	-	40.38	-	1,294.59	1,334.97	-	-	40.38	40.38
Loans									
Non-current	-	-	4.33	-	4.33	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	43.45	-	43.45	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	1,671.71	-	1,671.71	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	72.97	-	72.97	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	656.81	-	656.81	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets									
Non-current	-	-	69.65	-	69.65	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	667.94	-	667.94	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	67.53	3,186.86	3,928.24	7,182.63	27.15	-	40.38	67.53
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings									
Non-current	-	-	3,630.10	-	3,630.10	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	774.58	-	774.58	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities									
Non-current	-	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	315.21	-	315.21	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	1,519.44	-	1,519.44	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	6,247.88	-	6,247.88	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in Crores)

As at 31st March 2021	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets									
Investments									
Quoted	-	28.00	-	2,633.65	2,661.65	28.00	-	-	28.00
Unquoted	-	44.94	-	1,294.59	1,339.53	-	-	44.94	44.94
Loans									
Non-current	-	-	5.44	-	5.44	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	39.63	-	39.63	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	870.99	-	870.99	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	184.43	-	184.43	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	309.72	-	309.72	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets									
Non-current	-	-	68.72	-	68.72	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	633.25	-	633.25	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	72.94	2,112.18	3,928.24	6,113.36	28.00	-	44.94	72.94
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings									
Non-current	-	-	4,144.75	-	4,144.75	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	667.31	-	667.31	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities									
Non-current	-	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	320.26	-	320.26	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	1,115.81	-	1,115.81	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	6,256.68	-	6,256.68	-	-	-	-

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost is not materially different from Fair Value. Further, impact of time value of money is not significant for the financial instruments classified as current. Accordingly, the fair value has not been disclosed separately.

Types of inputs are as under:

Input Level I (Directly Observable) which includes quoted prices in active markets for identical assets such as quoted price for an equity security on Security Exchanges

Input Level II (Indirectly Observable) which includes prices in active markets for similar assets such as quoted price for similar assets in active markets, valuation multiple derived from prices in observed transactions involving similar businesses etc.

Input Level III (Unobservable) which includes management's own assumptions for arriving at a fair value such as projected cash flows used to value a business etc.

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used (Current Year).

Financial instruments measured at fair value

FVTOCI in unquoted equity shares	**Investments in Equity Shares of Other Entities** The Company has nominal investment in ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. ("OPAL"). We have carried out valuation of OPAL using Comparable Companies Multiple ("CCM") Method. GSPC LNG has achieved Mechanical Completion for the LNG terminal facilities. Commissioning and subsequent commercial operations is started during FY 2019-20. Investments in GSPC LNG has been fair valued using Comparable Companies Multiple("CCM")Method.

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used (Previous Year).

Financial instruments measured at fair value

FVTOCI in unquoted equity shares	**Investments in Equity Shares of Other Entities** The Company has nominal investment in ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. ("OPAL"). We have carried out valuation of OPAL using Comparable Companies Multiple ("CCM") Method. GSPC LNG has achieved Mechanical Completion for the LNG terminal facilities. Commissioning and subsequent commercial operations is started during FY 2019-20. Investments in GSPC LNG has been fair valued using Comparable Companies Multiple("CCM")Method.

Transfers between Levels 1 and 2
There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting periods

Level 3 fair values
Movements in the values of unquoted equity instruments for the period ended 31st March, 2022 and 31st March, 2021 is as below:

Particulars	(Rs. in Crores)
As at 1 April 2020	54.76
Gains/ (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	(9.82)
As at 31 March 2021	44.94
Acquisitions/ (disposals)	
Gains/ (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	(4.56)
As at 31 March 2022	40.38

Transfer out of Level 3
There were no transfers out of level 3 during the year 2021-22 and 2020-21.

Sensitivity analysis
In Current Year, Investments in unquoted equity shares comprises majorly of Investments in ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. & GSPC LNG Ltd.

Sensitivity analysis-ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. (OPAL) (Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	OCI		OCI	
	10% Increase in P/BV	10% Decrease in P/BV	10% Increase in P/BV	10% Decrease in P/BV
Equity securities in unquoted investments measured through OCI				
Fair Value of investments in OPAL (Rs. in Crores)	31.90	26.10	31.90	26.10

Sensitivity analysis-GSPC LNG Ltd. (Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	OCI		OCI	
	10% Increase in P/BV	10% Decrease in P/BV	Increase	Decrease
Equity securities in unquoted investments measured through OCI				
Fair Value of investments in GSPC LNG Ltd. (Rs. in Crores)	12.51	10.23	17.55	14.36

C. Financial risk management
The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
a. Credit risk ;
b. Liquidity risk ; and
c. Market risk

(I) Risk management framework
The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from business/operating activities as well as financial instruments. The risks include market risks pertaining to price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk; credit risk; and liquidity risk. The finance and commercial team advises the management (including the CFO) which oversees the risk management strategies and procedures. The objective of the teams is to inform the management on financial risks and propose appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. Based on the inputs from respective teams, analysis and understanding, the management issues directives for mitigation of risks. The Company regularly monitors the risks to ensure that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with risk management policies.

The Company's risk management activities pertaining gas trading business are managed by the commercial team, while those pertaining to financing activities are managed by the finance team. All derivative activities are carried out by teams with appropriate skills and experience under supervision as per directives of management. The teams are subject to necessary financial and management control.

(II) Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or fail to pay amounts due causing financial loss to the company. The potential activities where credit risks may arise include from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with financial institutions and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables. The maximum credit exposure associated with financial assets is equal to the carrying amount. Details of the credit risk specific to the company along with relevant mitigation procedures adopted have been enumerated below:

Trade receivables
Customers of the Company in the gas trading business comprise of subsidiaries/associates and corporates which include public sector undertakings. The Company ratifies the counterparty creditworthiness prior to the contractual agreement for gas sale/purchase and adequate risk mitigation measures are incorporated in the agreement. The counterparty dealings with respect to receivables are governed by the Company's debtor's policy which is guiding document. Hence, at this point in time, the Company does not perceive credit risk on gas trading receivables. Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL), a public sector undertaking controlled by the Government of Gujarat, is the single customer for wind energy business. Thus customer being a PSU with timely payment track record and adequate credit rating, the Company perceives no credit risk.

Age of Receivables (Gross) (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Unbilled	5.67	41.29
Not Due	1,308.81	629.93
Less than 6 months	272.37	115.02
6 months - 1 year	0.10	0.10
1-2 years	0.07	4.00
2-3 years	2.52	82.99
More than 3 years	82.17	0.61

The above receivables which are past due but not impaired are assessed on case-to-case basis. The instances pertain to third party customers which have a proven creditworthiness record. Management is of the view that these financial assets are not impaired as there has not been any adverse change in credit quality and are envisaged as recoverable based on the based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings, if they are available. Further, since the amounts are collected within one year, there is no loss on account of time value of money. Consequently, no additional provision has been created on account of expected credit loss on the receivables. There are no other classes of financial assets that are past due but not impaired. The provision for impairment of trade receivables, movement of which has been provided below, is not significant / material.

Movements in Expected Credit Loss Allowance (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	2.94	2.94
Movements in allowance	(2.94)	-
Closing balance	-	2.94

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behavior and analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings if they are available. The trade receivables of the Company are located in India and there is no credit exposure located outside India. Since the company has a fairly diversified footprint of spread and hence no concentration risk is foreseen.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets comprises of an amount of Rs. 494.81 Crore which is receivable from Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) pertaining to Production Sharing Contract executed between the parties for KG-OSN-2001/3 block. JODPL had filed a petition for insolvency and Insolvency Restructuring Professional (IRP) was appointed. However, the resolution process did not materialize subsequent to which JODPL has gone into liquidation and a liquidator has been appointed. The Company has issued forfeiture notice to JODPL to recover the outstanding dues. The Company has adequate rights under the Production Sharing Contract to ensure recovery of receivable amounts from JODPL through the future cash flows of KG Block. The Company is assessing way forward and committed to undertake necessary steps.

Apart from this, other financial assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents, loans provided to employees and investments in equity shares of companies other than subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

- Cash and cash equivalents and Bank deposits are placed with banks having good reputation and past track record with adequate credit rating. The Company reviews their credit-worthiness at regular intervals.
- Investments are made in credit worthy companies.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are proposed to be settled by delivering cash or other financial asset. The Company's financial planning has ensured, as far as possible, that there is sufficient liquidity to meet the liabilities whenever due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company has practiced financial diligence and syndicated adequate liquidity in all business scenarios.

Financing arrangement

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

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Floating rate borrowings		
Expiring within one year (working capital demand loan, line of credit and other facilities)	1,200.00	1,200.00
Total	**1,200.00**	**1,200.00**

Further, the Company has also tied-up additional sources of liquidity to meet the liabilities during the respective annual years which has ensured that the Company has a clean track record with no adverse events pertaining to liquidity risk.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross / undiscounted values and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

(Rs. in Crores)

31st March, 2022	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows based on maturity		
		Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non current borrowings	3,630.10	4,590.12	-	4,590.12
Current borrowings	774.58	1,130.33	1,130.33	-
Non current financial liabilities	8.55	8.55	-	8.55
Current financial liabilities	315.21	315.21	315.21	-
Trade and other payables	1,519.44	1,519.44	1,519.44	-
Total	**6,247.88**	**7,563.65**	**2,964.98**	**4,598.67**

(Rs. in Crores)

31st March, 2021	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows based on maturity		
		Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non current borrowings	4,144.75	5,268.74	-	5,268.74
Current borrowings	667.31	1,056.93	1,056.93	-
Non current financial liabilities	8.55	8.55	-	8.55
Current financial liabilities	320.26	320.26	320.26	-
Trade and other payables	1,115.81	1,115.81	1,115.81	-
Total	6,256.68	7,770.29	2,493.00	5,277.29

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the present/future performance of a business. The market risks include price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk. The primary price risk for the company is commodity price risk i.e. price risk of natural gas that could adversely affect the value of the Company's financial assets, liabilities or expected future cash flows. The currency risk for the Company involves exposure arising from External Commercial Borrowings and payments for supply of natural gas. The interest rate risk involves rate risk linked to borrowings of the Company. The Company is in process of reviewing interest rate hedging strategy for the balance foreign currency loans. The currency risk of these foreign currency loans is covered through a natural hedge linked to revenue from E &P Blocks & margins from Gas Trading business denominated in USD.

Commodity price risk

The Company's integrated natural gas procurement and trading business (including Liquefied Natural gas (LNG)) is open to price risk which is substantially mitigated through contractual agreement with back-to-back customers through terms of pricing and also through conventional derivative instruments which ensures the hedging of the commodity price at marketable/acceptable level for sale to the customer. The Company has executed commodity swaps and options linked to Brent Crude prices which are highly correlated to natural gas prices. These derivatives in conjunction with the long term rate contracts forming part of the gas trading business assist in mitigating the commodity price risk. Further, as mentioned above, the sales prices are modified appropriately to counter market price movements.

Equity price risk

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Company which are classified in the balance sheet as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The captioned equity investments are publicly traded as they are listed on the NSE Nifty 50 Index.

Sensitivity

The table below summarizes the impact of increases/decreases of the index on the Company's other comprehensive income for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the index had increased average of the actual movements in quoted prices of equity shares held as investments for the respective periods. All other variables held constant.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Impact on Other Comprehensive Income	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
NSE NIFTY 50 - increase 6%	1.63	1.68
NSE NIFTY 50 - decrease 6%	(1.63)	(1.68)

Currency risk

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees. However, the Company has exposure from its accounts payables in foreign currency. The currency risk linked to the payables of gas trading business is mitigated by appropriately factoring the same in the sales prices for the natural gas sold to downstream customers.

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Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that either fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates i.e. Base Rate/MCLR / T Bill linked in INR denominated loans and 6-month LIBOR linked in USD denominated loans.

The Company has INR denominated borrowings. The Company manages the interest rate risk in INR denominated loans through contractual agreement (i.e. term loan agreement) clauses with the lenders wherein provisions are built-in to allow the Company to prepay the loans without penalty. This clause can be exercised in scenarios that the interest rate under the agreement are not moving in favorable directions and the Company has other available options to switch with borrowings bearing lower interest rates.

(Rs. In Crores)

Variable-rate instruments	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non current - Borrowings	3,630.10	4,144.75
Current - Borrowings	100.01	100.00
Current portion of Long term borrowings	674.57	567.31
Total	4,404.68	4,812.06

Sensitivity analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates. The profit or loss impact on account of change in interest rates at the reporting date is indicated in the following table:

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31st March, 2022				
Non current - Borrowings	(36.30)	36.30	(27.16)	27.16
Current - Borrowings	(1.00)	1.00	(0.75)	0.75
Current portion of Long term borrowings	(6.75)	6.75	(5.05)	5.05
Total	(44.05)	44.05	(32.96)	32.96
31st March, 2021				
Non current - Borrowings	(41.45)	41.45	(31.02)	31.02
Current - Borrowings	(1.00)	1.00	(0.75)	0.75
Current portion of Long term borrowings	(5.67)	5.67	(4.25)	4.25
Total	(48.12)	48.12	(36.01)	36.01

Note 42

Capital management

The Company defines capital as total equity including issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company (which is the Company's net asset value). The primary objective of the Company's financial framework is to support the pursuit of value growth for shareholders, while ensuring a secure financial base. The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings and obligations under finance leases, less cash and bank balances. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio on 31st March, 2022 was as follows

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Total liabilities comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings	4,404.68	4,812.06
Less: Cash and bank balances	729.78	494.15
Adjusted net debt	**3,674.90**	**4,317.91**
Total equity	2,949.20	1,770.34
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	1.25:1 times	2.44:1 times

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SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 43
Financial Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	2021-22	2020-21	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.42	1.10	29%	Current Assets increased during the year due to advance to vendors (for exchange traded transactions)
Debt-equity ratio (in times)	Current & Non-Current Borrowing	Shareholder's Equity	1.49	2.72	-45%	Due to loan repayment during the year and profits during the year
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation & Amortization Expenses + Finance Costs - Other Income + Taxes	Interest + Principal Repayments including prepayments	1.82	0.61	199%	Due to loan repayment and higher profits during the year
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Net profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	50.16%	52.74%	-5%	Not Applicable
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Traded Goods + Changes in Inventories + Production Expenditure	Average Inventory	69.78	63.39	10%	Not Applicable
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Avg. Accounts Receivables	19.16	15.59	23%	Not Applicable
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Traded Goods + Production Expenditure	Avg. Trade Payables	17.26	11.44	51%	Increase in trade payables is lower than increase in gas purchase cost
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	19.95	58.30	-66%	Trade Receivables and advance to vendors has increased during the year
Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit After Tax	Total Revenue from Operations	4.86%	5.44%	-11%	Not Applicable
Return on capital employed (in %)	Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation & Amortization Expenses + Finance Costs - Other Income + Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	19%	16%	23%	Not Applicable
Return on investment (in %)	Change in Fair Value of Investments + Dividend	Investments	-6%	1%	-653%	Change in value of listed investments

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

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Note 44

In case of balances of Joint Venture parties, for cash call and other transactions and also in case of balances of other parties i.e. Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, Loans and Advances and other liabilities the Company is in the process of reconciling it with the parties. Adjustments if any will be accounted on reconciliation/settlement of the same. As per JOA interest is receivable or interest payable on delayed payment of cash calls. Generally, delay in processing cash call occurs only in case of pending clarifications or disputed matters and hence collection or payment of interest is highly uncertain. Accordingly, the interest receivable or payable on delayed payment or receipt of cash calls is recognized in the books of accounts as and when realized.

Note 45

Leases

A. The Company as a lessee

Nature of the lease transaction:

The Company has taken several plots of land on lease with lease term ranging from 14.5 years to 99 years and factory shed buildings with a lease term of 99 years. Some of the lease contracts are having renewal option with mutual consent and also contain termination options. Such options are appropriately considered in determination of the lease term based on the management's judgement. In certain contacts, the Company is restricted from assigning and subletting the leased assets. For all these contracts, upfront payments have been made and accordingly, there is no lease liability required to be recognized.

Amounts recognized in profit or loss: (Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Amortization charge for right-of-use assets	0.59	0.59

B. The Company as lessor

The Company has given certain portion of office building and guest house on lease with the lease term ranging from 11 months to 10 years. The lease rentals are subject to escalations over the period of lease tenure. The same is accounted as operating lease under Ind AS 116 Leases.

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Rental income	2.32	3.33

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Operating leases under Ind AS 116		
Less than one year	0.40	0.38
One to two years	0.42	0.40
Two to three years	0.27	0.42
Three to four years	0.18	0.27
Four to five years	0.19	0.27
More than five years	0.10	0.21

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Note 46 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property.

(ii) Basis the information available with the Company as on the reporting date and as on the date on which financial statements are approved and authorised for issue, the Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off. Further, the Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any Bank / Financial Institution / any other lender.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iv) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries).

(v) The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(vii) All immovable properties shown in the Balance Sheet are held in the name of the Company. Further, in case of joint operations, the immovable properties are held in the name of the operator.

(viii) For the working capital borrowings from the Banks (either sanction & utilized or unutilized), the quarterly returns / statements of working capital filed by the Company with the Banks reflect no material difference with the books of the accounts. Further, in case of specific borrowings. the funds are utilised for the purpose for which the same are borrowed.

(ix) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come in to effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period when the Code becomes effective.

(x) The Company does not undertake any transactions with respect to crypto currency / assets.

(xi) The Company does not have granted any loan or advances in the nature of loan to promoters, KMPs, Directors and related parties where it is repayable on demand or without specifying any terms of repayment.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 47 Reclassification of comparative figures

Certain reclassifications have been made to the comparative period's financial statements to:

- enhance comparability and ensure consistency with the current year's financial statements; and
- ensure compliance with the Guidance Note on Division II - Ind AS Schedule III (Revised) to the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company believes that such presentation is more relevant for understanding of the Group's performance. However, this does not have any significant impact on the reported profit, other comprehensive income and net worth of the Company for the comparative period.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sr. No	Particulars	Before Reclassification	Reclassification/ Regroup	After Reclassification/ Regroup
Items of balance sheet before and after reclassification/regroup as at 31 March 2021:				
1	**Assets**			
	Financial Assets			
	Loans			
	Current Assets	57.60	(17.97)	39.63
	Other Financial Assets			
	Current Assets	614.70	18.55	633.25
2	**Liabilities**			
	Financial liabilities			
	Borrowings			
	Current Liabilities	100.00	(567.31)	667.31
	Financial liabilities			
	Other financial liabilities			
	Current Liabilities	913.03	592.77	320.26
	Non Current liabilities	12.65	4.10	8.55
	Financial liabilities			
	Trade payables			
	Current Liabilities	1,085.04	(30.14)	1,115.18
Items of Profit & Loss before and after reclassification/regroup as at 31 March 2021:				
1	Income			
	Other Income			
	Other non-operating income			
	Net Foreign Exchange Gain	115.76	(2.06)	117.82
2	**Expenses**			
	Finance Costs			
	Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing cost	(19.55)	2.06	(17.49)

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Shilpa Singhvi
Partner
Membership No. 144679

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pankaj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN : 00267528

Sanjeev Kumar, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 03600655

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) READ WITH SECTION 129(4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The preparation of consolidated financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the management of the company. The statutory auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 139(5) read with section 129(4) of the Act are responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under section 143 read with section 129(4) of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Revised Audit Report dated 3 August 2022 which supersedes their earlier Audit Report dated 30 May 2022.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the consolidated financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 under section 143(6) (a) read with section 129(4) of the Act. We conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of **Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited**, Subsidiaries **(Annexure I)**, Associates **(Annexure II)** but did not conduct supplementary audit of the financial statements of Subsidiaries **(Annexure-III)**, Associates **(Annexure IV)** for the year ended 31 March 2022. Further, Section 139(5) and 143(6) of the Act are not applicable to **Gujarat Gas Limited Employees Welfare Stock Option Trust** and **Social Welfare Trust** being private entities, neither for appointment of their Statutory Auditor nor for conduct of supplementary audit. Accordingly, Comptroller and Auditor General of India has neither appointed the statutory Auditor nor conducted supplementary audit of these Companies. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the Statutory Auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the Statutory Auditors and Company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

In view of the revisions made in the statutory auditor's report, to give effect to some of my audit observations raised during supplementary audit, I have no further comments to offer upon or supplement to the statutory auditor's report under Section 143(6)(b) of the Act.

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

20/9/22

(H. K. Dharmadarshi)
Principal Accountant General (Audit-II), Gujarat

Place: Ahmedabad
Date:

Annexure

Annexure-I (Subsidiaries)

1. Gujarat State Petronet Limited
2. Gujarat Gas Limited
3. GSPC Pipavav power company limited
4. GSPC (JPDA) Limited

Annexure-II (Associates)

1. Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited
2. Sabarmati Gas Limited
3. GSPL India Transco Limited
4. GSPL India Gasnet Limited

Annexure-III (Subsidiaries)

1. Guj Info Petro Limited
2. GSPC Energy Limited
3. GSPC Offshore Limited

Annexure-IV (Associates)

1. Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited

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REVISED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF
GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
GANDHINAGAR (GUJARAT)

Revised Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Principal Accountant General (Audit-II), Gujarat has carried out supplementary audit of Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited ('the Company') pursuant to provisions of Section 143(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, the local audit party AMG-III/FP-IX has issued audit observations (reference No. #9 OBS 354641) to the Company. Considering the observations we hereby issue a Revised Independent Auditor's Report on Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company replacing our Independent Auditor's Report dated 30th May, 2022.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of **GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED** ("hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), and its Subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its Subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its Associates and Jointly Controlled entities which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, and the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of cash flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies (Hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated 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, ("Ind AS"), of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31st March 2022, and its consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, its consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the

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e-mail : singhvimehta_ca@rediffmail.com

Received
Divya
04/08/2022

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Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to:

a) Para (s) Accounting for oil and gas joint operations of Note No. 1 Significant Accounting Policies, which describes that the financial statements of the joint operations (unincorporated joint ventures) prepared in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the respective Production Sharing Contracts or Joint Operating Agreement of the joint operations (unincorporated joint ventures).In view of the same, certain adjustments/disclosures required under the mandatory Indian Accounting Standards and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 have been made in the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements to the extent information available with the Group as on the date.

b) Note No. 32 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements regarding provision towards impairment aggregating to Rs. 299.10 Crore on E&P Fields (comprising impairment on one field CB ONN 2004/2 classified as held for sale amounting to Rs. 44.75 Crore , impairment on one Capital Work in Progress field MB OSN 2005/1 fully impaired for Rs. 97.48 Crore, additional impairment on other E&P fields amounting to Rs. 182.23 Crore adjusted with the gain on sale of E&P fields amounting to Rs. 25.36 Crore), provision towards impairment Rs. 0.07 Crore of GSPC(JPDA) Ltd., reversal of impairment earlier provided on E&P fields amounting to Rs. 49.85 Crore, impairment of non-moving capital inventory of Rs. 1.35 Crore, shown as exceptional items.

c) Note no. 34 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements regarding non provisioning of disputed Income Tax demands/ claims by the Income Tax Authority amounting to Rs. 2160.44 Crore, on account of joint arrangements Rs. 556.11 Crore, on account of Guarantee/ Letter of credit Rs. 501.69 Crore and other contingent liabilities Rs. 823.86 Crore and disclosed by way of a note as contingent liability as the matter is disputed.

d) Note No. 34 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements regarding reasonable uncertainty for an amount receivable on account of adjustment of advanced floor consideration received towards Other Six Discoveries amounting to Rs. 1,265 Crore (USD 200 Million) and

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subsequently to be adjusted towards final consideration receivable as per Field Development Plan (FDP) prepared by ONGC for submission to DGH.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information and other information in the Holding Company's annual report, but does not include the consolidated Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Holding Company's annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated Ind AS 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.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charges with Governance for the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive Income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes of equity of the Group including its associates and jointly controlled entities in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation

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of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its Associates and Joint Ventures 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities are also responsible for overseeing the Group financial reporting process of the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 Group have 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 ability of Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or the business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities include in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities including in the consolidated Ind AS financial statement of which we are independent auditors 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.

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Other Matter

a) We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information of Seven (7) Subsidiaries whose financial statements and other financial information are considered in these Consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of those subsidiaries reflect total assets of Rs.17,172.27 Crore & net assets of Rs. 11,403.76 Crore as at 31st March, 2022, total revenues of Rs. 19,118.28 Crore and net cash flows amounting to Rs. (281.43) Crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of Rs. 147.80 Crores for the year ended 31st March, 2022, as considered in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in respect of Three (3) Jointly Controlled Entities and One (1) associate whose financial statements and other financial information have not been audited by us. These Ind As financial statements and other financial information has been audited by other auditor whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associate, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) and (11) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid Subsidiaries, Jointly Controlled entities and Associate, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

b) The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of Rs. NIL for the year ended 31st March, 2022, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of One (1) associate, whose financial statements and financial information have not been audited by us. This financial statements and financial information are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of associate, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid associate is based solely on such unaudited financial statements and financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements and financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

c) It is conveyed by the management of holding company that long outstanding amounts are cleared by GUVNL to GPPC (Subsidiary company) during financial year 2021-22 and some amounts to the extent of Rs.12.20 Crore are being stipulated by GUVNL to be paid over a period of time. In this respect, the GPPC (Subsidiary company) is conveyed to have demanded either interest on working capital on such amounts if paid in installment or amounts to be paid in one go. Final outcome of the same will depend upon future events.
Further, amounts which are not acknowledged as admissible are considered for 100% provision by the group during the year.

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d) it is conveyed by the Management that there are several issues pending with EPC Contractor of GPPC (Subsidiary Company) due to which balances are subject to confirmation / agreement. Certain transactions will be recorded in the books of accounts on reaching agreement with the party. It is conveyed to us that amounts payable and receivable will vary as the events take place in future.

e) The consolidated Ind AS financial statements include the Holding Company's share of:

(i) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 1097.81 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 5.52 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. 48.61 Crore and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 22.18 Crore in respect of Seven (7) Producing Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), which have been incorporated on the basis of accounts audited by other auditors.

(ii) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 3335.72 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 183.35 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. 60.13 Crore and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 41.43 Crore in respect of Five (5) Producing Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), which has been incorporated on the basis of unaudited financial information approved by the management and made available to us, in the absence of audited accounts.

(iii) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 124.45 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 1.81 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. Nil and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 0.12 Crore in respect of Six (6) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures) under exploration and development phase or proposed to be surrendered/sold, which have been incorporated on the basis of accounts audited by other auditors.

(iv) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 353.65 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 15.82 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. NIL and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 0.55 Crore in respect of Thirteen (13) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), under exploration and development phase or proposed to be surrendered/sold, which have been incorporated on the basis of unaudited financial information approved by the management made available to us, in the absence of audited accounts.

f) We have placed reliance on technical/commercial evaluation by the Group's management in respect of categorization of wells as exploratory, development and producing, allocation of costs incurred on them, treatment of capitalization, depletion of producing properties on the basis of the proved hydrocarbon reserves, impairment, liability for decommissioning, liability for NELP and nominated blocks for underperformance against agreed minimum work programme and liability for abandonment costs.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of Ind AS Consolidated Financial Statement except for the unaudited financial information relating to Eighteen (18) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures) for the year ended March 31, 2022 referred to in sub paragraph (c) (ii) and (c) (iv) of other matter paragraph above and read with our comments in paragraph (a) of Emphasis of Matter.

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of consolidated Ind AS financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

c. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Cash flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of accounts maintained for the purpose of preparation of Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

e. As the Group its associates and jointly controlled entities comprising of Government Companies, in terms of notification no. G.S.R. 463(E) dated 5th June 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, New Delhi the sub-section (2) of section 164 is not applicable to the Group.

f. As the Group, its associates and jointly controlled entities comprising of Government Companies, in terms of notification no. G.S.R. 463(E) dated 5th June 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, New Delhi the sub-section (16) of section 197 is not applicable to the Group.

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiary and associate companies and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure –A"**.

h. 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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i. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position of the Group, its associates and jointly controlled entities - Refer Note 34 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

ii. Provision has been made in the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts for the consolidated financial position of the Group, its associates and jointly controlled entities.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies in India.

iv. (a) The management of the Holding Company 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 Group its associates and jointly controlled entities to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), which 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 Group its associates and jointly controlled entities ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management of the Holding Company 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 Group its associates and jointly controlled entities from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Group its associates and jointly controlled entities 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. (a) The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Group, its associates and jointly controlled entities during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(b) The Board of Directors of the Group, it's associates and jointly controlled entities have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act.

2) In terms of section 143 (5) of the Act, we give in **"Annexure – B"** a statement on the directions and sub directions issued under the aforesaid section by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

3) In terms of clause 3 (xxi) and 4 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, details are given in **"Annexure-C"** in respect of subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

Sshilpa

(SHILPA SINGHVI)
PARTNER
M. NO.144679
UDIN: 22144679AOEWKU9249

PLACE: GANDHINAGAR
DATED: 03RD AUGUST, 2022

SINGHVI & MEHTA
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"ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED for the year ended 31st March, 2022, we report that:

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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 **GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED** (herein after referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its Subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its associates and jointly controlled entities as of 31st March, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding company, its subsidiaries, its associates and jointly controlled entities is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by these entities 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 the respective 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 Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities, 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

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SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

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 consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS 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

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due to fraud or error 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors, as referred to in Other Matters paragraph, the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, its associates and jointly controlled entities, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding 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.

Other Matter

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company, in so far as it relates to separate financial statements of 7 Subsidiaries, 2 Associate and 3 Jointly Controlled Entities, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities incorporated in India.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

Shilpa

(SHILPA SINGHVI)
PARTNER
M. NO.144679
UDIN: 22144679AOEWKU9249

PLACE: GANDHINAGAR
DATED: 03RD AUGUST, 2022

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"ANNEXURE – B" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure as referred to in paragraph 2 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our Independent Auditor's Report of even date, on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the period ended 31st March, 2022, we report that:

a) Report on Directions under Section 143(5) of Companies Act 2013:

In case of Holding Company:

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

1. **1.** Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with financial implications, if any, may be stated.

Reply: The Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT System i.e. SAP. All the financial transactions are integrated in SAP system. Therefore there are no financial implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts during the period under audit.

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?

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there is no restructuring of an existing loans or waiver/ write off of debts/ loans/ interest etc. made by lender to the Company due to the Company's inability to repay the loan.

3. Whether funds (grants/subsidy) received / receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for / utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us, no fund (grants/subsidy) has been received/ receivable by the Company for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its Agencies during the period under audit.

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In case of Subsidiary Company

Guj Info Petro Ltd.

Sr.No.	Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions 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.	Yes, the Company has in place TALLY ERP software package to process all accounting transactions
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. 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).	There are no cases of restructuring of loans or waiver of debts / loan / interest etc. during the year.
3.	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	During the year, the Company has not received/ does not have any funds receivable from specific schemes from Central/ State agencies.

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Gujarat Gas Ltd.

Sr. No.	Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions 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.	The Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT System i.e. SAP. All the financial transactions including customer related transactions are integrated in SAP system. We have not come across any accounting transaction outside the SAP system
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. 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).	There are no cases of restructuring of any existing loan or any waiver of loan / debt / interest during the year.
3.	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	Funds received / receivable for specific schemes from central / state agencies, if any, were properly accounted for / utilized as per its term and conditions.

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GSPC Energy Ltd.

Sr.No.	Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions 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.	Yes, system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT System are accurately done.
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. 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).	There is no restructuring of any existing loan or any waiver of loan / debt /interest during the year.
3.	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	There is no fund received for specific schemes from Central/ State specific agencies.

GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.

Sr. No.	Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If	Company generally processes transactions through ERP [SAP] system. However, entries related to bringing Gross Book value to written

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	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.	down value (Deemed Cost) for first time IndAS implementation as on 01.04.2015 (Date of transition) need to be recorded in SAP, effect of which is taken while preparing the financial statements. It is conveyed to us that "Considering the technical difficulty to include the entries in the system, we have worked it out separately. However, effect for the same was given in the respective financial year as well as all subsequent years."
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. 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).	It is conveyed to us that there is no restructuring of any loan during the period covered under Audit hence not applicable.
3.	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	It is conveyed to us that no funds have been received from Central / State Agencies hence not applicable.

Gujarat State Petronet Limited

Sr. No.	Directions	Reply

1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions 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.	The Company maintains its books of account in IT system, SAP, which is an ERP system. All accounting transactions are processed in SAP.
2	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts /loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	On the basis of our audit and as per information and explanations given to us, there are no cases of restructuring of any existing loan or any waiver/write off of debts /loans/interest during the year.
3	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	It is conveyed to us that no funds (grants/subsidy etc.) have been received or receivable from central/state Government or its agencies hence not applicable.

GSPC (JPDA) Ltd.

Sr.No.	Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions 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.	Yes, system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT System are accurately done.
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the	There is no restructuring of any existing loan or any waiver of loan / debt /interest during the year.

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

	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).	
3.	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	There is no fund received for specific schemes from Central/ State specific agencies.

In case of Associate Company

Sabarmati Gas Ltd.

Sr. No.	Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions 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.	Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system.
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases	It is conveyed to us that there is no restructuring of any loan during the period covered under Audit hence not applicable.

	are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is a Government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of lender company).	
3.	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	It is conveyed to us that no funds have been received from Central/State Agencies hence not applicable.

GSPL India Gasnet Ltd.

Sr. No.	Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions 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.	Yes, the Company is using "SAP ECC 6.0" for accounting of all accounting transactions through IT systems.
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is a Government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of	There are no cases of restructuring of loans or waiver of debts/loan/interest etc. during the year.

	lender company).	
3.	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	During the year the Company has not received/does not have any funds receivable from specific schemes from Central/State agencies.

GSPL India Transco Ltd.

Sr. No.	Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions 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.	We have not come across any material discrepancy in this regard,
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. 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).	It is conveyed to us that there is no restructuring of any loan during the period covered under Audit hence not applicable.
3.	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State	It is conveyed to us that no funds have been received from Central/State Agencies hence not applicable.

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	Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	

Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd.

Sr. No.	Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions 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.	Yes, the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system. Accounting transactions are generally not processed outside IT System.
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. 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).	No.
3.	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	Not Applicable

b) Report on Sector Specific Sub-Directions under Section 143(5) of Companies Act 2013:

1. Power sector
Generation

In case of Holding Company
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

1. In the cases of Thermal Power projects, compliance of the various Pollution Control Acts and the impact thereof including utilization and disposal of ash and the policy of the company in this regard, may be checked and commented upon.
   Reply: Not Applicable

2. Has the company entered into revenue sharing agreements with private parties for extraction of coal at pitheads and it adequately protects the financial interest of the Company?
   Reply: Not Applicable

3. Does the company have a proper system for reconciliation of quantity / quality of coal ordered and received and whether grade of coal / moisture and demurrage etc. are properly recorded in the books of accounts?
   Reply: Not Applicable

4. How much share of free power was due to the State Government and whether the same was calculated as per the agreed terms and depicted in the accounts as per accepted accounting norms?
   Reply: Nil

5. In the case of Hydroelectric Projects, the water discharge is as per policy / guidelines issued by the State Government to maintain biodiversity. For not maintaining it penalty paid / payable may be reported.
   Reply: Not Applicable

In case of Subsidiary Company
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.

1. In the cases of Thermal Power projects, compliance of the various Pollution Control Acts and the impact thereof including utilization and disposal of ash and the policy of the company in this regard, may be checked and commented upon.

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Reply:
Since the company has 702MW Combined Cycle Power Plant [Fuel is Gas] and 5MW Solar Project, this clause is not applicable to the company.

2. Has the company entered into revenue sharing agreements with private parties for extraction of coal at pitheads and it adequately protects the financial interest of the Company?

Reply:
The Company does not have any revenue sharing agreement.

3. Does the company have a proper system for reconciliation of quantity / quality of coal ordered and received and whether grade of coal / moisture and demurrage etc. are properly recorded in the books of accounts?

Reply:
The Company does not own / operate a coal based generating facility. The Company has 702MW Combined Cycle Power Plant and 5MW Solar Plant only.

4. How much share of free power was due to the State Government and whether the same was calculated as per the agreed terms and depicted in the accounts as per accepted accounting norms?

Reply:
Principle revenue generation of the Company is governed by the Power Purchase Agreement with GUVNL.

5. In the case of Hydroelectric Projects, the water discharge is as per policy / guidelines issued by the State Government to maintain biodiversity. For not maintaining it penalty paid / payable may be reported.

Reply:
The company does not own / operate a hydroelectric power generating facility. The company has 702MW Combined Cycle Power Plant and 5MW Solar Plant only.

<u>In case of Associate Company</u>
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd.

1. In the cases of Thermal Power projects, compliance of the various Pollution Control Acts and the impact thereof including utilization and disposal of ash and the policy of the company in this regard, may be checked and commented upon.

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Reply:
Company is having Gas Based Power Plant. As per the High Court Order, Payment of Green cess was discontinued from February, 2013. In view of pending Appeals with honorable Supreme Court, company has shown Green cess of Rs. 728.76 lakh (Previous Year: Rs. 709.25 lakh) within contingent liabilities as stated above.
However, the same is recoverable from GUVNL under the PPA. Further the company is generally compliant with various pollution control acts.

2. Has the company entered into revenue sharing agreements with private parties for extraction of coal at pitheads and it adequately protects the financial interest of the Company?

Reply:
The Company does not have any revenue sharing agreement.

3. Does the company have a proper system for reconciliation of quantity / quality of coal ordered and received and whether grade of coal / moisture and demurrage etc. are properly recorded in the books of accounts?

Reply:
The Company does not own/operate a coal based generating facility

4. How much share of free power was due to the State Government and whether the same was calculated as per the agreed terms and depicted in the accounts as per accepted accounting norms?

Reply:
Principle revenue generation of the Company is governed by the Power Purchase Agreement/(s) with GUVNL.

5. In the case of Hydroelectric Projects, the water discharge is as per policy / guidelines issued by the State Government to maintain biodiversity. For not maintaining it penalty paid / payable may be reported.

Reply:
The company does not own / operate a hydroelectric power generating facility.

2. Trading

In case of Holding Company
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

1. Whether the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of its sales activity and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts?

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records in respect of recovery of dues from customers, the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of sales activity and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts.

2. Whether the Company has an effective system for physical verification, valuation of stock, treatment of non- moving items and accounting the effect of shortage/excess noticed during the physical verification.

Reply: In our opinion and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an effective system in relation to physical verification of inventories, valuation of stock, treatment of non- moving items and accounting the effect of shortage/excess noticed during the physical verification.

3. The effectiveness of the system followed in recovery of dues in respect of sales activities may be examined and reported.

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records in respect of recovery of dues from customers, the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of sales activity. The Company periodically prepares debtors outstanding and ageing reports and follow-ups with outstanding debtors, if any for recovery of dues in respect of sales activities. The Company has also adequate amount of security against debtors in the form of Bank guarantee or Security Deposits except some debtors (considered doubtful) which are outstanding beyond 6 months and no security is available for which provision has been made during the respective previous years including period under audit as per Debtors Policy of the Company.

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In case of Subsidiary Company

GSPC Energy Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub-directions	Reply
1.	Whether the company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of its sales activities and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts?	Yes, the company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of its sales activities and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts.
2.	Whether the company has an effective system for physical verification, valuation of stock, treatment of non-moving items and accounting the effect of shortage / excess noticed during physical verification.	Due to nature of business of the Company, there is no physical stock. All the sales are back to back purchases.
3.	The effectiveness of the system followed in recovery of dues in respect of sale activities may be examined and reported.	Considering the nature and size of business, Company has effective sstem of recovery of dues in respect of Sales.

Gujarat State Petronet Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub-directions	Reply
1.	Whether the company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of its sales activities and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts?	As per the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the policies in respect of recovery of dues from customers, the Company has a policy and procedure for effective monitoring of credit exposure and recovery of dues from its customers in respect of its sales activities. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the recoveries against the dues have been

		properly recorded in the books of accounts.
2.	Whether the company has an effective system for physical verification, valuation of stock, treatment of non-moving items and accounting the effect of shortage / excess noticed during physical verification.	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures and systems, in relation to physical verification of inventories, valuation of stock, treatment of non-moving items and accounting the effect of shortage / excess noticed during physical verification, are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business.
3.	The effectiveness of the system followed in recovery of dues in respect of sale activities may be examined and reported.	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a policy and procedure for effective monitoring of credit exposure and recovery of dues from its customers in respect of its sales activities. There are no significant instances of its failure observed for the year under audit.

Gujarat Gas Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub-directions	Reply
1.	Whether the company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of its sales activities and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts?	The Company has a policy and procedure for effective monitoring of credit exposure and recovery of dues from its customers in respect of its sales activities. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the recoveries against the dues have been properly recorded in the books of accounts.
2.	Whether the company has an effective system for physical verification, valuation of stock, treatment of non-moving items and accounting the effect	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures and systems, in relation to physical verification of inventories, valuation of stock, treatment of non-

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	of shortage / excess noticed during physical verification.	moving items and accounting the effect of shortage / excess noticed during physical verification, are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business.
3.	The effectiveness of the system followed in recovery of dues in respect of sale activities may be examined and reported.	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a policy and procedure for effective monitoring of credit exposure and recovery of dues from its customers in respect of its sales activities. There are no significant instances of its failure observed for the year under audit. Allowance for bad and doubtful debts as on March 31, 2022 is Rs 13.64 Crore based on expected credit loss model.

GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub-directions	Reply
1.	Whether the company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of its sales activities and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts?	Not Applicable as the Company is not engaged in Trading Activity during the year.
2.	Whether the company has an effective system for physical verification, valuation of stock, treatment of non-moving items and accounting the effect of shortage / excess noticed during physical verification.	Not Applicable as the Company is not engaged in Trading Activity during the year.
3.	The effectiveness of the system followed in recovery of dues in respect of sale activities may be examined and reported.	Not Applicable as the Company is not engaged in Trading Activity during the year.

Guj Info Petro Limited

Sr. No.	Sub-directions	Reply
1.	Whether the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of its sales activities and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts?	Yes, the company has effective system of collection of dues and recovery against outstanding have been properly recorded in books of accounts except doubtful debts on which proper provision has been created.
2.	Whether the company has effective system for physical verification, valuation of stock, treatment of non-moving items and accounting the effect of shortage/excess noticed during physical verification.	Yes
3.	The effectiveness of the system followed in recovery of dues in respect of sale activities may be examined and reported.	The system is effective.

In case of Associate Company

Sabarmati Gas Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub-directions	Reply
1.	Whether the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of its sales activities and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts?	Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of its sales activities and dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts.
2.	Whether the company has effective system for physical verification, valuation of stock, treatment of non-moving items and accounting the effect	Yes, as per information and according to explanation given to us the Company has an effective system for physical verification, valuation of stock, treatment of non-moving items and accounting the

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	of shortage/excess noticed during physical verification.	effect of shortage/ excess noticed during physical verification.
3.	The effectiveness of the system followed in recovery of dues in respect of sale activities may be examined and reported.	Yes, as per information and according to explanation given to us the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of sales and outstanding dues are regularly monitored and necessary actions are taken wherever required. Company has created provision for expected loss in books of accounts for cases deemed fit.

GSPL India Transco Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub-directions	Reply
1.	Whether the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of its sales activities and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts?	Not Applicable
2.	Whether the company has effective system for physical verification, valuation of stock, treatment of non-moving items and accounting the effect of shortage/excess noticed during physical verification.	Not Applicable
3.	The effectiveness of the system followed in recovery of dues in respect of sale activities may be examined and reported.	Not Applicable

3. Service Sector

<u>In case of Holding Company</u>

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

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1. Whether the Company's pricing policy absorbs all fixed and variable cost of production and the overheads allocated at the time of fixation of price?

Reply: Yes, Company's pricing policy for the services provided absorb fixed as well as variable costs including allocated overhead.

2. Whether the company recovers commission for work executed on behalf of Government/ other organizations that is properly recorded in the books of accounts? Whether the Company has an efficient system for billing and collection of revenue.

Reply: The Company does not recover any commission for work executed on behalf of the government/other organizations therefore the sub-direction is not applicable.

3. Whether the Company regularly monitors timely receipt of subsidy from Government and it is properly accounted for?

Reply: The Company does not receive any subsidy from the Government therefore the sub-direction is not applicable.

4. Whether interest earned on parking of funds received for specific projects from Government was properly accounted for?

Reply: The Company does not receive funds for specific projects from Government therefore the sub-direction is not applicable.

5. Whether the Company has entered in to memorandum of understanding with its Administrative Ministry, if so, whether the impact thereof has been properly dealt with in the financial statements

Reply: The Company has not entered in to memorandum of understanding with its administrative Ministry therefore the sub direction is not applicable.

In case of Subsidiary Company

Guj Info Petro Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the Company's pricing policy absorbs all fixed and variable cost of production and the overheads allocated at the time of fixation of price?	Yes, Company's pricing policy for the services provided absorb fixed as well as variable costs including allocated overhead.
2.	Whether the company recovers commission for work executed on behalf of Government/ other organizations that is properly recorded	GIPL does not recover any commission from the Government on work executed on behalf of the government/other organizations.

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	in the books of accounts? Whether the Company has an efficient system for billing and collection of revenue.	
3.	Whether the Company regularly monitors timely receipt of subsidy from Government and it is properly accounted for?	The company does not receive any subsidy from the Government.
4.	Whether interest earned on parking of funds received for specific projects from Government was properly accounted for?	The interest earned on parked funds is accounted properly.
5	Whether the Company has entered in to memorandum of understanding with its Administrative Ministry, if so, whether the impact thereof has been properly dealt with in the financial statements.	No, the company has not entered in to any MOU with administrative ministry.

Gujarat Gas Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the Company's pricing policy absorbs all fixed and variable cost of production and the overheads allocated at the time of fixation of price?	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a pricing policy and the Company's pricing policy is considering all fixed and variable cost of production and the overheads allocated at the time of fixation of price.
2.	Whether the company recovers commission for work executed on behalf of Government/ other organizations that is properly recorded in the books of accounts? Whether the Company has an efficient system for billing and collection of revenue.	The Company has not undertaken any work or project executed on behalf of Government / other organizations and recovery of commission for the same. The Company has SAP system in place for billing and accounting for collection of revenue. The Company has a policy and procedures in place for effective monitoring of credit exposure and recovery of dues from its customers in respect of its sales activities.

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3.	Whether the Company regularly monitors timely receipt of subsidy from Government and it is properly accounted for?	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no cases of receipt of subsidy from Government.
4.	Whether interest earned on parking of funds received for specific projects from Government was properly accounted for?	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no cases of receipt of fund for any projects from Government.
5	Whether the Company has entered in to memorandum of understanding with its Administrative Ministry, if so, whether the impact thereof has been properly dealt with in the financial statements.	During the year, the Company has not entered into Memorandum of understanding with its Administrative Ministry.

Gujarat State Petronet Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the Company's pricing policy absorbs all fixed and variable cost of production and the overheads allocated at the time of fixation of price?	The Company's pricing is determined based on tariff approved by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board.
2.	Whether the company recovers commission for work executed on behalf of Government/ other organizations that is properly recorded in the books of accounts? Whether the Company has an efficient system for billing and collection of revenue.	The Company has not undertaken any work or project executed on behalf of Government /other organizations hence there is no recovery of commission for the same. The Company has SAP system in place for billing and accounting for collection of revenue. The Company has a policy and procedures in place for effective monitoring of credit exposure and recovery of dues from its customers in respect of its activities.
3.	Whether the Company regularly monitors timely receipt of subsidy from Government and it is properly accounted for?	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no cases of receipt of subsidy from Government.

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4.	Whether interest earned on parking of funds received for specific projects from Government was properly accounted for?	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no cases of receipt of fund for any projects from Government.
5	Whether the Company has entered in to memorandum of understanding with its Administrative Ministry, if so, whether the impact thereof has been properly dealt with in the financial statements.	According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any MOU with its Administrative Ministry during the financial year under review.

In case of Associate Company

GSPL India Gasnet Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the Company's pricing policy absorbs all fixed and variable cost of production and the overheads allocated at the time of fixation of price?	The Company's pricing is determined based on tariff approved by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board.
2.	Whether the company recovers commission for work executed on behalf of Government/ other organizations that is properly recorded in the books of accounts? Whether the Company has an efficient system for billing and collection of revenue.	The Company does not execute work on behalf of Government /other organizations. The Company has efficient system for billing and collection of revenue.
3.	Whether the Company regularly monitors timely receipt of subsidy from Government and it is properly accounted for?	The Company has not received subsidy from the Government.
4.	Whether interest earned on parking of funds received for specific projects from Government was properly accounted for?	The Company has not received any fund for specific projects from Government.
5	Whether the Company has entered in to memorandum of understanding with its	No, the company has not entered into any MOU with Administrative authority.

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	Administrative Ministry, if so, whether the impact thereof has been properly dealt with in the financial statements.	

GSPL India Transco Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub Directions	Reply
1.	Whether the Company's pricing policy absorbs all fixed and variable cost of production and the overheads allocated at the time of fixation of price?	Prices are fixed at the time of authorization and accordingly revenue is collected hence not applicable.
2.	Whether the company recovers commission for work executed on behalf of Government/ other organizations that is properly recorded in the books of accounts? Whether the Company has an efficient system for billing and collection of revenue.	Company does not execute work on behalf of Government /other organizations hence not applicable.
3.	Whether the Company regularly monitors timely receipt of subsidy from Government and it is properly accounted for?	Company is not in receipt of any subsidy from the Government hence not applicable.
4.	Whether interest earned on parking of funds received for specific projects from Government was properly accounted for?	Company is not in receipt of funds from Government hence not applicable.
5	Whether the Company has entered in to memorandum of understanding with its Administrative Ministry, if so, whether the impact thereof has been properly dealt with in the financial statements.	It is conveyed to us that the company has not entered into any MOU with Administrative Ministry hence not applicable.

1. Technology Oriented Sector

In case of Holding Company

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

Not Applicable

In case of Subsidiary Company

Guj Info Petro Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub-directions	Reply
1.	Examine and report the cases of dispute if any on the contract relating to supply of hardware as well as software. In the event of such assets remaining with the company, please report on its valuation and accounting in the books.	During the year we have not come across any such disputes as mentioned in question.
2.	What is the system of recovering fees/ charges in regard to providing manpower to various agencies? Report the cases where no such recovery has been affected and accounted for.	Monthly invoices are raised and fee/ charges are recovered from various organizations. There is no case where no such recovery has been affected.
3.	What is the system of receiving revenue share from the franchise?	There is no franchise arrangement entered into by the Company.
4.	Report the cases wherein software, hardware or IT enabled system is lying redundant/outdated.	There is no such case.
5	What is the system of accounting of grants/ subsidies received from Central/ State Government or its agencies for performing certain activity? Comment on the cases of diversion wherein the grants were not utilized for the purpose for which theses were received.	During the year, the Company has not received any grants/ subsidies from Central/ state Government or its agencies.

2. Infrastructure Sector

In case of Holding Company

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

Not Applicable

In case of Subsidiary Company

Gujarat State Petronet Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub-directions	Reply
1	Whether the Company has taken adequate measures to prevent encroachment of idle land owned by it. Whether any land of the Company is encroached, under litigation not put to use or declared surplus? Details may be provided.	As per information and explanation given to us, the Company has taken adequate measures to prevent encroachment and there is no encroachment to the land owned by the company.
2	Whether the system in vogue for identification of projects to be taken up under Public Private Partnership is in line with the guidelines/ policies of the Government? Comment on deviation if any?	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any project to be taken up under Public Private Partnership.
3	Whether system for monitoring the execution of works vis-à-vis the milestones stipulated in the agreement is in existence and the impact of cost escalation, if any, revenue / losses from contracts, etc., have been properly accounted for in the books.	Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, System for monitoring the execution of works vis-à-vis the milestones stipulated in the agreement is in existence and the impact of cost escalation, if any, revenue/ losses from contracts, etc., have been properly accounted for in the books of accounts.
4	Whether funds received / receivable for specific schemes from central/ state agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized? List the cases of deviations.	It is conveyed to us that no funds have been received or receivable from central/ state agencies hence not applicable.
5	Whether the Bank guarantees have been revalidated in time.	Yes, The Bank guarantees have been revalidated in a timely manner.

6	Comment on the confirmation of balances of trade receivables, trade payables, term deposits, bank accounts and cash obtained.	Yes, balance confirmation has been received in respect of term deposits, bank accounts & Cash. A separate disclosure has been given for trade receivables & trade payables. Please refer to Note No.-36 to notes to account.
7	The cost incurred on abandoned projects may be quantified and the amount actually written-off shall be mentioned.	During the financial year 2021-22 the company has written-off Rs. 238.95 lakhs towards expenditure incurred on 'Pipeline Manager and Pipeline Transporter Software System with Hardware' project with due approval of Board of Directors.

In case of Associate Company

GSPL India Gasnet Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub-directions	Reply
1	Whether the Company has taken adequate measures to prevent encroachment of idle land owned by it. Whether any land of the Company is encroached, under litigation not put to use or declared surplus? Details may be provided.	The Company has taken adequate measures to prevent encroachment and there is no encroachment to the land owned by the company.
2	Whether the system in vogue for identification of projects to be taken up under Public Private Partnership is in line with the guidelines/ policies of the Government? Comment on deviation if any?	The Company does not have any project to be taken up under Public Private Partnership.
3	Whether system for monitoring the execution of works vis-à-vis the milestones stipulated in the agreement is in existence and the impact of cost escalation, if any,	System for monitoring the execution of works vis-à-vis the milestones stipulated in the agreement is in existence and the impact of cost

	revenue / losses from contracts, etc., have been properly accounted for in the books.	escalation, if any, revenue/ losses from contracts, etc., have been properly accounted for in the books..
4	Whether funds received / receivable for specific schemes from central/ state agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized? List the cases of deviations.	The Company has received any fund from central/ state agencies.
5	Whether the Bank guarantees have been revalidated in time.	Bank guarantees have been revalidated in a timely manner.
6	Comment on the confirmation of balances of trade receivables, trade payables, term deposits, bank accounts and cash obtained.	Balance confirmation of balances has been obtained in majority of the cases.
7	**The cost incurred on abandoned projects may be quantified and the amount actually written-off shall be mentioned.**	During the year 2021-22 the company has not abandoned any project.

GSPL India Transco Ltd.

Sr. No.	Sub-directions	Reply
1	Whether the Company has taken adequate measures to prevent encroachment of idle land owned by it. Whether any land of the Company is encroached, under litigation not put to use or declared surplus? Details may be provided.	It is conveyed to us that the Company has done fencing of lands purchased for SV stations and IPS. Wherever encroachment is noticed necessary steps have been taken including litigation.
2	Whether the system in vogue for identification of projects to be taken up under Public Private Partnership is in line	**No project is conveyed to have been taken up under Public Private Partnership hence not applicable.**

	with the guidelines/ policies of the Government? Comment on deviation if any?	
3	Whether system for monitoring the execution of works vis-à-vis the milestones stipulated in the agreement is in existence and the impact of cost escalation, if any, revenue / losses from contracts, etc., have been properly accounted for in the books.	We have not come across any discrepancy in this regard.
4	Whether funds received / receivable for specific schemes from central/ state agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized? List the cases of deviations.	It is conveyed to us that no funds have been received from Central/ State Agencies hence not applicable.
5	Whether the Bank guarantees have been revalidated in time.	We have not come across any discrepancy in this regard.
6	Comment on the confirmation of balances of trade receivables, trade payables, term deposits, bank accounts and cash obtained.	Balance confirmations have been obtained/sought in majority of cases.
7	**The cost incurred on abandoned projects may be quantified and the amount actually written-off shall be mentioned.**	It is conveyed to us that no project / part thereof is abandoned as of now and accordingly no amount is written off in the books of accounts. Though during the period covered under audit impairment provision has been made for a sum of Rs. 12802.65 lakh on balance phase.

3. **Other additional directions:**

In case of Holding Company

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

Not Applicable

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In case of Subsidiary Company:

GSPC (JPDA) Ltd.

Sr. No.	Additional -direction	Reply
1	Reference is invited to the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General under Section 143(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the financial statements of GSPC (JPDA) Limited for the year 2016-17 to 2019-20. Despite issuing repeated comment regarding non-disclosure of management's plans to deal with material uncertainty over the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and the basis of consideration of entity's ability to continue as a going concern in the Notes to financial statement, no corrective action had been taken by management. Please ensure that corrective action is taken by the management during finalisation of financial statement for the year 2021-2022.	We draw attention to the Note 27 to the financial statements which indicate that the accounts of the company are prepared on the assumption that the company is going concern due to the following reason: 1. The Company had discontinued its operations and has incurred a net loss of Rs. 13.84 lakhs during the year ended 31't March, 2022 and as of that date the Company's accumulated losses amount to Rs. 17219.23 lakhs. These conditions, along with other matter as set forth in the aforesaid note indicate that company is formed as a special purpose vehicle for holding a 20% non-operating participating interest in JPDA-06-103 Block in Timor Sea area under a treaty between the Timor Leste and Australia. However during the year

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SINGHVI & MEHTA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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SINGHVI & MEHTA

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		the Joint venture is dissolved and liability related to joint venture is paid in cash or written off in books against shareholder funds'.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

Shilpa

(SHILPA SINGHVI)
PARTNER
M. NO.144679
UDIN: 22144679AOEWKU9249

SINGHVI & MEHTA * CA AHMEDABAD * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PLACE: GANDHINAGAR
DATED: 03RD AUGUST, 2022

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SINGHVI & MEHTA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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"ANNEXURE – C" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure as referred to in paragraph 3 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our Independent Auditor's Report of even date, on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the period ended 31st March, 2022, we report that:

Sr. No.	Name	CIN	Holding Company/subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse
1	Guj Info Petro Ltd.	U72900GJ2001PLC039162	Subsidiary	7 (b)
2	Gujarat State Petronet Ltd.	L40200GJ1998GC035188	Subsidiary	VII (b)
3	Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	U40200GJ200PLC048397	Associate	vii (b)
4	Gujarat Gas Ltd.	L40200GJ2012SFC069118	Subsidiary	i(c), vii(b) and vii(c)
5	GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited	U40100GJ2006SGC047783	Subsidiary	i(b) and i(c)
6	GSPC (JPDA) Ltd.	U23201GJ2006SGC049229	Subsidiary	7(c) and 17
7	GSPC Energy Generation Co. Ltd.	U40100GJ1998SGC035212	Associate	(vii) (b)
8	GSPL India Transco Ltd.	L40200GJ2011SGC067450	Associate	xvii

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

(SHILPA SINGHVI)
PARTNER
M. NO.144679
UDIN: 22144679AOEWKU9249

PLACE: GANDHINAGAR
DATED: 03RD AUGUST, 2022

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	11,877.39	11,556.59
Capital work-in-progress	2	1,291.56	1,138.53
Investment property	3	1.44	1.48
Goodwill on consolidation	4	186.14	186.14
Other intangible assets	4	550.86	525.82
Intangibles under development	4	137.69	186.74
Investment in equity accounted investees	5	2,096.43	1,802.54
Financial assets			
Other investments	6	189.03	194.42
Loans	7	16.88	17.32
Other financial assets	8	154.19	150.50
Non current tax asset (net)	20	219.09	185.87
Deferred tax assets (net)	20	0.72	0.50
Other non-financial assets	9	618.75	497.24
Total Non-Current Assets		**17,340.17**	**16,443.69**
Current Assets			
Inventories	10	660.54	505.24
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	11	2,577.54	1,727.54
Cash and cash equivalents	12	169.57	563.68
Other bank balances	12	731.85	409.63
Loans	7	49.97	46.89
Other financial assets	8	694.19	668.05
Other non-financial assets	9	1,028.46	424.84
Total Current Assets		**5,912.12**	**4,345.87**
Assets held for sale	22	22.50	224.75
TOTAL ASSETS		**23,274.79**	**21,014.31**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	1,073.65	1,073.65
Other equity	14	3,091.17	1,031.09
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**4,164.82**	**2,104.74**
Non controlling interest		7,491.56	6,010.81
Total Equity		**11,656.38**	**8,115.55**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	4,394.66	5,779.04
Lease Liabilities	44	118.48	62.11
Other financial liabilities	16	32.73	37.29
Provisions	17	160.18	186.09
Deferred revenue/ contract liabilities	18	110.53	107.66
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	20	737.98	721.02
Other non-financial liabilities	19	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**5,554.56**	**6,893.21**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	1,153.39	1,696.43
Lease Liabilities	44	22.07	13.63
Trade payables	21		
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		32.91	17.53
Outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,723.20	1,344.18
Other financial liabilities	16	2,681.86	2,546.74
Other non-financial liabilities	19	360.35	264.31
Deferred revenue/ contract liabilities	18	47.16	38.33
Provisions	17	35.08	31.83
Current Tax Liability	20	2.08	-
Total Current Liabilities		6,058.10	5,952.98
Total Liabilities		11,612.66	12,846.19
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	22	5.75	52.57
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		23,274.79	21,014.31
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Shilpa Singhvi
Partner
Membership No. 144679

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pankaj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN : 00267528

Sanjeev Kumar, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 03600655

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	23	30,622.10	19,409.63
Other income	24	250.67	264.52
TOTAL INCOME (A)		30,872.77	19,674.15
EXPENSES			
Production expenditure	25	64.00	59.08
Cost of material consumed	26	869.57	1,359.56
Cost of traded goods	27	22,921.86	11,466.23
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-process and stock-in-trade	28	(76.75)	(158.44)
Employee benefits expenses	29	287.43	266.14
Finance costs	30	516.53	701.71
Depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses	2, 3, 4	761.20	732.42
Other expenses	31	1,017.80	839.51
TOTAL EXPENSES (B)		26,361.64	15,266.21
Profit before exceptional items, share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates and tax (A-B)		4,511.13	4,407.94
Exceptional items	32	(239.81)	(154.88)
Profit before share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates and tax		4,271.32	4,253.06
Share of net profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method (Net of tax)		147.80	119.68
Profit before tax		4,419.12	4,372.74
Tax expense			
Current Tax			
- Current year		730.26	717.96
- Earlier year		(9.10)	9.10
Deferred tax		17.77	(87.61)
Profit after tax for the year (C)		3,680.19	3,733.29
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss :			
Changes in fair value of FVTOCI equity instruments		(5.40)	(21.74)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations		2.09	2.65
Income tax relating to above items		1.02	(1.97)
Share of OCI in Associate and JV (Net of tax)		(2.91)	20.73
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss :			
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		-	(4.08)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (D)		(5.20)	(4.41)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (C+D)		3,674.99	3,728.88

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GANDHINAGAR GSPC

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

GSPC

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		2,064.50	2,141.07
Non-Controlling Interest		1,615.69	1,592.22
Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(6.82)	(10.94)
Non-Controlling Interest		1.62	6.53
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		2,057.68	2,130.13
Non-Controlling Interest		1,617.31	1,598.75
Earnings per equity share (EPS) - (Face Value of Rs.1/-)	33		
Basic (Rs.)		1.92	1.99
Diluted (Rs.)		1.92	1.99
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Shilpa Singhvi
Partner
Membership No. 144679

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pankaj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN : 00267528

Sanjeev Kumar, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 03600655

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the period ended 31st March, 2022	For the period ended 31st March, 2021
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	4,419.12	4,372.74
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, Amortization & Depletion	761.20	732.42
Interest & Finance Charges	512.87	706.05
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Assets	1.54	3.40
Share of profit of joint ventures and associates	(147.80)	(119.68)
Reversal in Impairment on account of expected credit loss assessment	2.94	(2.94)
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	(1.13)	(15.41)
Employee benefit Expense	2.56	4.00
Other non-cash expenses	8.06	1.64
Exploration Cost Written off	0.25	1.16
Impairment of oil and gas assets & investments	250.60	70.93
Provision/(Reversal) for Doubtful Advances	(4.30)	(5.19)
Litigation Settlement	(4.31)	55.41
	5,801.60	5,804.53
Interest and Dividend Income	(86.63)	(97.86)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	5,714.97	5,706.67
Adjustments for changes in Working Capital		
Change in Current/non-current Assets		
(Increase)/decrease in Loans	(2.66)	2.78
(Increase)/decrease in Other Financial Assets	(44.13)	2.74
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	(155.30)	(172.04)
(Increase)/decrease in Trade Receivables	(939.67)	(326.08)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Bank Balances	(0.38)	27.56
(Increase)/decrease in Other Assets	(647.59)	72.57
Trade Payables		
Change in Current/Non-current Liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	156.83	(565.20)
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	(14.26)	5.61
Increase/(decrease) in Trade payables	428.05	522.10
Increase/(decrease) in Other Liabilities	107.85	23.98
Increase/(decrease) in Deferred Revenue/contract Liabilities	(0.01)	0.66
Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operations	4,603.70	5,301.35
Taxes (paid)/ refund	(752.62)	(692.39)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operating Activities (A)	**3,851.08**	**4,608.96**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payment for Purchase of Assets / CWIP including Joint Arrangements	(1,304.00)	(921.03)
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	19.74	27.32
Proceeds from/(cash used in) Other Investments	(169.00)	(384.80)
Interest and Dividend Income received	103.48	104.42
Movement in Other bank balances	(308.00)	20.25
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(1,657.78)**	**(1,153.84)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceed from issue of Share capital to Non Controlling Interest	-	0.83
Proceeds from /(Repayment of) Long Term Loans (net)	(1,932.87)	(3,050.70)
Proceeds from /(Repayment of) Short Term Loans (net)	0.50	(93.53)
Interest & Financing Charges paid	(500.47)	(685.16)
Dividend paid	(133.27)	(110.11)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(6.68)	(5.09)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(17.77)	(12.73)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Financing Activities (C)	(2,590.56)	(3,956.49)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (D) (A+B+C)	(397.26)	(501.37)

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GANDHINAGAR

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the period ended 31st March, 2022	For the period ended 31st March, 2021
Cash and Cash equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		
Cash on hand	1.20	0.48
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	354.75	201.46
Cheques on Hand	-	23.00
Bank Balances	207.73	840.11
	563.68	**1,065.05**
Cash and Cash equivalents at the End of the Year		
Cash on hand	1.65	1.20
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	105.96	354.75
Bank Balances	61.96	207.73
Balances in Bank Overdraft / Cash Credit	(3.15)	-
	166.42	563.68

Notes

(i)The above Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared using the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Ind AS 7 Statements of Cash Flows.

(ii) Previous year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever considered necessary to confirm to the current year's figures.

(iii) Change in Liability arising from Financing Activities (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	1st April,2021	Cash Flow	Foreign Exchange & Other Non Cash Movement	31st March, 2022
Non-current borrowing including current maturities (Refer Note 15)	6,915.84	(1,932.87)	391.91	5,374.88
Current borrowings (Refer Note 15)	559.63	0.50	(386.96)	173.17

Particulars	1st April,2020	Cash Flow	Foreign Exchange & Other Non Cash Movement	31st March, 2021
Non-current borrowing including current maturities (Refer Note 15)	10,358.88	(3,050.70)	(392.34)	6,915.84
Current borrowings (Refer Note 15)	226.60	(93.53)	426.56	559.63

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Shilpa Singhvi
Partner
Membership No. 144679

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pankaj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN : 02842064

Sanjeev Kumar, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 03600655

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the year ended 31st March 2022

GSPC

A. Equity Share Capital

For the Year ended 31st March 2022

Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance As at 1 April 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the period	As at 31 March 2022
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL					
Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each fully paid up					
No of shares	10,75,65,40,264	-	10,75,65,40,264	-	10,75,65,40,264
Amount in Rs. Crores	1,075.65	-	1,075.65		1,075.65
Treasury Shares held by subsidiary company	-				
No of shares	(2,00,00,000)	-	(2,00,00,000)		(2,00,00,000)
Amount in Rs. Crores	(2.00)	-	(2.00)	-	(2.00)
Closing balance of the year					
No of shares	**10,73,65,40,264**	-	**10,73,65,40,264**	-	**10,73,65,40,264**
Amount in Rs. Crores	**1,073.65**	-	**1,073.65**	-	**1,073.65**

For the Year ended 31st March 2021

Particulars	As at 1 April 2020	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance As at 1 April 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the period	As at 31 March 2021
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL					
Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each fully paid up					
No of shares	10,75,65,40,264	-	10,75,65,40,264	-	10,75,65,40,264
Amount in Rs. Crores	1,075.65	-	1,075.65	-	1,075.65
Treasury Shares held by subsidiary company					
No of shares	(2,00,00,000)	-	(2,00,00,000)	-	(2,00,00,000)
Amount in Rs. Crores	(2.00)	-	(2.00)	-	(2.00)
Closing balance of the year					
No of shares	**10,73,65,40,264**	-	**10,73,65,40,264**	-	**10,73,65,40,264**
Amount in Rs. Crores	**1,073.65**	-	**1,073.65**	-	**1,073.65**

B. Other equity

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Attributable to owners of the Company											Non controlling interest
	Reserves & Surplus								Other Comprehensive Income		Total other equity	
	Employee stock options outstanding (Net)	Capital reserve	Capital reserve on consolidation	Amalgamation and arrangement reserve*	Securities premium	General reserve	Capital reserve on common control & business combination	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		
Balance at April 1, 2020**	0.31	10.01	6.21	358.00	9,626.47	3,261.77	(3,594.73)	(10,917.59)	61.62	88.64	(1,099.29)	4,520.39
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,141.07	-	-	2,141.07	1,592.22
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.26	(4.08)	(8.13)	(10.95)	6.53
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,142.33	(4.08)	(8.13)	2,130.12	1,598.75
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	-
Utilization during the year	(0.31)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.31)	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70.38)
Transaction with non controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37.95)
Balance at March 31, 2021**	-	10.01	6.21	358.00	9,627.04	3,261.77	(3,594.73)	(8,775.26)	57.54	80.51	1,031.09	6,010.81
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,064.50	-	-	2,064.50	1,615.69
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	-	(7.67)	(6.82)	1.62
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,065.35	-	(7.67)	2,057.68	1,617.31
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(133.50)
Transfer from foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.54	(57.54)	-	-	-
Transaction with non controlling interest	-	(0.01)	-	0.39	-	-	-	2.07	-	(0.05)	2.40	(3.06)
Balance at March 31, 2022	-	10.00	6.21	358.39	9,627.04	3,261.77	(3,594.73)	(6,650.30)	-	72.79	3,091.17	7,491.56

*** Includes Amalgamation and Adjustment Reserve of Rs. (118.44) Crore.**
**** There are no changes in other equity due to prior period errors.**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the year ended 31st March 2022

GSPC

Purpose of Reserves:

(i) Capital Reserve: Capital reserve was created on account of transition to Ind AS.

(ii) Securities Premium: Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iii) General Reserve: General reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. General reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income.

(iv) Retained Earnings: The amount that can be distributed by the Group as dividends to its equity shareholders out of accumulated reserves is determined considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the closing balance amounts reported above are not distributable in entirety. The same includes accumulated balances pertaining to remeasurement actuarial gain or loss on post employment defined benefit plans.

(v) Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income: The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the Equity Investments through OCI reserves.

(vi) Employees Stock Options Outstanding (Net): The Employee stock options outstanding account is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under Employee stock option plan.

(vii) Amalgamation & Arrangement Reserve: The "Amalgamation and Arrangement Reserve" created pursuant to scheme of amalgamation and arrangement is treated as free reserve based on the judgment of H'ble Gujarat High Court dated 18th April 2015 read with relevant other court decisions.

(viii) Capital Reserve on common control business combination: The reserve is created on account of using pooling of interest method under Appendix C to Ind AS 103 Business Combination for acquisition/restructuring within the Group.

(ix) Capital reserve on consolidation: The reserve is generated while consolidating the acquired entities on acquisition date under previous IGAAP

(x) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve: The reserve is created on translating the foreign operation's financial statements into presentation currency of the Group.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Shilpa Singhvi
Partner
Membership No. 144679

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pankaj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN : 00267528

Sanjeev Kumar, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 03600655

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

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Corporate information

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited ("GSPC" or "the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office is situated at GSPC Bhavan, B/H Udyog Bhavan, Sector - 11, Gandhinagar - 382010. GSPC is a Government Company u/s 2(45) of Companies Act, 2013. The Company, along with its subsidiaries, is referred as "the Group". The Group has further investments in joint arrangements and associate.

The Group is primarily engaged in oil and gas activities comprising of oil & gas exploration, development and production and trading of natural gas. The Group is also engaged in transmission of natural gas, city gas distribution, PNG-CNG gas sale and generation and sale of electricity.

The Consolidated Financial Statements ('the financial statements') for the year ended March 31, 2022 were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution passed in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 30th May 2022.

1. Significant accounting policies

This note provides list of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Basis of preparation of Consolidated financial statements:

(i) Statement of compliance with Ind AS

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [including the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act (as amended from time to time), and the Guidelines issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except whereby a newly issued Indian Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Indian Accounting Standard requires a change in the accounting policy hither to.

(ii)Historical cost convention

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on accrual basis of accounting under historical cost convention in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 including Indian Accounting Standards notified there under, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value;
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value;
- Assets held for sale –measured at fair value less cost to sell

(iii) Use of estimates and judgements

The presentation of the consolidated financial statements are in conformity with the Ind AS which requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Such estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of consolidated financial statements. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates.

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

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. 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 consolidated financial statements.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets
- Current / Deferred tax expense
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations (including key actuarial assumptions)
- Provisions and contingencies
- Expected credit loss for receivables
- Estimation of Oil and Gas reserves
- Impairment of assets
- Valuation of Inventory
- Fair valuation of unlisted securities and Assets held for sale
- Definition of lease, lease term and discount rate

(iv) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

A. expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in its normal operating cycle;
B. held primarily for the purpose of trading;
C. expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
D. cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The liability is classified as current when:

A. it is expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle;
B. it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
C. it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
D. There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for an at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

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

(b) Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

The consolidated financial statement of GSPC represents consolidation of its standalone financial statements with subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (JV). The proportion of ownership interest in each subsidiary, associate and joint venture is as follows:

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Name of Entity	Relationship with GSPC	Direct Control or Control through Subsidiary (indirect Control)	ownership interest as on 31st March 2022	ownership interest as on 31st March 2021
Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL)	Subsidiary (By Management Control)	Direct Control	37.63%	37.64%
Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL) (earlier known as GSPC Distribution Networks Limited)	Subsidiary	Indirect Control	20.38%	20.39%
Guj Info Petro Limited (GIPL)	Subsidiary	Direct Control	60.24%	60.24%
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)	Subsidiary	Direct Control	97.47%	97.47%
GSPC (JPDA) Limited	Subsidiary	Direct Control	100.00%	100.00%
GSPC Energy Limited	Subsidiary	Direct Control	100.00%	100.00%
GSPC Offshore Limited	Subsidiary	Direct Control	100.00%	100.00%
GSPL India Gasnet Limited	JV	Indirect JV	19.57%	19.58%
GSPL India Transco Limited	JV	Indirect JV	19.57%	19.58%
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	JV	Direct JV	32.87%	32.87%
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited	Associate	Associate	54.17%	54.17%
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited	Associate	Associate	22.50%	22.50%
Social Welfare Trust	Subsidiary	Direct	100%	100%
Gujarat Gas Limited Employee welfare stock option trust	Subsidiary	Indirect	20.38%	20.39%

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, other equity, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been aligned where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Balance Sheet respectively.

Associates

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting

rights. Assessment of whether the Group has significant influence or not is made based on Ind AS 28 – Investments in Associates and joint ventures, which requires duly considering potential voting rights if any. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

Joint ventures
Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. The investments in joint ventures are accounted using the equity method based on requirements of Ind AS 111 – Joint arrangements, after initially being recognised at cost in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Equity method
Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the Group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income.

Any excess/short of the amount of investments in associate or joint venture over the Group's portion of in net assets of associate or joint venture, at the date of investments is considered as goodwill/ capital reserve.

Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been aligned where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The carrying amounts of equity accounted investments are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy.

Changes in ownership interests
The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss where appropriate.

Business combination of entities under common control

Business combinations involving entities that are ultimately controlled by the same party before and after the business combination are considered as common control business combination to be accounted using the pooling of interest method which comprises of the below.

- The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amount.
- No adjustments are made to reflect the fair values or recognise new assets or liabilities. Adjustments are made to align accounting policies.
- The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior period is restated as the business combination has occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination.

The balance of retained earnings appearing in the financial statements of the transferor is aggregated with the corresponding balance appearing in the financial statements of the transferee or is adjusted against general reserve. Acquisition costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

The identity of the reserves is preserved, and the reserves of the transferor become the reserve of the transferee. The difference if any between the amounts recorded as share capital plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to "Capital Reserve on common control business combination" and is presented separately from other capital reserves.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Oil and Gas properties

The Group has adopted Contract Area (PSC-Production Sharing Contract) level cost center based accounting for the oil and gas operations with effect from 1st April, 2015 and accordingly, all costs incurred in acquisition, prospecting, exploration and development of a Contract Areas are accumulated considering a contract area as a cost center. Costs incurred at each of the following level are accounted for as stated below.

1) Pre-acquisition Cost

Expenditure incurred before obtaining the right(s) to explore, develop and produce oil and gas are expensed as and when incurred.

2) Acquisition, Exploration & Evaluation Costs: -

Acquisition cost of an oil and gas property are costs incurred to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire a property or mineral rights. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Exploration Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development based on the nature of the expenditure.

Exploration and Evaluation activities cover the prospecting activities conducted in search for oil and gas after an entity has obtained legal rights to explore a specific area, as well as activities towards determination of the technical feasibility and commercial visibility of extracting the oil & gas. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Exploration Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development based on the nature of the expenditure.

3) Development Cost

Development activities cover the activities conducted after determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting oil & gas but before the well start actual commercial production and includes drilling cost of developments wells, completion of

successful exploration wells laying gathering lines, production facilities etc. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Development Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development based on the nature of the expenditure.

4) Producing properties: -

Producing Properties are created in respect of an area/field having proved developed oil and gas reserves, when the well in the area/field is ready to commence commercial production. All the exploration cost and development cost incurred for the producing wells are reclassified as Producing Properties or Property Plant & Equipment as the case may be. The exploration and evaluation expenditure on unsuccessful wells in a proved area are also capitalised as Producing Properties as per the guidance available para 23 of Guidance Notes issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS).

5) Abandonment Cost

The full eventual estimated liability towards costs relating to dismantling, abandoning and restoring well sites and allied facilities are recognized in respective assets when the well is complete/facilities are installed.

6) Surrender / Relinquishment of a Contract Area

The carrying cost of a Contract Area is written off in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such a Contract area is surrendered after the required approvals. Further, the carrying cost of a Contract Area that is proposed for surrender during a year but approval for which is still awaited at the end of such year, is also provided for in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss under the head exploration cost written off.

7) Disposal of Interest

Gain (excess of net consideration over carrying value of the assets) or loss (excess of carrying value of the assets over net consideration) on sale of interest in a Contract Area is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year in which such agreement is executed.

(ii) Other property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost of acquisition/construction (net of recoverable taxes) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. 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 Group 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. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

In case of transmission and city gas distribution business, the Group capitalises all the cost directly attributable and ascertainable to project assets, till completing the project. These costs include expenditure of pipelines, plant and machinery, cost of laying of pipeline, cost of survey, commissioning and testing charge, detailed engineering and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of such assets. The gas distribution networks are treated as commissioned when supply of gas commences to the customer(s).

Costs of meter / regulator consumed for initial connection to customers are capitalized as per underlying contracts with customers and consumed for replacement during the year are charged to statements of profit & loss.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its useful life is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Capital Work-in-progress includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition/construction of assets, which are yet to be commissioned and project inventory.

An item of property, plant or 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 recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(d) Investment properties

Investment properties comprise portions of free hold or lease hold land (right of use asset) and office buildings that are held for rental yield and/or capital appreciation.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed out as and when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

(e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Intangible assets like software, licenses, right of way / right of use which are expected to provide future enduring economic benefits are capitalized as Intangible Assets.

Any item of intangible assets is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the intangible asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset) is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the intangible asset is derecognised.

(f) Depreciation, depletion and amortisation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciation on producing properties is provided on unit of production method and on other tangible items of property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value method (WDV) except otherwise stated.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's experts which are in line with useful lives specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The residual values are at less than 5% of the original cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Mobile instruments purchased by the Group are fully written off as expenses in the year of purchase.

In case of Property, Plant and equipment, the right-of-use asset under Ind AS 116 is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment used for exploration and drilling activities is initially capitalized as part of exploration or development costs.

The depletion on producing properties has been calculated and provided, using the unit of production method as described in the Guidance Note on Accounting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS) issued by ICAI, in proportion of oil and gas production achieved vis a vis the proved reserves.

As Guidance Note is for "Producing Activities", the Group keeping in mind the prudent industry practice considers the assets for depletion only once the commercial production is commenced with the approval of the appropriate authority as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC). Till that time, neither the reserves are taken for depletion nor are the assets with respect to the said PSC are capitalized.

No depreciation or depletion is provided in the accounts of the Joint Ventures. However, the depreciation and depletion, as applicable, has been provided for by the Group in its own books based on its participating interest.

Depreciation on Plant and Machinery - pipelines (Steel and MDPE) is provided at 3.33 % on Straight-Line Method (SLM) considering useful life of thirty years.

City gas stations, skids, pressure regulating stations, meters & regulators are written off on SLM basis. These are estimated to have useful life of 18 years based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management

The Group has constructed / installed CNG stations' buildings and machineries, on land taken on lease from various lessors under lease deed for periods ranging from 35 years to 99 years. However, assets constructed / installed on such land have been depreciated at useful lives as referred above. Capital assets /facilities installed at the customers' premises on the land of the customers/CNG franchisee whose ownership is not with the Group have been depreciated at the useful lives specified as above.

On Power Generation Assets depreciation is provided on straight line method (SLM) following the rate and methodology as notified by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) pursuant to provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.

For intangible assets, Right of Use in land for laying pipelines is indefinite life and hence it is not amortised. However, the same is tested for impairment annually. Right of Way (ROW) is amortised over 30 years on straight line method as the same is inextricably linked and dependent on useful life of gas transmission pipeline(s).

Depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment acquired / disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / disposal.
Investment properties are depreciated on written down value method (WDV) based on the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

In case of intangible assets, software is amortized at 40% on written down value method.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of

an asset's or cash-generating units (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 pre-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 considered. 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.

The Group bases its impairment calculation based on estimates, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously valued with the revaluation surplus taken to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

(h) Leases

The Group assess whether a contract contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether (i) the contract involves the use of identified asset; (ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and (iii) the Group has right to direct the use of the asset.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised

The Group as a lessee
As a lessee, the Group has taken assets on lease including land, office building, factory shed, vehicles, plant and machinery and guest house. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the lease liability recognized adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily

determined. After the commencement date, lease liability is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payment made.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprises of fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:
The Group has applied the recognition exemption for short term leases that have a lease term of less than or equal to 12 months with no purchase option and assets with low value. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term.

Modifications to a lease agreement beyond the original terms and conditions are generally accounted for as a re-measurement of the lease liability with a corresponding adjustment to the ROU asset. Any gain or loss on modification is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the modifications that increase the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets at a price commensurate with the stand-alone selling price are accounted for as a separate new lease. In case of lease modifications, discounting rates used for measurement of lease liability and ROU assets is also suitably adjusted.

The Group as a lessor
Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as finance or operating leases. When the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease
All assets given on finance lease are shown as receivables at an amount equal to net investment in the lease. Principal component of the lease receipts is adjusted against outstanding receivables and interest income is accounted by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease to the net investment. The Group has a scheme of providing certain assets viz. mobiles, laptops, vehicles to their employees. Under the said scheme, the Group initially purchases the asset which is transferred to an employee after a specified period at book value on that date. As this arrangement has element of finance lease, the Group has derecognised the items of PPE given to employees & reclassified it as finance lease. The difference between the cost of the asset and present value (or absolute value if the present value is not material) of the consideration to be received from the employee over the lease term and at the time of transfer of ownership in the future is recognised as an employee cost over the period.

Operating lease
Lease income from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
In case of modification of contractual terms, the same is accounted as a new lease, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

(i) Borrowing costs
The Group is capitalising borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. For interest capitalisation, the capital cost of a particular project is identified against a borrowing in terms of period of construction and the interest for the relevant period is added to the capital cost till the particular project is

capitalised and thereafter the interest is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred and charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.
Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowing pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(j) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets and liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet. Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets, right of use assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal Group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

(k) 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

A financial asset is recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into:
A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
C. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

The Group classifies its financial assets in the above-mentioned categories based on:
A. The Group's business model for managing the financial assets, and
B. The contractual cash-flows are characteristics of the financial asset.

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A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
A. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
B. The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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 or Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:
A. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
B. The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition, the Group may elect to designate a financial asset, 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').

Trade receivables
Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value which is generally the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Equity instruments
All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

De-recognition
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 Group's balance sheet) when:
A. The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or
B. The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
    i) The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
    ii) The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks

and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group 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 Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

A. The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
B. Lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables which do not contain significant financing component. Under the simplified approach, the Group is not required 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.

The Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group 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, then the Group reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group 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 Group 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

Initial recognition and measurement

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Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, as appropriate.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

A. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
B. Financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or 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 risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability initially it measures the financial guarantee at their fair values and subsequently measures at higher of:

- The amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

Loan and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses on EIR amortisation and de-recognition are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss. 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss over the period of borrowing using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down. The said fee is deferred and treated as a transaction cost when draw-down occurs; it is not amortised prior to the draw-down.

Borrowings are removed from the Consolidated Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss as other income or other expenses.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the Group does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the consolidated financial statement for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liability for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derivatives

The Group uses derivative financial instruments i.e. forward contracts, swaps, commodity hedging contracts and option contracts, to hedge its price fluctuation risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair values on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to consolidated statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of consolidated profit and loss.

(l) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet when, and only when, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amount and there is intention either to settle on net basis or to realise the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or counterparty.

(m) Fair value measurement

The Group measures certain financial instruments, such as investment in equity shares, derivatives etc., at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

A. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

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

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

A. Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
B. Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
C. Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Group's Board of Directors (BOD) determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale/distribution in discontinued operations.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group 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.

(n) Inventories

- Crude oil in flow lines is not valued as it is not stored.
- Natural Gas in pipeline is valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.
- Inventory of crude oil & condensate with Joint Ventures is valued as per net realisable value as per the rate specified on sale agreement.
- Natural gas imported as LNG and stored in the storage tank of the LNG terminal are valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.
- Chemicals, fuels, consumables, stores and spare parts are valued at Weighted Average Cost.
- Inventory of Gas (including inventory in own pipeline and CNG cascades) is valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on weighted average cost method.
- Inventories of Project materials, spares, stores, consumables and line pack gas not meant for sale in ordinary course of business are valued at weighted moving average cost. However, stores and spares meeting the definition of property plant and equipment are capitalised and depreciated from the date of purchase.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) *Short term employee benefit obligations*

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Liabilities for wages, salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are to be settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii)*Other long-term employee benefit obligations*
The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yield at the end of reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the Group does not have unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) *Post-employment obligations*
The Group operates the following post-employment schemes:
A. Defined benefit plans such as gratuity, Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme (PRMBS) & loyalty bonus etc. and
B. Defined contribution plan such as provident fund, superannuation fund etc.

Gratuity/Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme/Loyalty Bonus obligations
The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan/ PRMBS / loyalty bonus is present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The Group provides for loyalty bonus to eligible employees whereby a lump sum payment to eligible employees at the time of retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment is paid based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. Liabilities with regard to the loyalty bonus scheme are determined by independent actuarial valuation as on the balance-sheet date.

The present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expenses in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are accumulated in retained earnings in the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet.

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendment or curtailments are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans
The Group pays provident fund and superannuation fund contributions to Employee's Provident Fund/Trust and Group Superannuation Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India respectively. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been

paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payment is available.

(iv) *Termination benefits*

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(v) Employee Stock Option plan

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via Employee Stock Option Scheme.

The fair value of options granted under the Employee Option Plan is recognised as an employee benefit expenses with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

A. including any market performance conditions (e.g. entity's share price)
B. excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specific time period); and
C. including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g. the requirements for employees to save or holding shares for specific period of time).

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of revision to original estimates, if any, in the profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

(p) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is GSPC's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end exchange rates are generally recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs and MTM for derivatives taken for FCNR loan are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(q) Revenue recognition

- Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer. The Group assesses promises in the contract to identify separate performance obligations to which a portion of transaction price is allocated.
- Revenue is measured based on the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange of goods or services. The transaction price includes Excise Duty; however, it excludes amount collected on behalf of third parties such as Goods and Service Tax (GST), Value Added Tax (VAT) etc. which the Group collects on behalf of the government.
- In determining the transaction price, the Group estimates the variable consideration to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.
- The Group recognises revenue from each distinct good or service over time if the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as it performs.
- Income from sale of crude oil and gas produced from wells until start of commercial production is adjusted against the cost of such wells.
- Revenue from sale of gas is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the gas on metered/assessed measurements facility. In case of high sea sales, control is transferred to the customer on delivery of the gas outside the territorial water of India.
- Profit Petroleum payable to the Government of India (MoP&NG) under a PSC is accounted for initially on an estimated basis and upon approval of the DGH, MoP&NG, difference, if any, is accounted for in the year of such of approval.
- Revenue from regasification services is recognised over time such service is performed by the Group and revenue from gas transmission is recognized over the period in which the related volumes of gas are delivered to the customers.
- Revenue from sale of electricity is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the electricity on metered/assessed measurements facility.
- Revenue from transmission of gas through pipeline is recognised over the period in which the related services are performed. Customers are billed on fortnightly basis.
- In case of city gas distribution business, revenue from sale of Natural Gas is recognized at the point in time when the control is transferred to the customers, generally on delivery of the gas on metered/assessed measurement facility. Sales are billed bi-monthly for domestic customers, monthly/fortnightly for commercial and non-commercial customers and fortnightly for industrial customers.
- Revenue from sale of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery to customers from retail outlets.
- Revenue recognised towards supply of natural gas already occurred for the period from the end of the last billing date to the balance sheet date has been reflected under Contract Asset (as unbilled revenue) which is calculated based on customer wise previous average consumption. In case of IT business, Revenue from sale of traded goods is recognised at the point in when control is transferred to the customers, generally on delivery of the goods to the customers. Revenue from operation & maintenance services, webcasting services, server co-location, software as a service model over specified period of time on a straight-line basis, because customers simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. Facility Management Services are recognised at gross amount charged to customers with a corresponding charge in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.
- Revenue in respect of 'Take or Pay' quantity of gas (short lifted quantity of gas under the Gas Sale Agreements) (Commitments) is recognized on accrual basis in the period to which it relates to.
- Group's share of Revenue from Joint Operations is considered on the basis of Accounts submitted by Joint Operations.

- Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets (unbilled receivables) are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognised as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Other Income:

- Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Group 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 flows through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's gross carrying amount on initial recognition.
- Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the same is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.
- Income in respect of interest on delayed realizations from customers, if any, is recognized when it can be reliably measured, and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.
- Investment property rental income is recognised as revenue on accrual basis as per the terms of the underlying contact with customers.
- Liquidity damages, if any are recognised at the time of recording the purchase of materials in books of accounts and the matter is considered settled by the management.
- Where the Group's performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party, it is acting as an agent and hence the Group recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the other party to provide its goods or services. The Group's fee or commission is the net amount of consideration that the entity retains after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods or services to be provided by that party.

(r) Allocation of General Administrative Expenses

In case of Joint Operations, in which the Group is an operator, the allocation of Common General and Administrative Expenses and Employee cost to various operated blocks, is done on the basis of time allocations notified by each employee.

(s) Accounting for oil and gas joint operations

All Oil and Gas Joint Operations are in the nature of unincorporated joint operations. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements of the Group reflect the Group's share of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the Joint operations, which are accounted on a line by line basis, based on the available information as on the date of the Balance Sheet, with similar items in the Group's accounts, to the extent of the Participating Interest of the Group in each joint operation and related Joint Operating Agreements (JOA), if any, except in case of abandonment, impairment, depletion and depreciation, which are accounted for as per the accounting policies of the Group. The consolidated financial statements of the unincorporated joint operations are prepared by the respective Operators of the Contract Area in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the respective PSC and JOA. Hence, certain adjustments/disclosures required under the mandatory Indian Accounting Standards and the Companies Act, 2013 have been made in the consolidated financial statements of the Group only to the extent of information available with the Group as on the date of the balance sheet. Such information include information relating to foreign exchange differences, micro, small and medium enterprises, expenditure in foreign currency, earnings in foreign currency, CIF value of imports, transactions with related parties, details of commitments and contingencies, inventory of oil and gas and consumption of stores and spares.

(t) Taxation

Income taxes

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The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period i.e. as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with Income Computation and Disclosure Standards – ICDS as amended from time to time. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented on net basis in the Balance Sheet considering the legal offset right in the same tax jurisdiction for relevant tax paying units and intention of the Group to settle the same on net basis.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on the rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone 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 (including carry forward of unused tax losses and credits) to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. However, when there is no convincing evidence available for future taxable profit, the Group recognises Deferred Tax assets arising from unused tax losses or tax credit only to the extent of Deferred Tax liability already recognised by the Group till date.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint Operations where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint operations where it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Any tax credit available is recognised as deferred tax to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised. The said asset is created by way of credit to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and shown under the head deferred tax asset.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

(u) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Group by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(v) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the consolidated statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

The Group records a provision for decommissioning costs of a leasehold land and producing properties. It is recognised as the windmills and oil and gas properties are constructed on leasehold lands which are to be returned to the lessor at the end of the lease tenure on 'as is' basis. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the respective assets. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risk specific to

the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

A. A present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
B. A present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
C. A possible obligation arising from the past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent liabilities are not provided for in the books of accounts and are disclosed by way of notes to accounts. Contingent assets are not recognized in consolidated financial statements. However, the same is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

(w) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, cash at bank, cheque / demand draft on hand and deposits with banks/financial institutions and corporations. The Group considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks/ financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(x) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby 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 Group are segregated.

(y) Dividends

The Group recognises a liability for dividends to equity holders of the Group when the dividend is authorised, and the dividend is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in other equity.

(z) Segment Reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker (CODM) monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the CODM. The Board of Directors (BoD) of the Parent assesses the financial performance and position of the Group, and makes strategic decisions; hence, are CODM.

(aa) Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and notes have been rounded to the nearest Crore (up to two decimals) except when otherwise indicated.

(bb) Events occurring after the Reporting Date

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Adjusting events (that provides evidence of condition that existed at the balance sheet date occurring after the balance sheet date are recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Material non adjusting events (that are inductive of conditions that arose subsequent to the balance sheet date) occurring after the balance sheet date that represents material change and commitment affecting the financial position are disclosed in the Directors' Report to be discussed.

(cc) Exceptional Items

Certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Group is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Group, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the consolidated financial statements.

(dd) Standards issued not yet effective

Following are the amendments to existing standards (as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) on 23rd March, 2022) which are effective for annual periods beginning after 1st April 2022. The Group intends to adopt these standards or amendments from the effective date, as applicable and relevant. These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements. This assessment is based on currently available information and may be subject to changes arising from further reasonable and supportable information being made available to the Group when it will adopt the respective amendments/standards.

- Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – The amendments mainly prohibit the Company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the Company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, the Company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.
- Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets – The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification.
- Ind AS 103 – Business Combination – The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103.
- Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

GSPC

Note 2

Property, plant, equipment as at 31st March 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2022	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Impairment during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Freehold Land (Refer note b)	696.25	5.98	(16.15)	686.08	-	-	-	-	-	686.08	696.25
Lease hold Land (i)	147.12	1.55	29.06	177.73	8.08	5.59	-	0.27	13.93	163.80	139.04
Buildings (i)	572.09	23.55	(0.88)	594.76	140.82	23.82	-	(0.49)	164.15	430.61	431.27
Plant and Machinery (i)	14,381.07	865.67	(15.66)	15,231.08	4,763.75	641.45	-	(2.45)	5,402.75	9,828.33	9,617.32
Furniture and Fixture	34.19	1.53	(0.59)	35.13	21.73	2.53	-	(0.53)	23.73	11.40	12.46
Office Equipments	27.85	2.46	(1.05)	29.26	21.25	1.67	-	(0.99)	21.93	7.33	6.60
Computer Equipment	57.45	1.33	(3.43)	55.35	37.76	6.00	-	(3.23)	40.54	14.81	19.69
Vehicles (i)	38.86	78.99	(8.97)	108.88	13.22	16.35	-	(8.97)	20.61	88.27	25.64
Electrical Installation & Equipment	113.79	5.29	-	119.08	75.79	9.17	-	-	84.96	34.12	38.00
Communication Equipment	61.82	0.86	-	62.68	39.93	3.87	-	-	43.80	18.88	21.89
Ships	0.06	-	-	0.06	0.05	-	-	-	0.05	0.01	0.01
Books	0.33	-	-	0.33	0.33	-	-	-	0.33	-	-
Producing Properties (being Group's share in Joint Arrangement)	1,370.45	126.50	-	1,496.95	822.03	25.88	55.29	-	903.20	593.75	548.42
Total tangible assets	**17,501.33**	**1,113.70**	**(17.67)**	**18,597.37**	**5,944.74**	**736.33**	**55.29**	**(16.39)**	**6,719.98**	**11,877.39**	**11,556.59**
Capital work in progress:											
Exploration & Development										73.49	185.58
CWIP Others										1,218.07	952.95
Total capital work in progress										**1,291.56**	**1,138.53**

* During the year, the Group has provided for impairment to the extent of Rs.1.35 crore (Previous year: Rs.30.75 crore) against non moving capital spares. Refer note 32.

Property, plant, equipment as at 31st March 2021

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2020	Addition during the year	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2021	As at 1st April 2020	Addition during the year	Impairment during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Freehold Land (Refer note b)	706.18	3.22	(13.16)	696.25	-	-	-	-	-	696.25	706.18
Lease hold Land (i)	145.92	1.41	(0.21)	147.12	5.68	2.61	-	(0.21)	8.08	139.04	140.24
Buildings (i)	555.16	17.97	(1.04)	572.09	116.82	24.47	-	(0.47)	140.82	431.27	438.34
Plant and Machinery (i)	13,680.24	711.50	(10.67)	14,381.07	4,150.19	620.44	-	(6.88)	4,763.75	9,617.32	9,530.05
Furniture and Fixture	33.01	1.63	(0.44)	34.19	19.31	2.81	-	(0.39)	21.73	12.46	13.70
Office Equipments	26.73	1.60	(0.48)	27.85	20.09	1.61	-	(0.45)	21.25	6.60	6.64
Computer Equipment	55.37	4.91	(2.83)	57.45	34.82	5.61	-	(2.66)	37.76	19.69	20.56
Vehicles (i)	25.20	26.21	(12.55)	38.86	16.20	9.55	-	(12.53)	13.22	25.64	9.00
Electrical Installation & Equipment	111.10	2.76	(0.07)	113.79	64.24	11.58	-	(0.03)	75.79	38.00	46.85
Communication Equipment	61.23	0.59	(0.00)	61.82	35.20	4.74	-	-	39.93	21.89	26.03
Ships	0.06	-	-	0.06	0.05	0.00	-	-	0.05	0.01	0.01
Books	0.33	-	-	0.33	0.33	-	-	-	0.33	-	-
Producing Properties (being Group's share in Joint Arrangement)	1,369.88	0.57	-	1,370.45	804.90	25.30	-	(8.17)	822.03	548.42	564.97
Total tangible assets	**16,770.39**	**772.37**	**(41.45)**	**17,501.33**	**5,267.82**	**708.73**	**-**	**(31.79)**	**5,944.74**	**11,556.59**	**11,502.57**
Capital work in progress :											
Exploration & Development										185.58	156.76
CWIP Others										[illegible]	831.52
Total capital work in progress										[illegible]	988.28

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(i) the above includes the right of use assets recognized under Ind AS 116 Leases:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2022	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Impairment during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
ROU - Land	150.18	1.55	29.06	180.79	8.73	5.71	-	0.26	14.70	166.09	141.46
ROU - Building	10.89	-	(0.40)	10.49	3.73	1.76	-	(0.11)	5.38	5.11	7.16
Plant and Machinery	31.30	3.13	-	34.43	3.88	2.35	-	-	6.23	28.20	27.42
Vehicles	26.21	78.44	(8.88)	95.77	3.38	15.67	-	(8.87)	10.18	85.59	22.83
Total	**218.58**	**83.13**	**19.78**	**321.49**	**19.72**	**25.49**	-	**(8.72)**	**36.49**	**284.99**	**198.86**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2020	Addition during the year	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2021	As at 1st April 2020	Addition during the year	Impairment during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
ROU - Land	148.98	1.41	(0.21)	150.18	6.20	2.74	-	(0.21)	8.73	141.46	142.78
ROU - Building	10.67	0.49	(0.27)	10.89	2.34	1.67	-	(0.27)	3.73	7.16	8.33
Plant and Machinery	31.30	-	-	31.30	1.79	2.09	-	-	3.88	27.42	29.51
Vehicles	12.47	26.20	(12.47)	26.21	7.12	8.73	-	(12.47)	3.38	22.83	5.35
Total	**203.42**	**28.11**	**(12.95)**	**218.58**	**17.45**	**15.22**	-	**(12.95)**	**19.72**	**198.86**	**185.97**

Notes

a. The Group has taken several plots of land on lease with lease term ranging from 14.5 years to 99 years and factory shed buildings with a lease term of 99 years. Some of the lease contracts are having renewal option with mutual consent and also contain termination options. Such options are appropriately considered in determination of the lease term based on the management's judgement. For all these contracts, upfront payments have been made.

b. During FY 2020-21, the Group had classified a land in Andhra Pradesh having carrying value of Rs.13.16 crores as assets held for sale and the process to sale the land was initiated by the Group. However, during the current year the asset is reclassified back to land & building under PPE as the management has decided not to sale the property. The same does not have any impact on the results of the operations of the Group.

(ii) Capital Work in Progress Ageing Schedule

As on 31 March 2022

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Project Inventory	Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years		
Projects in Progress	844.53	157.07	49.68	161.11	73.46	**1,285.85**
Projects temporarily suspended	0.02	-	2.17	3.52	-	**5.71**
Total	**844.55**	**157.07**	**51.85**	**164.63**	**73.46**	**1,291.56**

As on 31 March 2021

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Project Inventory	Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years		
Projects in Progress	670.73	140.73	58.87	180.85	75.67	**1,126.86**
Projects temporarily suspended	0.35	2.74	0.56	8.03	-	**11.68**
Total	**671.08**	**143.47**	**59.43**	**188.88**	**75.67**	**1,138.53**

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Notes:

In case of Parent Company - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited:

a. Exploration and Development cost incurred by the joint Arrangements has been bifurcated into CWIP tangible and intangible assets under Development as per the requirement of Guidance note on Accounting for Oil & Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS) issued by ICAI read with Ind AS 106 "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources".

b. The entire amount in CWIP is related to E&P business of the Group. The Group has considered each PSC for a separate Project.

In the Case of Subsidiary - GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited:

c. GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited had capitalized substantial portion of 702MW power plant during FY 2013 - 2014 that were ready for commercial production based on trial run as per terms of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with GUVNL. Further the work under EPC contract is not over and the company has not issued Provisional Acceptance Certificate (PAC) to Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL). Considering uncertainty in recoverability and crystallization of exact amount of liquidated damages on account of delay in execution of contract under the EPC contract with BHEL (including liquidated damages arising that may arise on Performance Acceptance Certificate), the management has decided to consider accounting of liquidated damages under EPC contract after PAC and Performance Guarantee test by BHEL.

d. On 8th July 2020, a major fire broke out at Switch yard and control room of the Company's 5 MW Solar Plant in which factory building was destroyed. The Company had entered agreement with LANCO, whereby LANCO had indemnified the Company for any damage to assets at solar plant. In F.Y. 2020-21 the written down value of the building was removed from property, plant and equipment and loss pertaining to the same was debited to LANCO. The plant is partially recommissioned on 7th April, 2021 and entire plant came into service and available for generation from 17th April, 2021. Accordingly the written down value of the building was added back to property, Plant and equipment in current year.

e. The assets i.e. 702MW gas based combined cycle power plant located at Pipavav, Amreli is commissioned for generation of power (electricity). Presently, the Company is generating power as per the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) executed with GUVNL. Although, GUVNL is the sole procurer of electricity generated from the assets at this point in time, the Company has right to use the assets for other customer/s in future, if any.

In light of the above aspects of the arrangement, the Company had examined the parameters of determining whether this arrangement contains a Lease in light of the Power Purchase Agreement, Articles of Association, its relationship with the promoters and the Government of Gujarat. The Company had concluded that the arrangement did not fulfil the criteria for the determination of lease and accordingly classified as PPE.

Note 3

Investment property as at 31st March 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2021	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2022	As at 1st April 2021	For the year	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Land and building*	1.56	-	-	1.56	0.08	0.04	-	0.12	1.44	1.48
Total Investment property	1.56	-	-	1.56	0.08	0.04	-	0.12	1.44	1.48

Investment property as at 31st March 2021

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2020	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2021	As at 1st April 2020	For the year	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Land and building*	1.56	0.00	-	1.56	0.05	0.03	-	0.08	1.48	1.51
Total Investment property	1.56	-	-	1.56	0.05	0.03	-	0.08	1.48	1.51

*Includes land of an amount of Rs. 1.44 crores (P.Y Rs. 1.44 crores) which is non depreciable.

Notes

a. The assets are given on lease for various lease terms as agreed mutually. The leases are cancellable subject to agreed notice period.

b. Amount recognized in profit or loss for investment properties :

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Rental Income	0.20	0.20
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income	-	-
Direct operating expenses from property that did not generate rental income	-	-
Profit from investment properties before depreciation	0.20	0.20
Depreciation	(0.04)	(0.03)
Net Profit from investment properties	0.16	0.17

c. Contractual Obligations

Refer to Note 35 for disclosure of contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for its repair, maintenance or enhancements.

d. Leasing Arrangements

The operating lease arrangements are cancellable subject to the stipulated notice period. Accordingly there is no commitment from the lessee in terms of minimum lease payments (MLP) and hence management is of the view that it is impracticable to estimate the MLP receivable in future.

e. Fair Value

In case of Parent Company management conducted the fair value assessment based on principles of Ind AS 113 for investment properties. Consequently, the fair value was determined not to be substantially different from the carrying value of the assets in case of parent company.

Fair value of investment properties:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Investment Properties	4.00	3.28
Total	4.00	3.28

In Case of Parent Company - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited:

The fair value of the investment properties have been determined by the management appointed Registered Valuer as defined under Rule 2 of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 for the current year. For the previous year, the management conducted the fair value assessment based on principles of Ind AS 113 Fair Value Measurement for investment properties. Consequently, the fair value was determined not to be substantially different from the carrying value of the assets.

In Case of Subsidiary Gujarat Gas Limited:

The Group obtains independent valuations for its investment properties once in every three to five years interval. The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties. Where such information is not available, the Group consider information from a variety of sources including:

1. Current prices in an active market for properties of different nature or recent prices of similar properties in less active markets, adjusted to reflect those differences.
2. Discounted cash flow projections based on reliable estimates of future cash flows.
3. Capitalized income projections based upon a property's estimated net market income, and a capitalization rate derived from an analysis of market evidence.

The fair values of investment properties have been determined by based on independent valuer's valuation certificate as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017. The main inputs used are the rental growth rates, jantry value guideline and sales comparison approach based on comparable transactions and industry data. All resulting fair value estimates for investment properties are included in Level 3.

Note 4

Goodwill on Consolidation as at 31st March 2022 **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2021	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2022	As at 1st April 2021	For the year	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Goodwill on consolidation	186.14	-	-	186.14	-	-	-	-	186.14	186.14
Total Goodwill on consolidation	186.14	-	-	186.14	-	-	-	-	186.14	186.14

Other intangible assets as at 31st March 2022 **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2021	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2022	As at 1st April 2021	For the year	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Right of Use/ Right of Way**	568.08	41.52	(0.86)	608.74	69.38	15.63	-	85.01	523.73	498.70
Software	110.80	9.21	(0.73)	119.28	83.67	9.20	(0.72)	92.15	27.13	27.12
Total other intangible assets	678.87	50.73	(1.59)	728.02	153.05	24.83	(0.72)	177.16	550.86	525.82
Intangible assets under development										
Exploration & Development									110.36	186.38
Software									27.33	0.36
Total of intangible assets under development									137.69	186.74

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Goodwill on Consolidation as at 31st March 2021

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2020	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2021	As at 1st April 2020	For the year	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Goodwill on consolidation	186.14			186.14					186.14	186.14
Total Goodwill on consolidation	186.14	-	-	186.14	-	-	-	-	186.14	186.14

Other Intangible assets as at 31st March 2021

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2020	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2021	As at 1st April 2020	For the year	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Right of Use / Right of Way**	525.54	42.54	-	568.08	55.33	14.17	(0.12)	69.38	498.70	470.21
Software	103.36	7.60	(0.15)	110.80	74.16	9.50	0.02	83.67	27.12	29.19
Total other intangible assets	628.89	50.13	(0.15)	678.87	129.49	23.66	(0.10)	153.05	525.82	499.40
Intangible assets under development										
Exploration & Development*									186.38	190.60
Software									0.36	1.20
Total of intangible assets under development									186.74	191.80

* During the FY 21-22, the Company has provided for Rs.73.21 Crores as impairment. Refer Note No. 32.

**Includes RoU of ₹ 115.70 Crores (31st March 2021: ₹ 116.26 Crores).

(I) In Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)

a. Right of Use (ROU)

The Group acquires the 'right of use' (hereinafter referred to as 'ROU') for the purpose of laying and maintenance of the underground pipeline and vests in the Group and the Group has the right to use the same in the manner for which it has been acquired. The acquisition of ROU is governed by the legal process as per the Act, the Group has paid the compensation /consideration of the ROU - land determined by the competent authority under the Act and any person authorized by the Group, have unrestricted right of entry and lay pipeline or do any other act necessary for the purpose of laying of pipeline. The Group has disclosed the cost incurred for acquisition of ROU as 'Right of Use' in the Intangible Asset schedule. Right of Use has an indefinite life and hence it is not amortized. However, the same is tested for impairment annually.

b. Right of Way (ROW) :

Right of Way (ROW) is amortized over 30 years on straight line method as the same is inextricably linked and dependent on useful life of gas transmission pipeline(s).

(Ii) Intangible assets under development ageing schedule

As on 31 March 2022

Particulars	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	13.73	14.16	18.37	88.96	135.22
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	0.87	1.60	2.47
Total	13.73	14.16	19.24	90.56	137.69

As on 31 March 2021

Particulars	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	4.26	16.67	14.60	151.19	186.72
Projects temporarily suspended	-	0.01	-	0.02	0.03
Total	4.26	16.68	14.60	151.21	186.74

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Note 5
Investments in Equity accounted investees

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Investments in unquoted equity shares of equity accounted investees		
278,647,426 (31st March, 2021 : 278,647,426) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd of Rs.10 each	353.21	338.90
9,987,400 (31st March, 2021 : 9,987,400) fully paid up equity shares of Sabarmati Gas Ltd of Rs.10 each	559.97	406.72
11,500,000 (31st March, 2021 : 11,500,000) fully paid up equity shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd of Rs.10 each	11.50	11.50
Less : Provision for impairment	(11.50)	(11.50)
98,38,50,060 (31st March, 2021 : 82,78,50,060) Fully Paid Up Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of GSPL India Gasnet Limited	1,000.72	806.53
31,56,40,000 (31st March, 2021 : 30,26,40,000) Fully Paid Up Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of GSPL India Transco Limited	182.53	250.39
Total investments in unquoted equity shares of equity accounted investees	2,096.43	1,802.54

Notes

a. The percentage holding of the Group in GSEG has increased to 53.70% in F.Y.2018-19. The Group holds majority shares of GSEG but does not have majority voting power and hence GSEG is still an associate and not subsidiary of the Group. The voting rights on such incremental equity shares acquired by the Group during FY 2018-19 are restricted on account of ongoing litigation. As per the principles of Ind AS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company needs to determine whether it exercises the control over GSEG basis the voting rights and other contractual arrangement, if any. the Group has given undertaking to NCLT, Ahmedabad that it shall not exercise voting powers in respect of such shares as are allotted to the Group pursuant to the said offer for Right Issue of shares during the pendency of the petition no. 51 of 2018 filed by KRIBHCO and in view of that, NCLT has ordered to keep on hold the allotment against share application money of Rs.61.47 crores. The matter is still pending with NCLT.

b. The Group had made investment in shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd. to the tune of Rs. 11.50 crores. As per audited financial statement of the company for FY 2011-12, accumulated losses of the company had exceeded its net worth. Hence, considering the same as permanent diminution in the value of investment, full provision for impairment on value of investment had been provided in the FY 2012-13 for Rs. 11.50 crores. Further, National Company Law Tribunal (Ahmedabad), vide it order dated 8 March 2021, appointed Insolvency Resolution Profession to initiate Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) limited.

Note 6
Other Investments

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-Current		
A. Investment in quoted equity shares of other company (measured at fair value through OCI)		
3,697,000 (31st March, 2021 : 3,697,000) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat Industries Power Company Ltd. of Rs.10/ each	27.15	28.00
B. Investment in unquoted equity shares of other companies (measured at fair value through OCI)		
36,430,000 (31st March, 2021 : 36,430,000) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC LNG Ltd of Rs.10 each	50.86	50.82
29,004,033 (31st March, 2021 : 29,004,033) fully paid up equity shares of ONGC Petro Additions Ltd of Rs.10/ each	24.42	29.00
86,603,175 (31st March 2021 : 86,603,175) Fully Paid Up Equity Shares of Swan LNG Private Limited Rs. 10/- each	86.60	86.60
200 (31st March, 2021 : 200) fully paid up Equity shares of Kalupur Co Op Comm Bank Ltd of Rs. 25 /- each amounting to Rs 5000/-	-	-
Total non-current other investments	189.03	194.42
Market value of quoted investment	27.15	28.00
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	161.88	166.42

Notes
Refer Note 40 for determination of fair values of investments measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

Note 7
Loans

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-Current (measured at amortized cost)		
Loans and Advances to Employees		
Considered good - Secured	12.80	14.58
Considered good - Unsecured	4.08	2.74
Total non-current loans	16.88	17.32
Current (measured at amortized cost)		
Loans and advances to employees		
Considered good - Secured	2.05	1.32
Considered good - Unsecured	3.60	1.99
Loans and Advance to Vendors		
Considered good - Secured	2.06	4.52
Loans and Advance to Related Parties considered good - Unsecured*	42.26	39.06
Total current loans	49.97	46.89

* Refer Note 39

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Note 8
Other financial assets

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-Current		
Share application money pending allotment (refer note 5 a)	61.47	61.47
Advances recoverable in cash		
Receivable from employees (Considered good - Secured)	0.97	1.35
Receivable from employees (Considered good - Unsecured)	0.30	0.25
Security deposits**		
Considered good - Unsecured	83.47	78.64
Considered doubtful - Unsecured - Credit Impaired	11.78	13.38
Less: Loss allowance	(11.78)	(13.38)
Other deposits (Considered good)	0.04	0.04
Deposits with remaining maturity more than 12 months	-	1.73
Site restoration fund - Deposits with banks*	7.94	7.02
Other Receivables Unsecured - Credit Impaired	0.36	0.36
Less: Loss allowance	(0.36)	(0.36)
Total non-current financial assets	154.19	150.50
Current		
Advances recoverable in cash (Unsecured, considered good)	0.09	0.08
Receivable from Joint Arrangements	647.54	614.18
Advances recoverable in cash		
Unsecured, Credit Impaired	282.32	290.01
Less : Loss allowance	(282.32)	(290.01)
Security deposits**		
Unsecured - Considered good	0.75	0.79
Considered good - Unsecured	0.02	0.06
Receivable from employees (Secured - considered good)	1.13	1.10
Receivable from employees (Unsecured - considered good)	0.15	0.16
Fixed Deposits with original maturity more than 12 Months	4.08	9.83
Other financial assets	40.43	41.85
Total Current financial assets	694.19	668.05

* The above amount has been deposited with banks under section 33ABA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and can be withdrawn only for the purpose specified in the Scheme i.e. towards removal of equipment and installations in a manner agreed with Central Government pursuant to an abandonment plan to prevent hazards to life, property, environment etc. This amount is considered as restricted cash and hence not considered as ' Cash and Cash equivalents'.

** Security deposits
The Group has given refundable security deposits in form of fixed deposits to various project/government authorities to be held in their name and custody. It will be refunded after satisfactory completion of work. The Group has therefore shown these fixed bank deposits amounting ₹ 38.66 Crore (31st March, 2021: ₹ 34.05 Crore) and interest accrued on such fixed bank deposits ₹ 7.81 Crore (31st March, 2021: ₹ 6.99 Crore), till they are in custody with project authorities as "Security Deposits".

Note 9
Other Non-Financial Assets

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-Current		
Prepaid expense	81.31	88.84
Balances with Government Authorities	207.06	147.20
Capital Advances		
Unsecured - considered good	146.15	83.87
Credit Impaired	3.63	2.11
Less: loss allowance	(3.63)	(2.11)
Payment under Protest	29.13	0.01
Deferred employee cost	7.11	7.33
Other non current assets*	147.99	169.99
Total Other Non-current assets	618.75	497.24
Current		
Prepaid expense	37.26	47.65
Balances with Government Authorities	390.28	223.71
Deferred employee cost	4.61	5.49
Advance to vendors - Unsecured Considered good	-	0.01
Advance to vendors - Unsecured Credit Impaired	0.02	0.02
Less: loss allowance	(0.02)	(0.02)
Net defined benefit asset	1.77	0.17
Other current assets**	594.54	147.81
Total Other Current assets	1,028.46	424.84

*Includes lease equalization asset.
** Includes amount paid under protest

Note 10
Inventories (For valuation, refer significant accounting policy)

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Finished goods - Crude oil	4.35	2.01
Traded goods - Liquified natural gas	345.42	272.19
Line Pack Gas	155.03	94.32
Natural Gas Deferred Delivery (GIT)	-	7.98
Condensate	17.0[illegible]	15.83
Stores and spares/Project materials (Including In-Transit Nil (PY: Rs. 1.15 Crores)	138.[illegible]	91
Certified Emission Rights (CERs)*	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Inventories	660.14	397.24

* Refer Note No-47

Note 11

Trade receivables

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Considered Good - Secured	1,539.03	1,282.10
Considered Good - unsecured*	1,038.51	445.44
Considered Doubtful - unsecured	31.27	18.18
Less : Impairment on account of expected credit loss assessment	(31.27)	(18.18)
Unbilled Revenue		
	2,577.54	1,727.54
Total Trade receivables	**2,577.54**	**1,727.54**

Trade Receivable ageing schedule

As at 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	85.97	1,868.25	444.66	18.72	21.38	4.64	87.13	2,530.74
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.63	3.63
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	1.50	2.79	1.14	0.96	0.35	1.94	8.68
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	0.05	0.92	0.30	0.56	0.55	44.40	46.77
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	0.20	0.35	0.69	4.52	13.20	18.97
Total	**85.97**	**1,869.80**	**448.57**	**20.51**	**23.59**	**10.06**	**150.30**	**2,608.80**
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts								**(31.27)**
Total	**85.97**	**1,869.80**	**448.57**	**20.51**	**23.59**	**10.06**	**150.30**	**2,577.54**

As at 31st March, 2021

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	96.59	1,137.18	268.20	26.51	33.38	112.14	7.53	1,681.52
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.23	3.23
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	0.68	1.12	1.17	0.71	0.40	4.75	8.83
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	0.02	0.46	0.30	0.60	0.63	44.02	46.02
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	0.06	0.22	0.60	0.60	4.63	6.11
Total	**96.59**	**1,137.89**	**269.84**	**28.19**	**35.29**	**113.77**	**64.15**	**1,745.72**
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts								**(18.18)**
Total	**96.59**	**1,137.89**	**269.84**	**28.19**	**35.29**	**113.77**	**64.15**	**1,727.54**

Note 12

Cash and cash equivalents*

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks / financial institutions		
In current accounts	61.96	207.94
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	105.96	354.54
Cash on hand	1.65	1.20
Total cash and cash equivalents	169.57	563.68
Other bank balances		
Earmarked balances in unclaimed dividend accounts[a]	2.74	2.55
Escrow Account/Earmarked balances	3.94	4.38
Unspent CSR Account	14.83	-
Margin money deposits	523.72	196.88
Deposits with banks/financial institutions		
With original maturity of more than 3 months up to 12 months**	186.61	205.81
With original maturity more than 12 months	0.01	0.01
Total Other bank balances	731.85	409.63

* Refer note 40 - Financial instruments, fair values and risk measurement

** includes Rs.42.78 crores PY (Rs 42.78 Crores) as DSRA (Debt Service Reserve Account).

a. The balances in dividend accounts are not available for use by the Group and the money remaining unpaid will be deposited in the Investor Protection and Education Fund after the expiry of 7 years from the date they became due for payment. No amount is due at the end of the period for credit to Investor Protection and Education fund.

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Note 13

Equity share capital

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Authorised share capital		
1200,00,00,000 equity shares (31st March, 2021 : 1200,00,00,000) of Rs. 1/- each	1,200.00	1,200.00

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
10,756,540,264 equity shares (31st March, 2021 : 10,756,540,264) of Rs. 1/- each	1,075.65	1,075.65
Treasury Share (held by Subsidiary company)		
2,00,00,000 equity shares (31st March, 2021 : 2,00,00,000) of Rs. 1 each	(2.00)	(2.00)
Total	1,073.65	1,073.65

Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	No of shares	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
As at 1st April 2020		
At the beginning of the year	10,756,540,264	1,075.65
Add : Shares issued during the year (Refer Note (e))	-	-
As at 31st March 2021	10,756,540,264	1,075.65
As at 1st April 2021		
At the beginning of the year	10,756,540,264	1,075.65
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	10,756,540,264	1,075.65

Reconciliation of Treasury Share (held by Subsidiary company) outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	No of shares	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
As at 1st April 2020		
At the beginning of the year	20,000,000	2.00
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2021	20,000,000	2.00
As at 1st April 2021		
At the beginning of the year	20,000,000	2.00
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	20,000,000	2.00

Details of shareholder(s) holding more than 5% Equity Shares / Details of shares held by parent company and ultimate holding entity and their subsidiaries/associates:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Number of Equity Shares		
Government of Gujarat (Ultimate Holding Company)	3,489,449,630	3,489,449,630
Gujarat State Investment Limited (Holding Company)	6,264,789,694	6,264,789,694
Gujarat State Financial Service Limited	170,000,000	170,000,000
% Holding in equity shares		
Government of Gujarat (Ultimate Holding Company)	32.44%	32.44%
Gujarat State Investment Limited (Holding Company)	58.24%	58.24%
Gujarat State Financial Service Limited	1.58%	1.58%

Notes

a. As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of share.

Terms /Rights attached to equity shares

b. The Company has only one class of equity share having a face value of Rs. 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

c. During the year ended 31st March, 2022, the amount of dividend per share recognized as distributions to equity shareholders as declared by the Company is Rs. Nil (31st March, 2021: Nil).

d. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity share held by each shareholder.

e. No bonus shares issued by the Company during last five years immediately preceding the reporting date. Further during 2019-20, the Company issued:
- 686,640,640 fully paid up equity shares against conversion of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of Rs. 550 Crore; and
- 7,490,636,704 fully paid up equity shares on settlement of Non-Convertible Debenture of Rs. 6,000 Crore (through Scheme of Arrangement).

Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Promoter name	Class of Shares	As at 31 March 2022		As at 01 April 2021		% Change during the year
		No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Governor of Gujarat	Equity	3,489,449,630	32.44%	3,489,449,630	32.44%	0.00%

Promoter name	Class of Shares	As at 31 March 2021		As at 01 April 2020		% Change during the year
		No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Governor of Gujarat	Equity	3,489,449,630	32.44%	2,241,010,179	20.83%	11.61%

Note 14

Other equity

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Capital reserve	10.00	10.01
Amalgamation and Arrangement Reserve	358.39	358.00
Securities premium	9,627.04	9,627.04
General Reserve	3,261.77	3,261.77
Capital Reserve on Common Control & Business combination	(3,594.73)	(3,594.73)
Capital reserve on consolidation	6.21	6.21
Retained Earnings	(6,650.30)	(8,775.26)
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	-	57.54
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	72.79	80.51
Total Other equity	3,091.17	1,031.09

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(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Capital reserve		
Opening Balance	10.01	10.01
Transaction with non controlling interest	(0.01)	-
Total Capital reserve	**10.00**	**10.01**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Capital reserve on consolidation		
Opening Balance	6.21	6.21
Movements during the year	-	-
Total Capital reserve on consolidation	**6.21**	**6.21**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Securities premium		
Opening Balance	9,627.04	9,626.47
Add : Addition during the Year	-	0.57
Total Securities premium	**9,627.04**	**9,627.04**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
General reserve		
Opening Balance	3,261.77	3,261.77
Movements during the year	-	-
Total General reserve	**3,261.77**	**3,261.77**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Employees Stock Options Outstanding (Net)		
Gross compensation for ESOPs granted - Opening balance	-	11.26
Less: Transferred to securities premium on exercise of ESOPs/Lapsed	-	(7.74)
Less: ESOP lapsed / cancelled	-	(3.52)
Total Employees Stock Options Outstanding (Net)	-	-

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Opening Balance	57.54	61.62
Add/ Less: Addition/ (Utilization) during the Year	(57.54)	(4.08)
Total Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	-	57.54

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Capital Reserve on Common Control & Business combination		
Opening Balance	(3,594.73)	(3,594.73)
Movements during the year	-	-
Total Capital Reserve on Common Control & Business combination	**(3,594.73)**	**(3,594.73)**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Amalgamation and Arrangement Reserve*		
Opening Balance	358.00	358.00
Transaction with non controlling interest	0.39	-
Total Amalgamation and Arrangement Reserve	**358.39**	**358.00**

* Includes Amalgamation and Adjustment Reserve of Rs. (118.44) Crore.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	(8,775.26)	(10,917.59)
Add: Profit during the year	2,064.50	2,141.07
Reversal of foreign currency translation reserve	57.54	-
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	0.85	1.26
Transaction with non controlling interest	2.07	-
Total Retained earnings	**(6,650.30)**	**(8,775.26)**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income		
Opening Balance	80.51	88.64
Fair value gain / (loss) during the year	(8.76)	(4.90)
Income tax on net fair value gain or loss	1.09	(3.23)
Transaction with non controlling interest	(0.05)	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income	**72.79**	**80.51**

Notes
The Group has elected to recognize changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVOCI equity investments reserves.

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Note 15
Borrowings

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-current borrowings		
Secured		
Term loan from banks	2,337.88	3,970.33
Unsecured		
Term loan from banks	1,261.31	-
Term loan from related party - GSFS	795.47	1,808.71
Total non-current borrowings	4,394.66	5,779.04
Current borrowings		
Secured		
From banks (Loans repayable on demand)	84.95	34.45
Unsecured		
From banks (Loans repayable on demand)	88.22	260.63
From financial institutions - Related Party (GSFS)	-	264.55
	173.17	559.63
Current maturities of long term borrowings		
Secured		
Term loan from banks	514.01	491.83
Unsecured		
Term loan from banks	272.07	124.02
From financial institutions - Related Party (GSFS)	194.14	520.95
Total current borrowings	1,153.39	1,696.43

In case of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited
Secured Borrowings

a. State Bank of India had sanctioned a Rupee Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 1) Facility amounting to Rs. 3,000 Crores (Current outstanding is Rs. 558.60 Crores (PY - Rs. 858.65 Crores)) in F.Y. 2014-15. During FY 2021-22, there was no installment due towards repayment of loan, as loan repaid from sales consideration received from ONGC has retired the near term installments in the repayment schedule, however GSPC has on 9th April 2021, converted the entire existing INR term loan into USD FCNR loan of USD 115.56 Million, pricing linked to 6 month Libor for a tenor up to 30.03.2022 by entering into forward contract i.e. fully hedge basis at a competitive rate of interest. Thereafter GSPC on 31.03.2022, prepaid the term loan for an amount of Rs. 300 Crores from internal accruals and converted the outstanding loan from FCNR to T Bill arrangement at the competitive rate of interest . The loan is secured by way of first ranking parri passu charge over the Company's share (10%) share of receivables in the contract area (KG-OSN-2001/3), charge over receivables from JODPL Pvt. Limited (JODPL) as on 31st March 2017 and charge over any additional consideration which may be received from ONGC in future after approval of Field Development Plan for other six discoveries of KG-OSN-2001/3.

b. During FY 2020-21, GSPC converted the External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) outstanding of USD 103.59 Million to INR term loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 3) of Rs.764.78 Crores (RTL / Corporate Loan 3) after RBI approval with State Bank of India to mitigated foreign exchange risk exposure at a pricing linked to 3 Month MCLR of SBI + Spread. Thereafter, GSPC has on 4th June 2021, converted the entire existing INR term loan into USD FCNR loan of USD 104.50 Million, pricing linked to 6 month Libor for a tenor up to 30.03.2022 by entering into forward contract i.e. fully hedge basis at a competitive rate of interest. Thereafter GSPC on 31.03.2022, converted the outstanding loan from FCNR to T Bill arrangement at the competitive rate of interest .The Company has provided same security as offered to ECB lenders i.e. is secured by way of first ranking parri passu charge over the Company's share (10%) share of receivables in the contract area (KG-OSN-2001/3), charge over receivables from JODPL Pvt. Limited (JODPL) as on 31st March 2017 and charge over any additional consideration which may be received from ONGC in future after approval of Field Development Plan for other six discoveries of KG-OSN-2001/3 along with (a) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding in GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd to the extent of 8.71% out of its present shareholding of 97.50%, (b) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding of 32.60% in Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd., (c) First pari-passu. Pledge charge over GSPC's entire 22.50% shareholding in Sabarmati Gas Ltd.

c. State Bank of India has provided a Rupee Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 2) of Rs. 2,100 Crores (Current Outstanding - Rs. 813.55 Crores (PY : Rs. 892.29 Crores) in FY 2019-20. The Company has repaid Rs. 78.75 Crores towards installment due in FY 2021-22. GSPC has on 5th April 2021, converted the entire existing INR term loan into USD FCNR loan of USD 121.88 Million, pricing linked to 6 month Libor for a tenor up to 30.03.2022 by entering into forward contract i.e. fully hedge basis at a competitive rate of interest. Thereafter GSPC on 31.03.2022, converted the outstanding loan from FCNR to T Bill arrangement at the competitive rate of interest. The security offered is (a) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding in GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd to the extent of 8.71% out of its present shareholding of 97.50%, (b) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding of 32.60% in Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd., (c) First pari-passu. Pledge charge over GSPC's entire 22.50% shareholding in Sabarmati Gas Ltd.

d. Consortium of member banks lead by Punjab National Bank has provided Rupee Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 4) of Rs. 4,500 Crore . During FY 2020-21, HDFC Bank had replaced the entire term loan (outstanding Rs. 588.75 Crores) from consortium of bank (Current Outstanding of Rs. 588.75 Crores with same tenor and pricing linked to RBI repo rate + spread. During FY 2021-22, there was no installment due towards repayment of loan, as loan repaid from sales consideration received from ONGC has retired the near term installments in the repayment schedule. The loan will be secured by way of first ranking parri passu charge over the Company's share (10%) share of receivables in the contract area (KG-OSN-2001/3), charge over receivables from JODPL Pvt. Limited (JODPL) as on 31st March 2017 amounting to Rs. 485.71 Crores and charge over any additional consideration which may be received from ONGC in future after approval of Field Development Plan for other six discoveries of KG-OSN-2001/3.

Unsecured borrowings

e. GSPC has replaced a Term loan (RTL/ Corporate Loan 5) availed from GSFS (Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd) with Kotak Mahindra Bank for an amount of Rs. 492 Crores in August 2021 (Current Outstanding - Rs. 246 Crores (PY: Rs. 574.00 Crores-GSFS)), with a pricing linked to Repo Rate + Spread.

f. During FY 2021-22, GSPC has drawn Medium Tem Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 7) from GSFS for an amount of Rs. 450 Crores (Outstanding Rs. 450 Crores). During the year, the Company has also availed Short Term Loan of Rs. 400 Crores from GSFS (Current outstanding Rs.0 Crores), which was repaid by the Company in FY 2021-22 The loan availed by the Company were for general business purpose. here is no Foreign Currency loans outstanding that are not hedged by derivative instruments (Currency) as on 31st March 2022 and as on 31st March, 2021 NIL.

g. GSPC had availed a Term Loan (RTL/ Corporate Loan 6) from GSFS for an amount of Rs. 1,050 Crore in FY 2019-20 for a tenor of 10 Years (2 years moratorium + 8 years quarterly repayment), for general business purpose. During FY 2021-22, Canara Bank replaced the existing term loan of GSFS (Current outstanding Rs. 1,043.44 Crores (PY : Rs. 1050.00 Crores-GSFS)) at same term and condition for a tenor of 7 Years, pricing linked to EBLR 2 (RBI repo rate) + Spread without any security.

In Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)
Secured borrowings
Term Loan from Bank - I:
Term loan from bank is secured by first pari-passu charge on all immovable assets, movable assets (including plant and machinery, equipments, machinery, spares, tools and accessories, furnitures, fixtures, vehicles, etc.), current assets, operating cash flows, loans and advances, book debts, receivables, commissions and revenues(except 36" pipeline from Hazira to Mora, Wind & CGD assets)

Term Loan from Bank - II:
Term loan from bank is secured by first pari-passu charge on all movable and immovable assets of the company (except Hazira to Mora pipeline and City Gas Distribution assets)

Term Loan from Bank -III:
1. A first pari passu charge on the fixed assets (movable and immovable properties) of the Borrower, both present and future (except for ROU/ROW rights).
2. A second pari passu charge on current assets, both present and future with other secured term lenders of the Borrower. The working capital lenders will have first pari passu charge on the above current assets.

Term Loan from Bank -IV:
A first ranking pari passu charge over moveable fixed assets (both present and future) of the Borrower (except any ROU, ROW, any immovable fixed assets, lease assets and all other assets which are not permitted to be transferred in the name of the Borrower and/or creation of charge is not permissible in favor of the Bank).

The Company has obtained above secured borrowings from banks on basis of above security wherein submission of the quarterly returns/ statements of current assets is not required as per sanction letter.

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In Case of Subsidiary GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited:

During FY 19-20, the term loan of banks (except Vijaya Bank loan for solar project) were repaid. These loans were taken over by GSFS against Demand Promissory note from the Company as well as post dated quarterly installment cheques. Loan from GSFS bears interest rate of 7% PA and the maturity date is 30 June 2025. The term loan from Vijay Bank for 5 MW solar project is repaid during the year.

The Company has availed Working capital loan sanctioned amounting to ₹ 280 crores (P.Y. March 31, 2021: ₹ 280 crores) with Dena bank is secured through account receivables through GUVNL. The interest would be payable at One year MCLR+0.15% (BoB).

Loan repayment schedules

In case of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Total Outstanding (Rs. in crores)*	Maturity period	Rate of Interest (p.a.)	Repayable in 12 months	Repayable in 2 to 4 years	Repayable in 5 to 7 years
Corporate Loan I - SBI	558.60	30-Sep-24	T Bill+Spread	-	558.60	-
Corporate Loan II SBI	813.55	30-Sep-28		78.75	210.00	524.8
Corporate Loan III - SBI	623.78	31-Dec-24		299.79	323.99	-
Term Loan - HDFC Bank	588.75	31-Mar-29	RBI Repo Rate + Spread	-	-	588.75
Term Loan - Kotak Bank	246.00	11-Dec-22		246.00	-	-
Term Loan - Canara Bank	1,043.44	31-Dec-28	EBLR + Spread	26.25	223.13	794.06
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd	450.00	15-Dec-26	Floating Rate of Interest - presently 6.50%	28.13	390.83	31.04
Total	4,324.12			678.92	1,706.55	1,938.65

*The amounts outstanding for various loans as on 31st March, 2022 are as per the terms of the agreement. The amount represents actual amount payable to banks at prevailing exchange rates on reporting date excluding accounting effects of Effective Interest Rate (EIR) as per Ind-AS.

In case of subsidiaries - Gujarat State Petronet Limited & Gujarat Gas Limited

Maturity Profile and Rate of Interest of Term Loans (Rs. In Crores)

Terms of repayment	No. of installments due	Interest rate	Maturity	2021-22	
				Non-current	Current
Non-current Borrowings					
Quarterly installments	1	Repo rate +0.50%	Apr-22	-	7.03
Quarterly installments	2	Repo rate +1%	Oct-22	-	4.78
Bullet Re-payment at Tenure end	1	Repo rate +1%	Oct-22	-	40.65
Quarterly installments	22	5.50%	Sep-27	390.97	86.95
Total				390.97	139.42
Less: Ind AS Adjustments (net)				-	(0.22)
Grand Total				390.97	139.20

Terms of repayment	No. of installments due	Interest rate	Maturity	2020-21	
				Non-current	Current
Non-current Borrowings					
Quarterly installments	24	Repo rate + 2.35%	Mar-27	83.28	16.68
Quarterly installments	5	Repo rate +0.50%	Apr-22	7.03	28.13
Quarterly installments	23	Repo rate + 2.35%	Oct-26	124.60	26.23
Yearly installments	1	0.07	Mar-22	-	50.00
Yearly installments	2	7.00%	Sep-21	-	16.67
Yearly installments	2	0.07	Dec-21	-	16.67
Yearly installments	1	7.00%	Apr-21	-	40.00
Quarterly installments	10	1 yr T Bill+2.22%	Aug-23	110.00	80.00
Quarterly installments	27	5.50%	Dec-27	292.11	40.43
Quarterly installments	26	5.50%	Sep-27	477.85	86.88
Total				1,094.87	401.68
Less: Ind AS Adjustments (net)				0.23	(1.80)
Grand Total				1,095.09	399.87

In case of subsidiary - GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited. (Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Rate of Interest	Maturity	Outstanding as at March 31, 2022	Maturity Profile		
				2022 - 2023	2023 - 2028	2028 - 2033
Secured Term Loan from GSFS	6.50%	30-Jun-25	526.86	162.08	364.77	-
Secured Term Loan from GSFS	6.50%	30-Jun-25	6.84	2.11	4.74	-
Secured Term Loan from GSFS	6.50%	30-Jun-25	5.91	1.82	4.09	-
Total			539.61	166.01	373.60	-

Note 16

Other financial liabilities (Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-Current		
Security deposits received from customers	24.18	28.74
Other payables	8.55	8.55
Total non-current financial liabilities	32.73	37.29
Current		
Creditors for Capital Expenditure[1]	372.35	366.74
Security Deposit from Vendors	57.41	68.97
Other Payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	100.87	37.42
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	302.43	348.76
Dividend payable / unclaimed [2]	2.74	2.55
Other Expense Payable	5.96	4.47
Deposits from customers and others [3]	1,523.02	1,212.55
Earnest Money Deposits	2.79	2.32
BG Asia Pacific Holdings Limited [3]	-	464.78
Less : Amount deposited in Escrow Account with Citi Bank	-	(464.78)
Other current financial liabilities	12.70	14.15
Derivative liability	-	182.02
Payable to/on behalf of joint arrangement	301.59	306.79
Total current financial liabilities	2,681.86	2,956.74

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SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

Notes

In Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)

1 The Group obtained security deposits from the customers under contractual terms which are repayable after fixed contract tenure.

2 The balance with the bank for unpaid dividend is not available for use by the Group and the money remaining unpaid will be deposited in Investor Protection and Education Fund u/s 124(5) of Companies Act, 2013 after the expiry of seven years from the date of declaration of dividend. No amount is due at the end of the period for credit to investors education and protection fund.

3. The Group deposited ₹ 464.78 Crs on 12th June, 2013 into the escrow account ("named BG Asia Pacific Holdings Pte. Limited GSPC Distribution Networks Limited Escrow Account") opened with Citibank N.A., acting as the escrow agent, pursuant to the escrow agreement executed between the BG Asia Pacific Holdings Pte. Limited (the Seller), Gujarat Gas Limited (Formerly known as GSPC Distribution Networks Limited) (the Purchaser) and Citibank N.A. The Payment of said amount into Escrow Account is to be utilized to meet future tax withholding liability (if any) based on outcome of the applications to the Authority for Advance Rulings or otherwise to be remitted to BG Asia Pacific Holdings Pte. Limited (the Seller) directly. During the year, the Group has received the ruling from the Hon'ble Authority for Advance Ruling ("AAR"), vide consolidated ruling order dated 25th February 2021 wherein the Hon'ble AAR has held that the Purchaser is not required to withhold tax since the capital gains is not subject to tax in India under India Singapore Double Tax Avoidance Agreement in the hands of the Seller. Pursuant to the ruling of the Hon'ble AAR and as per the terms of the Escrow Agreement, Escrow Account amount ₹ 464.78 Cr will remit to the BG Asia Pacific Holdings Pte. Limited (the Seller). Accordingly, Escrow Account amount have been paid to BG Asia Pacific Holdings Pte Ltd.'s bank account in Singapore on 7th April 2021.

4. During the year, Commissioner of Income Tax (International Taxation) – 3 (CIT), has filed Civil Misc. Writ Petition against BG Singapore, challenging the AAR Ruling before the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand at Nainital on 22nd September 2021. CIT has also filed Impleadment /Amendment Application in Civil Misc. Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand at Nainital on 8th January 2022 for amendment of cause title of the petition and added Commissioner of Income Tax (IT & TP), Ahmedabad as Petitioner No. 2 and GGL as Respondent No. 2. Currently, the Impleadment /Amendment Application is in process for admission with Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand.

As per the clause 12.3 & 12.4 of the Share purchase agreement, the Seller had agreed to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Purchaser from and against any Tax claim notice receives on or prior to the expiry of 10 years from the Closing date (i.e. up to 11th June 2023) in respect of Seller's sale of shares to the Purchaser
In view of this, there is no possibility of any outflow in this matter and hence, the same has not been considered as Contingent Liability.

In Case of Subsidiary GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited:

5. This amount includes Rs. 10.68 Crore (PY Rs. 10.68 Crore) retained towards Liquidated damage and other deductions from Lanco Solar Energy Pvt Ltd which is under arbitration

Note 17
Provisions

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-Current		
Provision for decommissioning obligations	84.01	78.81
Provision for Employee Benefits*	76.17	76.86
Provision for CSR Expenses	-	30.42
Total non-current provisions	**160.18**	**186.09**
Current		
Provision for Employee Benefits*	31.64	30.06
Provision for Other Expenses	3.44	1.77
Total current provisions	35.08	31.83

*For movement in provision related to employee benefits refer note no. 36

[Rs. In Crores]

Movements in Provisions	Non-current	Current
	Provision for decommissioning obligations and CSR Expenses	Provision for profit petroleum & Other Expenses
At 1 April 2021	109.23	1.77
Add: Unwinding of Discounts	4.81	-
Add: Provision made during the year	0.39	3.38
Less: Provision reversed during the year	(30.42)	(1.71)
At 31 March 2022	84.01	3.44

Note 18
Deferred revenue/ contract liability

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non-current		
Income received in advance	110.53	107.66
Total non-current deferred revenue/ contract liability	**110.53**	**107.66**
Current		
Income received in advance	47.16	38.33
Total current deferred revenue/ contract liability	**47.16**	**38.33**

Note 19
Other non-financial liabilities

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Current		
Statutory tax liability	324.68	239.88
Advance from customers	3.88	3.50
Liability towards corporate social responsibility	14.87	-
Others	16.92	20.93
Total current non-financial liabilities	360.35	264.31

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Note 20

A) Non Current Tax Assets (Net)

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Advance Income Tax	2,042.48	2,026.75
Provision for Tax	(1,825.47)	(1,840.88)
Net Advance Tax	**217.01**	**185.87**
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	(2.08)	-
Non Current Tax Asset (Net)	219.09	185.87
Current Tax Assets (Net)	-	-

B) Tax expense

Amount recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Current income tax	730.26	717.96
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	17.77	(87.61)
Deferred tax expense	748.03	630.35
Adjustments of tax for earlier years	(9.10)	9.10
Total tax expense for the year	738.93	639.45

Amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (A)		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	2.09	2.65
Equity instruments measured through other comprehensive income	(5.40)	(21.74)
Share of OCI in associates and JVs (Net of Tax)	(2.91)	20.73
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	1.02	(1.97)
Total (A)	(5.20)	(0.33)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (B)		
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	-	(4.08)
Total (B)	-	(4.08)
Net amount recognized in other comprehensive income (A+B)	(5.20)	(4.41)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Profit before tax	4,271.32	4,253.06
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (Current year 25.168% and Previous Year 25.168%)	1,075.01	1,070.41
Tax effect of:		
Chapter VI Deductions	(14.34)	(12.35)
Items having no tax consequences/other items	(321.73)	(418.61)
	738.93	639.45

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

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Note 20

C) Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) [Net]

Movement in deferred tax balances

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	31st March, 2022						
	Net balance April 1, 2021	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Recognized directly in equity	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)							
On account of difference of carrying value of PPE over Tax base	(954.04)	(16.59)	-	-	(970.62)	604.11	(1,489.66)
Other items	233.52	(1.24)	1.02	-	233.30	-	148.29
Tax assets/ (liabilities)	(720.52)	(17.83)	1.02	-	(737.32)	604.11	(1,341.37)
Offset						(603.39)	603.39
Net tax assets/ (liabilities)						0.72	(737.98)

Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) [Net]

Movement in deferred tax balances

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	31st March, 2021						
	Net balance April 1, 2020	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Recognized directly in equity	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)							
On account of difference of carrying value of PPE over Tax base	(1,022.53)	68.49	-	-	(954.04)	535.62	(1,489.66)
Other items	216.37	19.12	(1.97)	-	233.52	248.28	(14.76)
Tax assets/ (liabilities)	(806.16)	87.61	(1.97)	-	(720.52)	783.90	(1,504.42)
Offset						(783.40)	783.40
Net tax assets/ (liabilities)						0.50	(721.02)

Tax losses carried forward

Particulars	31-Mar-22	Expiry date	31-Mar-21	Expiry date
Business Loss (Expirable)	10,571.94	31-Mar-25	11,782.70	31-Mar-25
Unabsorb Depreciation	1,441.25	NA	1,529.66	NA

Notes:

1. The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2. Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income by each jurisdiction in which the relevant entity operates and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

3. Provision of Tax for the current year is Rs.730.26 crores (31st March, 2021: Rs.717.96 crores)

The Group has continuously maintained a position that allowances / claims U/s. 42 and deduction U/s. 80IB (9) is admissible under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Group has been treating each well as a separate undertaking for the purpose of claiming deduction U/s 80IB(9). This view has not been accepted by the first assessing authorities. However, the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal) (C.I.T. (A)) has accepted the Group's contention regarding claim U/s. 80IB (9). The second appellate authority, i.e. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) has also upheld the Group's contention for A.Y. 2000-01 and allowed the claim U/s 80IB (9). Finance (No. 2) Act, 2009 has amended the provisions of Section 80IB (9) with retrospective effect from 1st April 2000, i.e. A.Y. 2000-01 in order to restrict the benefit of deduction U/s 80IB(9) to a "production sharing contract" instead of "well". The Group has been claiming deduction U/s. 80IB (9) by treating each well as a separate undertaking. The Group had challenged the above amendment by filing a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat. Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat has decided the matter in favour of the Group by its order dated 26th March, 2015 and has struck down the retrospective application of law by holding it as ultra vires. The Union of India has further preferred an SLP before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India challenging the Judgment of High Court of Gujarat. The SLP is placed for hearing on Application for Interim Stay sought by Union of India. The matter is still sub-judice. From F.Y. 2009-10 (A.Y. 2010-11), the Group has been claiming deduction U/s. 80IB(9) by treating "Each Block" as a separate undertaking.

Further to the above, in case of claim U/s 42, the ITAT has upheld the department's contention for claim U/s. 42 in respect of Hazira Field. In view of the ITAT order, CIT (A) has also upheld department's contention for Claim U/s. 42 in respect of Hazira Field for the first time in A.Y. 05-06. However, due to this, the Group does not envisage any tax liability. Both the Group and department have preferred appeals before Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat against the order of ITAT on issues which are not decided in their favour. The Group is confident of its position. The Group has availed deduction U/s.42 as well as claiming tax holiday U/s 80IB (9) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for exploration / development costs. This has impact of temporary differences, which in the management's view, considering the past performance and future estimates will be reversed during the "Tax Holiday Period"- and to that extent the deferred tax is not recognized and accordingly no provision for deferred tax liability in respect thereof is made.

4. With respect to Parent Company, as stated in para 35 read with para 31 of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS) 12 wherein it is specifically mentioned that, "When an entity has a history of recent losses, the entity recognizes a deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or tax credits only to the extent that the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized by the entity. "As, the Company is also having history of recent losses and there is not any convincing evidence for sufficient future taxable profit. Accordingly, during the year under consideration, Deferred Tax Assets of Rs. 3757.52 Crores and Deferred Tax Liabilities of Rs. 645.15 Crores has been worked out. In view of paragraph 27,28,29,31 and 35 of Ind AS - 12 on Income Taxes, Deferred Tax Assets has been created only to the extent of Deferred Tax Liabilities i.e. Rs. 645.15 Crores and hence, Deferred Tax Assets of Rs. 3112.37 Crores has not been created.

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Note 21

Trade payables

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	32.91	17.53
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,723.20	1,344.18
Total Trade payables	1,756.11	1,361.71

Trade Payable ageing schedule

As at 31st March, 2022

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	0.90	31.28	0.73	-	-	-	32.91
(ii) Others	197.48	91.43	1,107.05	2.46	2.72	4.72	1,405.85
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	286.43	-	-	0.12	30.80	317.35
Total	198.38	409.14	1,107.78	2.46	2.83	35.52	1,756.11

As at 31st March, 2021

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 year	
(i) MSME	-	15.14	2.40	-	-	-	17.54
(ii) Others	126.60	109.78	1,067.39	2.89	3.90	1.08	1,311.65
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	1.63	0.09	0.07	0.60	30.14	32.53
Total	126.60	126.55	1,069.88	2.96	4.50	31.22	1,361.71

Note 22

Non Current Assets held for sale

[a] E&P Fields - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

During FY 2018-19, the management had decided to sell participating interest in 12 E&P fields belonging to E&P segment namely Hazira, Allora, Dholasan, North Kathana, Unawa, Miroli, Bhandut, CB ONN 2004/1, CB ONN 2004/2, CB ONN 2004/3, GK OSN 2009/1 and MB OSN 2005/1. Of the total 12 blocks, the Company has completed transfer procedures for 7 Blocks & for 1 block namely CB ONN 2004/2, the Company is under process of evaluating the bids received. The details of this 1 block under asset held for sale are provided below. Remaining four blocks have been impaired in full.

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Assets		
Non current assets (net of depreciation and amortization where applicable)		
Producing Properties	67.25	201.90
Freehold Land	-	0.14
Office equipment	-	0.01
Computer equipment	-	0.02
Plant and machinery	-	0.01
Furniture and fixtures	-	0.01
Vehicle	-	0.01
Building	-	0.01
Exploration & Development	-	455.17
Site Restoration Fund	-	-
Other Current Assets	-	11.44
Total carrying value of assets	67.25	668.72
Liabilities associated with above group of assets		
Other Current liabilities	(5.75)	(52.57)
Liabilities associated with Assets held for sale	(5.75)	(52.57)
Net assets classified as held for sale (A)	61.50	616.15
Fair value less cost to sell of above group of assets (B)	16.75	159.02
Impairment loss recognized till 31.03.2020 (C)	-	470.73
Impairment loss relating blocks already transferred till 31.03.2022 (D)	-	(53.78)
Impairment loss recognized in statement of profit or loss as an exceptional item [F] = [A] - [B] - (C) - (D]	44.75	40.18

Details of profit and loss attributable to the above group of assets is below:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Revenue	24.62	13.09
Expense	(14.80)	(17.47)
Impairment	(44.75)	(40.18)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(34.93)	(44.56)
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit/(loss) after tax	(34.93)	(44.56)

b) Immovable Property - Land

During FY 2020-21, the Group had classified a land in Andhra Pradesh having carrying value of Rs.13.16 crores as assets held for sale and the process to sale the land was initiated by the Group. However, during the current year, the asset is reclassified back to land & building under PPE as the management has decided not to sale the property.

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Note 23

Revenue from Operations

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Sale of products		
Sale of natural gas	28,572.55	16,545.49
Sale of gas - Joint Arrangement	11.93	13.92
Sale of oil - Joint Arrangement	70.58	48.35
Sale of electricity	538.88	1,123.34
	29,193.94	**17,731.10**
Sale of services		
Re-gasification income	94.60	320.74
Revenue from Transportation of Gas (net)	1,213.07	1,261.59
IT Service Income	17.20	14.78
	1,324.87	**1,597.11**
Other operating revenues		
Take or pay income	52.61	47.16
Connectivity Charges	50.68	32.64
Other Operating Income	-	1.62
	103.29	81.42
Total Revenue from Operations*	30,622.10	19,409.63

*For information on disaggregation of revenue, refer note 38 (Segment reporting)

Reconciliation the amount of revenue recognized in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Revenue as per contracted price	30,622.85	19,410.29
Adjustments		
Discounts	(0.75)	(0.66)
Revenue from contract with customers	30,622.10	19,409.63

Note 24

Other Income

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Dividend from long term investments		
Dividend from other companies	1.00	1.07
Other Non-Operating Income		
Lease rental income	0.57	2.14
Other income - Joint arrangements	0.35	1.63
Net profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.04
Other Interest Income	38.73	36.12
Net Foreign Exchange Gain	103.81	115.76
Interest from Deposits with banks (measured at amortized cost)	47.98	64.03
Insurance Claim (Refer (a))	0.03	8.20
Other Non Operating Income	58.20	35.53
Total Other Income	250.67	264.52

Notes

In Case of Subsidiary GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited:

a.On 8th July 2020, a major fire broke out at Switch yard and control room of Company's 5 MW Solar Plant. Provisional estimate for insurance claim for Business Interruption works out to be around 9.52 Crores which was lodged with the insurance company along with the supporting claims documents during FY 2020-21.

The plant is partially recommissioned on 7th April, 2021 and entire plant came into service and available for generation from 17th April, 2021. During the year, Insurance Company surveyor has assessed claim as Rs. 8.14 Crores hence amount receivable has been reduced accordingly.

Note 25

Production expenditure - E&P

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Production expenditure	40.59	39.95
Duties and taxes	10.14	6.31
Other G&A expenses	13.27	12.82
Total Production expenditure - E&P	64.00	59.08

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Note 26
Cost of material consumed

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Purchase of natural gas	17.50	596.55
Transportation charges	460.06	510.98
Consumable and commissioning charges	60.88	61.37
Excise duty	331.13	190.66
Total Cost of material consumed	**869.57**	**1,359.56**

Note 27
Cost of traded goods

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Purchase of gas		
Local Purchase of Gas	8,888.15	2,441.09
Import Purchase of Gas	12,838.81	7,822.84
Other costs		
Import Gas Regasification Charges	845.30	1,183.59
Gas Transmission Charges	354.92	229.82
Commodity Hedging Cost/ Other expenses	(20.88)	(211.10)
Other expenses - Gas Trading	3.66	1.14
Deferred delivery of natural gas	11.90	(1.15)
Total Cost of traded goods	**22,921.86**	**11,466.23**

Note 28
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock in process and stock in trade

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Finished goods			
Closing stock of oil		(21.36)	(17.84)
Opening stock of oil		17.84	16.14
	(A)	(3.52)	(1.70)
Stock in trade			
Closing stock of liquified gas		(345.42)	(272.19)
Opening stock of liquified gas		272.19	115.45
	(B)	(73.23)	(156.74)
Total Change in inventories of finished goods, stock in process and stock in trade -(A)+(B)		(76.75)	(158.44)

Note 29
Employee benefit expenses

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Salary, wages and allowances	227.07	209.43
Contribution to provident fund and other funds (Refer note 36)	43.31	41.57
Staff welfare expenses	17.05	15.15
ESOP Compensation Expenses	-	(0.01)
Total Employee benefit expenses*	**287.43**	**266.14**

* Amount represents net expenditure for the Group.

Note 30
Finance costs

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Interest Cost on Financial Liabilities	344.49	706.58
Interest expense on lease liability	6.68	4.92
Unwinding of discount on Provisions & transaction cost on borrowings	5.71	(18.12)
Other Borrowing Costs (includes bank guarantee, LC charges, bank charges, etc.)	44.84	30.19
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing cost	114.81	(21.86)
Total Finance costs	**516.53**	**701.71**

In case of Gujarat State Petronet Limited, the borrowing cost is capitalized at rate(s) applicable to specific loan(s) used for specific project(s). The weighted average rate of borrowings used for projects is 7.35% for FY 2021-22 (P.Y. 7.09%). Further, the borrowing costs of Rs. 2.80 Crore (PY : 2.77 Crore) is capitalized.

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Note 31

Other expenses

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Expenses related to wind mills		
Operation and maintenance expenses	18.98	17.10
Windmills insurance expenses	1.44	1.17
Total (A)	**20.42**	**18.27**
Operation & Maintenance Expenditure (B)	**353.99**	**427.95**
Administrative expenses		
Electricity expenses	129.19	85.43
Rent, rates and taxes*	35.81	26.82
Repairs and maintenance		
Building repairs	2.94	3.09
Others	17.86	5.37
Insurance expenses	22.59	23.19
Business development and promotion	3.68	6.31
Advertisement and publicity	0.83	1.17
Administration and establishment	28.11	26.51
Recruitment and training expense	0.17	0.13
Travelling expenses	1.61	1.12
Stationery and printing	2.13	2.30
Professional and technical expenses	51.45	55.02
Donations	57.63	37.96
Telephone, trunk calls and postage	5.34	4.90
Vehicle running expenses	63.39	11.46
Bandwidth expenses	0.42	0.54
Payment to auditors	0.67	0.64
Net loss on sale/ discarding of property, plant and equipment	4.29	3.45
Diminution in Capital Inventory & Inventory	2.74	7.24
Franchisee and other Commission	45.69	29.08
Agency & Contract Staff Expenses	18.57	28.22
Billing & collection	11.39	9.66
Other expenses	119.30	20.40
Stamp Duty Expense	-	0.14
Total (C)	**625.80**	**390.15**
Network Operating and Project Expenses		
Network Operating Expenses	0.02	0.01
Project Expenses	4.03	1.55
Total (D)	**4.05**	**1.56**
Provision for doubtful advances (E)	13.54	1.58
Net Foreign Exchange Loss (F)	-	-
Total Other expenses (A+B+C+D+E+F)	**1,017.80**	**839.51**

In Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited & Gujarat Gas Limited:

*Includes rental charges of all assets that have lease period of 12 month or less, remaining lease period of 12 months or less as on transition date, rental charges of low value assets, variable lease payments and component of taxes of ROU lease charges.

Vehicle Hiring, Operating & Maintenance Expenditure includes non lease component viz. manpower, fuel cost, repair and maintenance and rental charges of LCV/HCV lease assets that have lease period of 12 month or less.

Note 32

Exceptional items

The exceptional items comprises of the following:

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Impairment of oil and gas assets[a]		
Provided During the year	300.45	107.11
Less: Reversed during the year	(49.77)	(39.74)
Impairment on Investment[b]	-	-
Exploration cost written off/ written back[c]	0.25	13.38
CSR Expense[e]	-	18.72
Provision written back	(18.72)	-
Stamp duty expense	11.90	-
Litigation Settlement[f]	(4.30)	55.41
Total Exceptional Items	239.81	154.88

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Notes

a. The Group identifies each E&P field /PSC under E&P segment as separate Cash Generating Unit (CGU). The recoverable amount of CGU is determined at higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. For E&P fields which are classified as Assets held for sale, the Company has considered fair value less cost of sell as the recoverable amount whereas for other fields, value-in-use is considered as the recoverable amount of CGU.

Fair value is determined at estimated selling price of CGU using level III Inputs. This calculation uses the estimated future cash flows that can be generated from the continuing use of these blocks and outflows at the end of its useful life which are discounted to their present value. The present value of cash flows has been determined by applying discount rates of 10%.

The Value in Use of producing / developing CGUs is determined under a multi-stage approach, wherein future cash flows are initially estimated based on Proved Developed Reserves. Under the circumstances where further development of the fields in the CGUs is under progress and where the carrying value of the CGUs is not likely to be recovered through exploitation of proved developed reserves alone, the Proved and probable reserves (2P) of the CGUs are also taken for the purpose of estimating future cash flows. In such cases, full estimate of the expected cost of evaluation/development is also considered while determining the value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of assets and from its disposal at the end of its useful life are discounted to their present value. The present value of cash flows has been determined by applying discount rates of 10% (as at March 31, 2021 -10%).

Future cash inflows from sale of crude oil and value added products have been computed using the future prices, on the basis of market-based average prices of Brent crude oil as discounted to match the quality of our crude oil and its Co-relations with benchmark crude. Future cash flows from sale of natural gas are also computed based on the expected future prices on the basis of notification issued by the Government of India/GSA.

During FY 2021-22, considering the oil & gas price surge in international market and changed filed specific information's, the company has tested all its E&P fields for impairment. Accordingly, additional impairment is provided for Rs.182.23 crore and an impairment of Rs.49.85 crore earlier provided was revised during the year.

Further, during FY 2018-19, the Group had classified 12 E&P fields as assets held for sale (refer note no. 22). In relation to which, the Group had given impact of impairment of assets for 7 fields for which consideration was available till 31st March 2021. During FY 2021-22, the Group has received bid for one more filed (CB ONN 2004/2) against which impairment to the extent of excess carrying value over the bid value has been provided during the year and for remaining 4 fields have been impaired in full. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.116.87 crore (net PY Rs.40.18 Crores) has been impaired towards fields held for sale (refer note 22).

During the year, the Group has provided for impairment of nonmoving capital spares to the extent of Rs.1.35 crore (P.Y. Rs. 30.75 crore).

b. The Company had made an investment through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in GSPC (JPDA) LTD. amounting to Rs.117.61 crores (31st March, 2021 : Rs 114.39 crores) to carry out exploration activities in Australia. Provision for impairment has been created to the extent of investment in previous years. Considering the same, the Company has also provided for Rs 2.45 crore (PY: Rs.15.35 crore) against additional investment made during FY 2021-22.

c. Exploration cost written off includes additional cost incurred towards fields already surrendered in earlier period.

d. The Group was in dispute with central government with respect to (i)Royalty on Royalty and (ii)Royalty on sales price instead of well head price. During FY 2020-21, the Group has provided for royalty payable amounting to Rs.55.41 crores on arbitration award against the Group. Of the same Rs.4.31 crore being excess provision is reversed during FY 2021-22.

e. In case of subsidiary GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited:

Pursuant to directives issued by Ministry of Environment and Forest ('MoEF') while granting original environmental clearance in 2008 to GPPC with respect to establishing 1050 MW Gas based power plant which was later on further extended in 2013 with certain specific condition/s whereby the Company was required to earmark following amounts towards CSR activities:

a. INR 11.70 crore as one-time capital cost
b. INR 2.34 crore annually as a recurring expenditure till the life of the plant

The Company had capitalized INR 11.70 crores towards one-time capital cost under the head property, plant and equipment and charged INR 18.72 crores as recurring expenditure under the head exceptional item in statement of profit and loss in FY 2020-21. The corresponding impact of the same was shown as a non-current provision as on 31st March, 2021.

After Commissioning of the Project, most of the time the project was kept in preservation mode also the Company has past accumulated losses and GUVNL is paying only bare minimum fixed cost to operate the plant due to which the Company in FY 2020-21 requested to MoEF from exempting from the compliance of condition no. (xxxiii) with respect to above expenditure towards CSR obligation.

Considering the request of the Company, The MoEF Vide Letter no. IA/GJ/THE/224242/2021 Dated 16th September,2021 accorded the approvals for deletion of condition no. (xxxiii), under the provisions of EIA Notifcation,2006 and Subsequent amendments/circulars thereto.

Based on the above response from MoEF, the Company has now reversed the Provision of INR 11.70 crores which was capitalized towards one-time capital cost under the head property, plant and equipment and INR 18.72 crores which was earlier charged as recurring expenditure under the head exceptional item in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company will submit the details of various activities undertaken along with expenditure incurred, extent of villages covered, benefited population, the proximity to the project area etc. along with compliance report from time to time.

List of activities to be carried out as per EAC exemption letter includes activities related to Blood donation camps,general medical/eye check-up, distribution of medical kit/first aid box,training/seminar on chronic disease,providing solar pump/DG,School toilet modernization,rain water harvesting,providing bio toilets,construction of overhead tank for drinking water,funding and providing medical kit to old age home, pre-cast benches for senior citizens, Health check up at old age homes, donation to Mass marriage/gaushala, distribution of stationary kits,MoU with ITI,MoU with Diploma colleges,MoU with Degree engineering colleges,Scholarship to students, donating computers to primary school, cash rewards to rankers of Class 1 to 8,Arrangement of seminar with Colleges,Plantation,Paver block work/fencing work at common places,Sponsoring sports,recreational facilities,awareness programme at schools etc.

Note 33
Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Profit attributable to equity holders for (Rs. in Crores):		
Basic earnings	2,064.50	2,141.07
Adjusted for the effect of dilution	2,064.50	2,141.07
Weighted average number of equity Shares for:		
Basic EPS	10,736,540,264	10,736,540,264
Adjusted for the effect of dilution	10,736,540,264	10,736,540,264
Earnings Per Share (Rs.) (EPS) (Face Value of Rs.1/-)		
Basic	1.92	1.99
Diluted	1.92	1.99

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Note 34

Contingent liabilities & Contingent Assets *

1. Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts which in the opinion of the Management are not tenable/under appeal at various stages:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Direct & Indirect Tax matters	2,160.44	2,141.93
Joint Arrangements	556.11	552.75
Guarantee / Letter of Credit	501.69	638.76
Other	823.86	1,096.39

* Refer note 46 (B) for details of associates and joint ventures.

Above Contingent Liabilities includes:

In the Case of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

(a) JODPL: The Company has issued forfeiture notice to Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) against Rs. 494.81 Crore of the capital contribution (excluding applicable interest on capital contribution) made by the Company on behalf of JODPL in KG-OSN-2001/3 until 4th August 2017. Based on relevant clauses of PSC and JOA, it can be reasonably ascertained that the forfeiture notice shall be effected and GSPC shall be assigned commensurate PI towards the capital contribution. JODPL has filed for CIRP. NCLT has passed the order for liquidation. Liquidator has challenged GSPC's letter of forfeiture of JODPL's PI issued by GSPC in December 2018 because of default of JODPL in making contributions to KG Block Cash Calls.

(b) Profit Petroleum paid under protest for Hazira Block: Joint arrangement (JV) partners are liable to pay profit petroleum to MoP&NG after recovery of cost petroleum. The Director General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) disallowed an amount of USD 17.745 million (mainly on account of purchase of compressor amounting to USD 11.328 million) from the cost petroleum recovered by JV and demanded profit petroleum on disallowed amount. In the Operating Committee meeting (10th June 2013) it was decided to deposit the amount demanded by the MoP&NG under protest. The Company had deposited Rs. 19.45 crore on this account. Arbitration awarded in favor of the Company however government of India has preferred an appeal and has filed the section 34 application before Delhi High Court challenging the arbitral award. In case of dispute related to royalty company has recognized the liability as per the arbitral award.

(c) GSPC has surrendered the South East Tungkal field in Indonesia. GSPC has requested to waive the minimum work program commitment and pending the response from the authority, contingent liability towards unfinished minimum work program amounting to Rs.15.31 crores (USD 2.02 Millions) is recognized.

(d) Other liabilities with respect joint arrangements taken line by line amounting to Rs.26.54 crores.

(e) The Company had filed a complaint dated 06.04.2011 before PNGRB against GAIL, IOCL and BPCL. PGNRB had vide its orders dated 13.09.2011 of Chairman and dated 10.10.2011 of the majority members (three member panel of Board) unanimously held that GAIL had adopted Restrictive Trade Practices by blocking off direct connectivity to GSPC and further, directed Respondents to immediately give direct connectivity to GSPC at Dahej Terminal.
All the parties have preferred appeals against the PNGRB Orders before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) and APTEL has passed an interim order on 23.01.2012 and directed GAIL, IOCL and BPCL to give direct connectivity at Dahej Terminal subject to GSPC giving undertaking in respect of the following:
i) GSPC shall open a separate bank account and deposit an amount of Rs. 140 Crores. Accordingly, GSPC has opened and deposited equivalent amount in a separate bank account.
ii) From the date of change of delivery point, GSPC shall also deposit differential amount in a separate bank account. (Accordingly the Company had deposited additional Rs. 75.36 crore in a separate bank account). The Company has submitted the Undertaking to APTEL in respect of the same on 18.02.2012 and deposited amounts as aforesaid.
The APTEL has passed common judgment dated 18.12.2013 ("the APTEL Judgment") in the appeals filed by GAIL, IOCL and BPCL and set aside the PNGRB Order.
The Company filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the APTEL Judgment and the Hon'ble Supreme Court has vide its order dated 28.02.2014 directed the Company, as an interim arrangement, to pay the interconnectivity charges at the rate of Rs. 12 / MMBTU form the account separately maintained for the said purpose in accordance with APTEL's Order dated 23.01.2012 as narrated in (i) & (ii) above.
Accordingly, the Company utilized Rs.176.55 crores for payments to GAIL, IOCL and BPCL as per Interim arrangement order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The amount paid net of amount recovered from customers is shown as amount paid under protest in the accounts amounting to Rs. 97.84 Crore.
Further, the Company has also not provided for differential amount charged by vendors above Rs.12/ MMBTU aggregating to Rs. 45.87 crores.
The appeal is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(f) The Company has implemented 7th Pay commission with effect from 1st December 2020 as per Government of Gujarat's Resolution. However, the gross arrears amounting to Rs.18.60 crores for the period from 1st January 2016 to 30th November 2020 will be provided in the books as and when the decision to release the arrears will be taken by the state government.

(g) On request of GSPC LNG Ltd (GLL), the Company had diverted LNG cargoes for regasification to GLL's Mudra terminal. This has been done to ensure continuity of plant operations at Mundra terminal. On account of this diversion of LNG cargoes, GSPC may face additional liabilities on account of take or pay from the existing LNG terminals wherein it has obligations.

In the Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)

a) The Group is subject to legal proceeding and claim, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company does not reasonably expect that these claims, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have material and adverse effect on Company's results of operations or financial position.

The Group is contesting the demands and the management including its advisors believe that its position is likely to be upheld in the appellate process. No tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations.

b) UPL Limited (UPL) UPL Limited (UPL) a customer of erstwhile Gujarat Gas Company Limited(now known as Gujarat Gas Limited) had filed a complaint before Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) against erstwhile GGCL alleging charging of tariff illegally under the City Gas Network Distribution Agreement entered into between the Parties. The matter was decided against the Group by PNGRB vide its Order dated 20.10.2014. The Group had preferred an appeal at Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) against the afore mentioned PNGRB Order. The Group had submitted a bank guarantee of ₹ 40 crores in favor of UPL.

APTEL has delivered final judgement on 10.03.2021 in favor of the Group by setting aside the afore mentioned PNGRB Order, and has recorded that invocation of HAPI tariff by PNGRB for the negotiated arrangement between the parties was not only against the letter and spirit of regulations defining tariff zone but also tantamount to rewriting of contract.
UPL has preferred an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the order of APTEL dated 10.03.2021. Presently, the matter is pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

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c) Erstwhile Gujarat Gas Company Limited and Erstwhile GSPC Gas Company Limited (Now collectively known as Gujarat Gas Limited "GGL") had signed Gas supply agreement with Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPCL) for purchase of Re-gasified liquefied natural gas (RLNG). As per the provision of said agreement, GGL has to pay interconnectivity charges to GSPCL for the supply and purchase of RLNG at Delivery point which is charged to GSPCL by their supplier i.e.PLL Off takers (GAIL India, BPCL, IOCL).

PGNRB had vide its orders dated 13.09.2011 of Chairman and dated 10.10.2011 of the majority members (three member panel of Board) unanimously held that GAIL had adopted Restrictive Trade Practices by blocking off direct connectivity to GSPC and further, directed Respondents to immediately give direct connectivity to GSPC at Dahej Terminal.

The PLL Offtakers (GAIL) filed appeals against the said PNGRB orders before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL). On 23-February-2012 APTEL had issued an interim order for shifting the Delivery Point from GAIL-GSPL Delivery Point to GSPL-PLL Delivery Point. On 18-December-2013 APTEL issued its judgment and required GSPCL to pay the amount of the difference between ₹ 8.74/MMBTU (exclusive of Service Tax) – earlier connectivity charges and ₹ 19.83/MMBTU (Exclusive of Service Tax) – HVJ/DVPL Zone-1 tariff to GAIL for the period from 20th November 2008 to 29th February 2012.

GSPCL has filed an appeal against the APTEL's above referred judgment before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India (GSPCL vs. GAIL & Others, Civil Appeal No. 2473-2476 of 2014) and the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had passed the Interim Order on 28th February 2014. The Court has stated that the ends of justice would be met if as a matter of interim arrangement, the appellant is directed to pay interconnectivity charges at the rate of ₹ 12.00 per MMBTU (exclusive of Taxes).
The Group has already provided and paid interconnectivity charges at the rate of ₹ 12.00 per MMBTU (exclusive of Taxes).
GGL has not received any bill / demand note for the amount over and above ₹ 12.00 per MMBTU from supplier till date. As the final liability would only be determined post the final order of the court, quantification of any amount as contingent liability in the interim is inappropriate due to the uncertainty involved and hence the same is not mentioned / disclosed in the financial statement.

d) One of the gas suppliers of the Group has submitted a claim of ₹ 189.59 Crs (P. Y. ₹ 523.82 Crs), for use of allocated gas for other than specified purpose, demand in earlier years related to FY 2013-14 to FY 2019-20 (H1)and no claim received from supplier for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22. The Group has refuted this erroneous claim contending that there is gross error in actual domestic gas purchase and actual sales considered by supplier and also there is no contractual provisions of the agreement executed with the Group that allow such claim. The management is of the firm view that the Group is not liable to pay any such claim. The Group has already taken up the matter with concerned party/authorities to withdraw the claim.

e) The Group has initiated an arbitration proceeding against one of the franchisees claiming compensation for loss of revenue While replying to the claim, the said franchisee has also filed a counter claim of ₹ 177.14 Crs (P. Y. ₹ 177.14 Crs) against the Group claiming compensation for various losses. The Group has filed necessary rejoinder to the counter claim strongly refuting the same mainly on the grounds that the claims are wrong and as are not flowing from the same agreement under which the arbitral tribunal has been constituted the tribunal does not have any jurisdiction to adjudicate the claim.

f) By other parties including contractual disputes also includes contractual disputes under arbitration between the Group and M/s Fernas Construction Company Inc, amounting Rs. 126.14 Crs (Previous Year 154.14 Crs)

In the Case of Subsidiary GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited.
Pursuant to directives issued by Ministry of Environment and Forest ('MoEF') while granting original environmental clearance in 2008 to GPPC with respect to establishing 1050 MW Gas based power plant which was later on further extended in 2013 with certain specific condition/s of which Condition no. (xxxiii) required Company to earmark following amounts towards CSR activities:

a. INR 11.70 crore as one-time capital cost
b. INR 2.34 crore annually as a recurring expenditure till the life of the plant
The Company had capitalized INR 11.70 crores towards one-time capital cost under the head property, plant and equipment and charged INR 18.72 crores as recurring expenditure under the head exceptional item in statement of profit and loss in FY 2020-21. The corresponding impact of the same was shown as a non-current provision as on 31st March, 2021.
After Commissioning of the Project, most of the time the project was kept in preservation mode also the Company has past accumulated losses and GUVNL is paying only bare minimum fixed cost to operate the plant due to which the Company in FY 2020-21 requested to MoEF from exempting from the compliance of condition no. (xxxiii) with respect to above expenditure towards CSR obligation.
Considering the request of the Company, The MoEF Vide Letter no. IA/GJ/THE/224242/2021 Dated 16th September,2021 accorded the approvals for deletion of condition no. (xxxiii), under the provisions of EIA Notifcation,2006 and Subsequent amendments/circulars thereto.
Based on the above response from MoEF, the Company has now reversed the Provision of INR 11.70 crores which was capitalized towards one-time capital cost under the head property, plant and equipment and INR 18.72 crores which was earlier charged as recurring expenditure under the head exceptional item in Statement of
The Company will submit the details of various activities undertaken along with expenditure incurred, extent of villages covered, benefited population, the proximity to the project area etc. along with compliance report from time to time.

List of activities to be carried out as per EAC exemption letter includes activities related to Blood donation camps, general medical/eye check-up, distribution of medical kit/first aid box, training/seminar on chronic disease, providing solar pump/DG,School toilet modernization, rain water harvesting, providing bio toilets, construction of overhead tank for drinking water, funding and providing medical kit to old age home, pre-cast benches for senior citizens, Health check up at old age homes, donation to Mass marriage/gaushala, distribution of stationary kits,MoU with ITI,MoU with Diploma colleges,MoU with Degree engineering colleges,Scholarship to students,donating computers to primary school,cash rewards to rankers of Class 1 to 8,Arrangement of seminar with Colleges,Plantation,Paver block work/fencing work at common places, Sponsoring sports, recreational facilities, awareness programme at schools etc.

In the Case of Subsidiary Gui Info Petro Limited
a. Income Tax assessments up to Assessment Year 2018-19 have been completed and Company had filed various appeals against orders passed by Income Tax Department for various Assessment years. The tax impact/demand of appeals lying the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) for AY 2008-09 is Rs.22.37 Lacs (Previous Year : 22.37 Lacs).

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b. Adjusted Gross Revenue

The Group was regularly paying license fees @ 6% of the income from licensed activities based on the order of TDSAT dated 30th August 2007 and subsequent TRAI's guidelines considering income from licensed activities as the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR). The quarterly returns are filed from time to time and provisional assessment has also been completed by DoT up to the year 2008-09. No further provisional assessment done by DOT.

Subsequently, Supreme Court (SC) vide its order dated 11th October 2011 set aside the TDSAT order and remitted the matter to the Tribunal to pass fresh order in accordance with law. DOT has issued a letter no.820-01/2006-LR (Vol-II) Pt. dated 29/6/2012 increasing AGR at 7% from 01/07/2012 and 8% for the year 2013-14 onwards and clarified that Revenue for the purpose of license fee shall provisionally include all types of revenue from internet services allowing only those deductions available for pass through charges and taxes/levies as in the case of access services without any set-off for expenses.

The matter was reviewed and decided by TDSAT vide order dated 23/04/2015 holding that the AGR for the purpose shall include only revenues from licensed activities. The said order was challenged by DOT before the Supreme Court. On October 24, 2019, the Honorable Supreme Court delivered its judgement in relation to long outstanding dispute regarding the definition of AGR for the purpose of determining the License Fees upholding the stand of DoT.

Further, the Company has received the letter no: CCA/GUJ/LF/ISP-IT/GIPL/2009-10/55 dated 20-11-2019 from DoT, asking to comply the SC judgment. Then, the company has paid ₹ 5.00 Cr. towards AGR dues as an ad-hoc payment under protest.

Thereafter, DoT has carried out assessment of due license fees for the period F.Y. 2009-10 to F.Y. 2013-14 and issued assessment order about refund of license fees vide letter CCA/GUJ/ISP-IT/LF Assess/GIPL/2019-20/89 dated 04/12/2020. As per assessment order there is a refund of AGR License fees dues, hence there is no contingent liability of AGR Dues. Further, the company has also requested DoT to refund the excess amount of ₹ 5,27,12,405 paid towards License Fee as per assessment order and also to return the Performance Bank Guarantee amounting ₹ 2.00 Crore and Financial Bank Guarantee amounting ₹ 0.20 Crore.

As and when refund will be received and bank guarantees will be released from DoT, necessary accounting entries will be passed and provision will be reversed.

In the Case of Subsidiary GSPC (JPDA) Limited

GSPC (JPDA) Limited has sought clarification from Advance Ruling Authority on taxability of settlement payment in terms of Production Sharing Contract [PSC] for the Joint Development Area 06-103 with ANP (previously the Timor Sea Designated Authority).
As per our opinion, in terms of amended provision for levying tax on liquidated damage, for applicability of GST, above payment transaction will have to first pass the test of supply, which appears to be a difficult proposition. In view the above legal position, to avoid any dispute in this regard and additional liability of interest and penalty, GSPC JPDA has filed application before Advance Ruling Authority in Gujarat seeking clarification on taxability of the above-mentioned transaction.
However, GST amount of Rs. 2.14 crores paid by the Company pursuant to the decision from Tax Authorities on applicability of GST on the settlement amount paid by the Company to ANP and subsequently Company has filed an appeal before the appellate authority challenging the Advance Ruling decision of the authority and that the same is pending for hearing before the appellate authority.

Contingent assets

In the Case of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

a) The consideration received from ONGC towards 80% PI transfer in KG-OSN-2001/3 block had two components i.e. (i) Consideration towards DDW (ii) Advance floor consideration for Other Six Discoveries amounting to USD 995.26 Million(Rs.6295.02 crores) and USD 200 Million(Rs.1265 crores) respectively. The advance consideration received towards Other Six Discoveries is non-refundable.
The final consideration for Other Six Discoveries shall be determined based on Field Development Plan (FDP) of Other Six Discoveries prepared by ONGC for submission to Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH). In the scenario, wherein final consideration as per FDP of Other Six Discoveries is assessed at a value higher than USD 200 Million, the advance consideration received by GSPC shall be adjusted against the same and the balance consideration shall be paid to GSPC. In a scenario, wherein final consideration assessed for Other Six Discoveries is less than or equal to USD 200 Million, GSPC shall retain the non-refundable advance consideration already received.
However, ONGC has already applied for extension in timeline for submission of FDP. Following the principle of conservatism, the Company has not arrived at the valuation of the six discoveries as it is subject to preparation of FDP by ONGC and GSPC & ONGC agreeing to a value as per the valuation parameters adopted for DDW. Hence, at present the receivable on account of six discoveries cannot be reasonably ascertained.

b) Guaranteed Gas Price: The Company has executed Farm-in Farm-out Agreement with ONGC for farm-out of 80% PI in KG Block in FY 2017-18. The agreement involves annual valuation adjustment linked to existing gas prices during the currency of the respective financial year which is carried forward for the tenure of gas sales and purchase agreement between ONGC and GSPC. As per the terms of valuation adjustment clause of agreement, the Company shall be liable to annually adjust valuation i.e. pay any differential amount to ONGC which shall be evaluated based on difference between actual gas prices during the year and agreed prices for the respective financial year for the actual production quantity. The liability is unascertainable due to linkage of adjustment value to actual production during the year along with actual gas prices which is determined as per 6-month trailing market prices of varied mix of alternative fuels/sources of natural gas notified by PPAC. Both these factors cannot be accurately predicted/estimated, thus the valuation adjustment cannot be quantified with certainty. However, the Company has gas sales purchase agreement with ONGC for the entire natural gas produced from KG Block which is forms a component of gas trading pool, which effectively covers the risk of valuation adjustment under FIFO. Further, as on 31st March, 2022 there is an amount Rs.2.16 crores as surplus with the company for valuation adjustment under FIFO.

In the Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)

a) The Group has raised claim of ₹ 43.08 Crs (PY ₹ 43.08 Crs) for net credit of natural gas pipeline tariff as per PNGRB Order with one of the suppliers and supplier is disputing Group's claim and indicating for adjusting the partial claim of ₹ 30.72 Crs (PY ₹ 30.72 Crs) out of total claim ₹ 43.08 Crs (PY ₹ 43.08 Crs) against disputed liability for use of domestic allocated gas other than PNG (Domestic) and CNG segments' against demand in earlier year.

b) The Group has filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) against the PNGRB order related to the matter held that the Gas Swapping Arrangement Guidelines of PNGRB is applicable erroneously. APTEL has issued the order in favor of the Group's subsidiary Gujarat Gas Limited ('GGL'). The said supplier has filed appeal at Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the order of APTEL.
Presently, the matter is pending in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Currently, GGL is paying ₹ 19.83 per MMBtu as transmission charges for domestic gas being purchased and delivered by GAIL at one of the delivery points . If verdict is in favor of GGL, GGL will get refund of ₹ 193.65 crs (PY: ₹ 173.29 crs) from December 2013 till March 2020 and the Group shall endeavor to pass on the benefit to its customers as per relevant order of court.

c) The Group is having other certain claims, litigations and proceedings which are pursuing through legal processes. The management believe that probable outcome in all such claims, litigations and proceedings are uncertain. Hence, the disclosure of such claims, litigations and proceedings is not required in the financial statements.

Note 35
Commitments*

(Rs in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Estimated Amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for		
i. In respect of Joint Arrangements	108.61	106.27
ii. In respect of Others	1,112.23	1,395.98
Investment Commitments	1,159.08	1,328.08
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining on revenue accounts	1,184.29	1,098.52

* Refer note 46 (B) for details of associates and joint ventures.

Note 36
Employee Benefits:

A. Defined contribution plans

1. Company's contribution to Provident Fund is Rs. 16.72 Crores (FY 2020-21 - Rs. 15.52 Crores)
2. Company's contribution to Super Annuation fund is Rs. 3.44 Crores (FY 2020-21 Rs. 3.18 Crores)
3. Company's contribution to National Pension Scheme is Rs. 4.42 Crores (FY 2020-21 Rs. 3.72 Crores)

B. Defined benefit plans

The following table sets out the funded/unfunded status of the Gratuity, Loyalty Bonus, Post Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme (PRMBS) and Leave Encashment Plan and the amounts recognized in Group's consolidated financial statements as at 31st March, 2022 and 31st March, 2021 as required by Ind AS 19.

(Rs in Crores)

Particular	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Unfunded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
I Change in obligation during the year										
1 Liability - Opening Balance	**119.95**	**107.86**	**10.30**	**10.70**	**14.62**	**14.42**	**71.08**	**63.04**	**1.88**	**2.64**
2 Interest cost	7.75	6.73	0.68	0.71	0.98	0.96	4.58	4.26	0.18	0.18
3 Current service cost	9.87	9.19	0.79	0.79	0.72	0.80	5.10	5.03	0.23	0.35
4 Past service cost	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
6 Benefit Paid	(5.25)	(5.59)	(0.32)	(1.24)	(0.70)	(0.64)	(3.99)	(4.13)	-	-
7 Actuarial (gain) / losses due to changes in financial, demographic and experience assumptions	(2.19)	1.08	(0.12)	(0.66)	(1.12)	(0.92)	(1.07)	2.69	(0.14)	(1.29)
8 Contribution by Employees	-	0.00		-	-	-		-	0.07	-
9 Transfer in Obligation	0.53	0.68		-	-	-	0.22	0.19	-	-
10 Liability - Closing Balance	**130.67**	**119.95**	**11.34**	**10.30**	**14.50**	**14.62**	**75.91**	**71.08**	**2.22**	**1.88**
II Change in assets during the year										
1 Plan assets - Opening Balance	**111.59**	**87.96**	**9.75**	-	**14.09**	**8.49**	-	-	**0.62**	**0.20**
2 Expected return of plan assets	5.87	4.84	0.67	-	1.22	0.60	-	-	0.01	0.01
3 Contributions	17.14	20.50	0.55	9.75	0.08	5.49	-	-	0.08	0.37
4 Benefit paid	(5.25)	(5.40)	(0.32)	-	(0.70)	(0.64)	-	-	0.01	-
5 Interest income	1.63	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.05
6 Actuarial gain / (Loss)	(0.33)	1.74	-	-	(0.25)	0.15	-	-	0.01	0.01
7 Transfer in/(out) plan assets	0.46	0.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Plan assets - Closing Balance	**131.11**	**111.59**	**10.65**	**9.75**	**14.45**	**14.09**	-	-	**0.77**	**0.62**
9 Total Actuarial Gain/(Loss) To Be Recognized	1.86	0.66	0.12	0.66	0.87	1.07	1.07	(2.69)	0.15	1.29
III Actual Return on plan assets										
1 Expected return of plan assets	5.87	4.84	0.67	-	1.22	0.60	-	-	0.01	0.01
2 Actuarial gain / (loss)	(0.33)	1.74	-	-	(0.25)	0.15	-	-	0.01	0.01
3 Actual return on plan assets	5.54	6.58	0.67	-	0.97	0.76	-	-	0.02	0.01
IV Net asset / (liability)										
1 Liability at the end of the year	130.67	119.95	11.34	10.30	14.50	14.62	75.91	71.08	2.22	1.88
2 Plan assets at the end of the year	131.11	111.59	10.65	9.75	14.45	14.09	-	-	0.77	0.62
3 Liability / (Asset) in Balance Sheet	**(0.44)**	**8.36**	**0.69**	**0.55**	**0.05**	**0.53**	**75.91**	**71.08**	**1.45**	**1.26**
V Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss										
1 Current service cost	9.87	9.19	0.79	0.79	0.72	0.80	5.10	5.03	0.23	0.35
2 Interest cost	7.75	6.73	0.68	0.71	0.98	0.96	4.58	4.26	0.18	0.18
3 Expected return on plan assets	(5.87)	(4.84)	(0.67)	-	(1.22)	(0.60)	-	-	(0.06)	(0.06)
4 Actuarial (gain) / Losses	(1.25)	(0.83)	-	-	(0.87)	(1.07)	(1.07)	2.52	(0.14)	(1.29)
5 Benefits Paid		-	-	-	-	-		-		-
6 Transfer In Obligation(net)		-	-	-	-	-				-
7 Past service cost		-	-	-	-	-		-		-
8 Total expenses	**10.51**	**10.25**	**0.80**	**1.49**	**(0.40)**	**0.10**	**8.61**	**11.81**	**0.22**	**(0.82)**
Expenses recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income										
1. Actuarial (gain) / Losses	(1.86)	(0.66)	(0.12)	(0.66)	(0.08)	(0.12)	(1.07)	2.69	(0.15)	(1.29)
VI Balance Sheet reconciliation										
1 Opening net liability	8.36	19.91	0.55	10.70	0.53	5.93	70.91	63.04	1.26	2.44
2 Expenses as above	9.90	10.42	0.68	0.83	(0.40)	0.10	8.61	11.81	0.18	(0.82)
3 Employer contribution	(17.14)	(20.50)	(0.55)	(9.75)	(0.08)	(5.49)	-	-	(0.08)	(0.37)
4 Benefits Paid	-	(0.19)	-	(1.24)	-	-	(3.99)	(4.13)	(0.01)	-
5 Transfer Obligation	0.53	0.68	-	-	-	-	0.22	0.19	-	-
6 Transfer in Plan Asset	(0.46)	(0.39)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Employee Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-
8 Interest Income	(1.63)	(1.56)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Amount recognized	**(0.44)**	**8.36**	**0.68**	**0.55**	**0.05**	**0.53**	**75.74**	**70.91**	**1.42**	**1.26**
10 Expected contribution during next 12 months	2.14	3.86	0.68	0.55	(0.25)	0.05	3.54	1.88	0.18	0.02
VII Actuarial Assumptions										
1 Discount Rate	7.00%-7.25%	6.45-6.85%	7.20%	6.80%	7.20%	6.8-6.85%	6.80% - 7.25%	6.45-6.80%	6.85%-7.20%	6.80%-6.85%
2 Rate of return on plan assets	7.00%-7.25%	6.45-6.85%	0.00%	0.00%	7.20%	6.8-6.85%	7.25%	-	6.85%-7.20%	6.80%-6.85%
3 Salary Escalation	7-10%	7-10%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7% to 10%	7% - 10%	7.00%	-
4 Withdrawal Rate	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%
5 Medical Inflation rate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.00%	5.00%

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Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

(Rs in Crores)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Unfunded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Sensitivity %										
Discount rate varied by 0.5%										
Increase + 0.5%	123.62	113.14	10.71	9.70	13.70	13.84	71.00	**66.23**	2.05	2.06
Decrease - 0.5%	138.40	127.44	11.99	10.94	15.37	15.49	109.60	**76.05**	2.53	2.62
Salary growth rate varied by 0.5%										
Increase + 0.5%	137.97	126.80	11.99	10.94	15.37	15.48	80.93	**75.89**	NA	NA
Decrease - 0.5%	123.94	113.64	10.71	9.70	13.70	13.84	97.53	**66.32**	NA	NA
Withdrawal rate varied by 10%										
Increase + 10%	47.84	43.69	11.33	10.29	14.51	14.62	20.35	**18.84**	2.28	2.27
Decrease - 10%	47.53	43.49	11.32	10.31	14.49	14.64	12.21	**18.86**	2.31	2.38
Medical Inflation Rate varied by 0.5%										
Increase + 0.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.53	2.42
Decrease - 0.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.05	2.07

Notes

In the case of Parent - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

a. Investment details

The Company has participated in Group Gratuity scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), HDFC Life Insurance Co. Ltd, Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Co. Ltd, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd, SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd. & Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Co. Ltd. The liability in respect of gratuity benefits, PRMBS & leave salary being defined benefit schemes, payable in future, are determined by actuarial valuation as on balance sheet date. The plans expose the Company to a number of actuarial risks such as investment risk, legislative risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

Composition of the plan assets	2021-22			2020-21		
	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMBS	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMBS
Policy of insurance	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Special Deposit Scheme	NA	NA	92%	NA	NA	93%
Bank balance	NA	NA	8%	NA	NA	7%

b. Asset-liability matching strategies:

For the gratuity & leave encashment which are funded, Company is expecting to contribute the amount which can mitigate future liability. The estimate of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factor, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary. Gratuity and Leave Encashment is administered through duly constituted and approved independent trusts, also through Group gratuity / leave encashment scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India.

c. Expected cashflows based on past service liability :

(Rs in Crores)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
1st Following year	0.85	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.41	0.00	-
2nd Following year	0.42	0.40	0.30	0.24	0.38	0.35	0.00	-
3rd Following year	0.88	0.40	0.74	0.26	0.74	0.35	0.00	-
4th Following year	0.70	0.80	0.50	0.64	0.79	0.68	0.01	0.00
5th Following year	0.85	0.63	0.69	0.42	0.81	0.70	0.01	0.01
Sum of years 6 to 10	4.10	17.92	4.05	23.35	4.20	4.22	0.06	0.07

In the case of Subsidiary - Gujarat State Petronet Limited:

Composition of the plan assets	2021-22			2020-21		
	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMBS	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMBS
Policy of insurance	100%	NA	100%	100%	NA	100%
Bank balance	0.00%	NA	NA	0.00%	NA	NA

The Group has provided long service award benefits to its employees who completed 15/20/25 Years of employment with the Group. Accordingly, the Group has provided ₹100 Lacs (Previous year ₹ 97 Lacs) on account of Long service award benefit. Current Liability as at 31st March 2022 is ₹ 7 Lacs (Previous year ₹ 7 Lacs) and Non- Current Liability is ₹ 93 Lacs (Previous year ₹ 90 Lacs). Discount rate considered for current year is 7.00% (previous year 6.45%).

In the Case of Subsidiary Guj Info Petro Limited:

a. The employee's gratuity fund scheme managed by a Trust is defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service to build up the final obligation.

b. Loyalty bonus

The Company has also provided for ₹ 14,79,687/- (for F.Y 2020-21 ₹ 9,16,281/-), towards liability of loyalty bonus (non funded defined benefit plan) during the year as per actuarial valuation.

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Note 37

Joint Operations (un incorporated Joint arrangements) - For Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

The Company has entered into Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) / Agreements in consortium with various Private/Public Sector & Foreign Companies as stated below with the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (Government of India), for exploration of oil and gas in the following fields. The Company has also entered into Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs)/Work Permits overseas relating to Oil & Gas/ Exploration Areas blocks along with various companies. Pursuant to the PSCs, Joint Operations {unincorporated Joint arrangements (JVs)} have been formed to undertake necessary economic activities for production of Oil and Gas by entering into a Joint Operating Agreement with them. The details are stated below:

I Blocks/Fields currently under exploration, development and production

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI*	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	**GSPC Operated**			
1a	Tarapur		**Exploration**	
		80% (80%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	20%
			Development	
		56% (56%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	14%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	30%
1b	Tarapur - Extension phase	**80% (80%)**	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	20%
2a	CB-ONN-2000/1 (Ahmedabad)	50% (50%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	50%
2b	CB-ONN-2000/1 –(Extension phase)	50% (50%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	50%
3	CB-ONN-2002/3 (Sanand)	**55% (55%)**	Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited	20%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	15%
			Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	10%
4	CB-ONN-2003/2 (Ankleshwar)	75% (75%)	**Exploration**	
			GAIL (India) Ltd	25%
		50%(50%)	**Development & Production:**	
			GAIL (India) Ltd	20%
			Jubilant Capital Private Limited	20%
			Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	10%
B	**GSPC Non Operated JVs**			
5	Asjol	50% (50%)	Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company Limited (Operator)	50%
6	Palej (Refer Note b)	50% (50%)	**Exploration**	
			Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company	50%
		35% (35%)	**Development**	
			Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company	35%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	30%
7	North Balol	**45% (45%)**	Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company Limited (Operator)	25%
			GNRL Oil & Gas Limited (Operator) (Formerly Heramec ltd.)	30%
8	Kanawara	70% (70%)	GNRL Oil & Gas Limited (Operator) (Formerly Heramec ltd.)	30%
9	KG-OSN-2001/3	10% (10%)	JODPL Pvt. Ltd.	10%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	80%
10	CB-ONN-2004/3(Refer Note a)	35% (35%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	65%
11	MB-OSN-2005/1 (Refer Note a)	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	80%
12	CB-ONN-2004/1 (Refer Note a)	40% (40%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	60%
13	GK-OSN-2009/1 (Refer Note a)	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	40%
			Indian Oil Corporation Limited	20%
			Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd	20%

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I Blocks/Fields identified as assets held for sale

A	**GSPC Operated**			
1	Unawa (Refer Note a)	0% (0%)	GNRL Oil & Gas Limited (Formerly Heramec	100%
B	**GSPC Non Operated JVs**			
2	CB-ONN-2004/2 (Refer Note a)	45% (45%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	55%
3	Bhandut (Refer Note a)	0% (60%)	Oilex NL Holdings (India) Ltd (Operator)	40%
			KIRI & COMPANY LOGISTICS	60%
4	Cambay (Refer Note a)	0% (55%)	Oilex NL (Operator)	85%
			Oilex NL Holdings (India) Ltd	15%

III Blocks/Fields for which company has proposed to be surrender its PI

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	**GSPC Operated**			
1	Block No 19 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
2	Block No 28 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
3	Block No 57 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
4	South East Tungal (Indonesia)	50.50% (50.50%)	Essar Oil Limited	49.50%
5	KG-ONN-2004/2	40% (40%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	40%
			Petrogas E&P LLC	20%
6	RJ-ONN-2005/3	60% (60%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	40%
B	**GSPC Non Operated JVs**			
7	**RJ-ONN-2004/1**	**22.225% (22.225%)**	GAIL (India) Ltd (Operator)	22.225%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	22.22%
			BPCL	11.11%
			Hallworthy Shipping Ltd. SA	11.11%
			Nitin Fire Protection Industries Ltd.	11.11%
8	CY-ONN-2005/1	30% (30%)	GAIL (India) Ltd (Operator)	40%
			Bengal Energy Inc.	30%
9	KK-DWN-2005/2	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	**90%**
10	AA-ONN-2003/1(Assam)	20% (20%)	Jubilant oil & Gas Pvt Limited (Operator)	10%
			Jubilant Securities Pvt. Ltd.	35%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	35%
11	**CY-DWN-2004/3**	**10% (10%)**	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	**70%**
			GAIL (India) Ltd	10%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	**10%**
12	**CY-PR-DWN-2004/1**	**10% (10%)**	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	**70%**
			GAIL (India) Ltd	10%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	**10%**
13	MB-OSN-2005/5	30% (30%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	**70%**
14	MB-OSN-2005/6	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	**80%**
15	CB-ONN-2005/4	49% (49%)	**Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)**	**51%**

16	CB-ONN-2005/10	49% (49%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	51%
17	CB-ONN-2009/4	50% (50%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	50%

*PI – Participating Interest

** Figures in bracket indicate previous year figures. There is no change in previous year figures unless otherwise stated.

Notes

a. The Company had initiated the process for farm-out of 12 E&P fields/blocks of which bids have been received for 8 blocks/fields. Out of 8 blocks for which bids were received, procedures to transfer PI in 4 blocks were completed in FY 2020-21 and 3 blocks are completed on approval of MoP&NG during FY 2021-22. For balance 1 blocks the Company is under the process of evaluating the bids received. Further, remaining 4 blocks have been impaired in full.

b. In FY 2017-18 GSPC and HOEC has submitted the proposal for CB-ON/7 Ring Fenced PSC (RFPSC) to MOPNG. GSPC has already paid the requisite amount of USD 1.275 Million (Rs.8.17 Crores) as per the guidelines of MOPNG for signing of CB-ON/7 RFPSC. Signing of PSC is pending.

c.During the financial year 2012-13, the Company along with it JV partners have recommended to surrender the three blocks by invoking the termination provision of the PSAs on account of continuation of force majeure events for more than six months. Vide letter dated 13th February, 2013, GSPC led consortium has terminated Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs) for 3 blocks awarded in Republic of Yemen (RoY). PSAs have been terminated on the ground of existence of force majeure event. The Consortium had initiated the arbitration proceedings under the PSAs before the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris and in the interim stage, obtained order Republic of Yemen not to take steps invoking SBLCs, while Consortium has been directed to extend the validity of SBLCs. Detailed pleadings were filed by both the parties and the final hearing was held from 8-12th September 2014 at the ICC hearing center in Paris. After the final hearing was concluded both the parties had submitted Post Hearing Briefs before the Arbitral Tribunal. Subsequently upon completion of the arbitration proceedings, the final award has been passed by the Arbitral Tribunal on 10 July 2015. The Arbitral Award inter alia:

- Declared that the three Production Sharing Agreements (Blocks 19, 28, and 57) have been validly terminated by GSPC Consortium;

- Declared that the Republic of Yemen and/or the Yemeni Ministry of Oil and Minerals were and are not entitled under the Production Sharing Agreements to draw on the related Standby Letters of Credits (US$ 42 million i.e. ~Rs.308.72 crores) issued in their favor by the International bank of Yemen;

- Arbitral Tribunal has awarded costs of approx. USD 3.92 million (~Rs.28.81 crores) in favour of GSPC Consortium.

The Said Arbitral Award has been challenged by the Yemen Government by filing Annulment Proceedings in Court Of Appeal at Paris. GSPC Consortium has filed the response to the Annulment Proceedings filed by Yemen Government. The hearing for the matter took place on February 28, 2017. The Annulment Proceedings have also been held in favour of GSPC Consortium by the Paris Court.

- Following dismissal of Annulment Proceedings by Court of Appeal at Paris, GSPC consortium has initiated enforcement actions against Government of Yemen to secure the award money. The matter is sub-judice.

d. Of the current 12 fields/blocks are in production, namely Asjol, North Balol, CB-ON/7 (Palej), Kanawara, CB-ONN-2000/1 (Ahmedabad), Tarapur, CB-ONN-2003/2 (Ankleshwar), KG-OSN-2001/3, Sanand Miroli, CB-ONN-2004/1, CB-ONN-2004/2 and CB-ONN-2004/3 block. Net quantity of Company's interest (on gross basis) in proved developed reserves is as follows:

Particulars	Proved Reserves (Oil) (Million MT)*	Proved Reserves (Gas) (Million Cubic Meter) *
Opening Balance for the year ended on 1st April, 2021	0.23	3,043.44
	(0.29)	(3,101.67)
Additions	-	-
	-	-
** Adjustments on account of change in Reserve estimate		
	-	22.72
Deletions		
	(0.04)	(19.31)
Production	0.03	15.64
	(0.02)	(16.20)
Closing Balance for the year ended on 31st March, 2022	0.20	3,027.80
	(0.23)	(3,043.44)

*Figures in brackets relate to period ended 31st March, 2021

The Company's share of reserve has been considered on the basis of the "Reserve" certification provided by Gujarat Energy Research & Management Institute (GERMI) as on 31st March, 2019 and accordingly the proved reserves as on 31st March, 2022 has been worked based on the reserve estimates certified by GERMI and only includes the blocks which are in production.

** Adjustments reflects change in current reserve estimation and earlier reserve estimation based on proved reserves.

e. The financial statements of the Company reflect its share of Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure of the Joint arrangement operations which are accounted on a line to line basis with similar items in the Company's accounts to the extent of participating interest of the company as per the various joint arrangement agreements, in compliance of Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements. The income and expenditure from Joint arrangements are disclosed separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The summary of the Company's share in Assets & Liabilities of Joint arrangements are as follow:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Property Plant & Equipment (Gross Block)	4,807.10	5,145.70
Current Assets	104.55	70.64
Current Liabilities and Provisions	206.49	11.51
Contingent Liabilities	556.11	552.75

f. The Statement of Profit and Loss of the Company includes its share in Profit or Loss pertaining to the respective Joint arrangements. The

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
	GSPC's Share	GSPC's Share
Income		
Sale of Crude Oil	70.58	48.36
Sale of Gas	15.83	17.83
Increase/(Decrease) in Stock	3.53	1.70
Other Income	0.35	1.63
Total	90.29	69.51
Expenditure		
Production Expenses	40.59	39.95
Duties & Taxes	10.14	6.31
Administrative exps.	13.27	12.82
Total Expenditure before Depreciation	64.00	59.08
Profit before depreciation	**26.29**	**10.44**

Note 38

Segment Information

1. Description of segment and principal activities

The Company's management monitors the operating results of the below business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and has identified six reportable segments of its business:

a) Exploration and production (E&P) : Group is engaged in oil and gas exploration and production operations.
b) Gas Trading : Group is engaged in the procurement of gas from international market to meet the demand of gas across Gujarat and other states.
c) Power Generation : Group is engaged in the generation of electricity through Gas based power plant and windmills.
d) Gas Transmission : Group is engaged in transmission of natural gas across Gujarat.
e) City Gas Distribution : Group is engaged in CNG, PNG & Industrial Gas supply across Gujarat and other states.
f) Internet & IT : Group is engaged in providing IT related services.
c) Wind power : Generation of electricity through windmills.

2. Segment revenue and expenses

Revenue and Expenses have been identified to a segment on the basis of operating activities of the segment. Revenue and Expenses which relate to common activities and are not allocable to segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Unallocable".

3. Segment assets and liabilities

Segment assets include all operating assets in respective segments comprising of net property, plant and equipment, Capital Work in Progress, current assets, loans and advances. Segment liabilities include operating liabilities and provisions excluding borrowings and deferred tax liabilities.

4. Secondary segment reporting

Segment assets include all operating assets in respective segments comprising of net property, plant and equipment, Capital Work in Progress, current assets, loans and advances. Segment liabilities include operating liabilities and provisions excluding borrowings and deferred tax liabilities.

5. Information about product and services

The Company's revenue from external customers for each product is same as that disclosed below under "segment revenue".

6. Information about geographical areas

All non-current operating assets of the Company are held within India and whole revenue generated from external customers are related to Indian geography.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022								As at 31st March, 2021							
	E & P	Gas Trading	Power Generation	Gas Transmission	City Gas Distribution	Internet, IT	Unallo-cated	Total	E & P	Gas Trading	Power Generation	Gas Transmission	City Gas Distribution	Internet, IT	Unallo-cated	Total
A. Segment revenue																
External sales*	86.41	24,353.11	538.88	1,592.44	16,787.35	19.69	-	43,377.88	66.18	13,895.28	1,123.34	1,720.68	10,014.06	17.10		26,836.64
Inter segment sales	(3.90)	(12,442.60)	-	(306.79)	-	(2.49)	-	(12,755.78)	(3.91)	(7,004.53)		(416.25)		(2.32)		(7,427.01)
							-									
Total segment revenue	82.51	11,910.51	538.88	1,285.65	16,787.35	17.20	-	30,622.10	62.27	6,890.75	1,123.34	1,304.43	10,014.06	14.78	-	19,409.63
B. Segment results																
Segment results																
Profit(+)/ loss(-)	25.94	1,622.70	23.89	1,674.41	1,240.03	1.84		4,588.81	8.81	1,723.53	269.79	1,864.70	1,689.84	3.43		5,560.10
Unallocated Other Income	-						949.38	949.38							(1.27)	(1.27)
Operating Profit	25.94	1,622.70	23.89	1,674.41	1,240.03	1.84	949.38	5,538.19	8.81	1,723.53	269.79	1,864.70	1,689.84	3.43	(1.27)	5,558.83
Interest/ dividend		0.37				2.22	85.12	87.71		1.76				2.45	97.01	101.22
Other income	0.35	-	0.83			0.17	161.61	162.96	1.63		1.02			0.22	160.43	163.30
Finance Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	(516.53)	(516.53)							(701.71)	(701.71)
Depreciation	(28.13)	-	(11.12)	(194.55)	(384.91)	(0.34)	(142.15)	(761.20)	(35.08)		(153.24)	(200.94)	(340.83)	(0.40)	(1.93)	(732.42)
Share of profit/loss from JV							147.80	147.80							119.68	119.68
Provision for taxation							(738.93)	(738.93)							(639.45)	(639.45)
Profit/Loss from ordinary Activities	(1.84)	1,623.07	13.60	1,479.86	855.12	3.89	(53.70)	3,920.00	(24.64)	1,725.29	117.57	1,663.76	1,349.01	5.70	(967.24)	3,869.45
Impairment Recognized	(300.45)							(300.45)	(107.11)							(107.11)
Impairment Reversed	49.77							49.77	39.74	-	-	-		-		39.74
Other Exceptional Items	4.05		18.72		(11.90)		-	10.87	(68.79)	-	-			-		
Net profit/(loss)	(248.47)	1,623.07	32.32	1,479.86	843.22	3.89	(53.70)	3,680.19	(160.80)	1,725.29	117.57	1,663.76	1,349.01	5.70	(967.24)	

* Segment Revenue includes other operating income which is directly attributable to each segment.

GSPC PETROLEUM BHAVNAGAR GUJ
SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

GSPC

Note 38
Segment Information

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022								As at 31st March, 2021							
	E & P	Gas Trading	Power Generation	Gas Transmission	City Gas Distribution	Internet, IT	Unallo-cated	Total	E & P	Gas Trading	Power Generation	Gas Transmission	City Gas Distribution	Internet, IT	Unallo-cated	Total
C. Segment assets																
Segment assets	1,587.20	2,519.85	1,874.06	5,706.68	9,587.36	70.37		21,345.52	1,900.48	1,461.93	2,028.23	5,688.97	8,479.75	66.09		19,625.45
Unallocated Assets							1,929.27	1,929.27							1,388.20	1,388.86
Total Assets	1,587.20	2,519.85	1,874.06	5,706.68	9,587.36	70.37	1,929.27	23,274.79	1,900.48	1,461.93	2,028.23	5,688.97	8,479.75	66.09	1,388.20	21,014.31
D. Segment Liabilities																-
Segment Liabilities	401.37	1,115.57	984.30	384.30	2,590.77	10.96		5,487.27	473.06	1,019.31	1,161.56	379.93	2,178.72	9.91		5,222.49
Unallocated Liabilities							6,131.14	6,131.14							7,675.61	7,675.27
Total Liabilities	401.37	1,115.57	984.30	384.30	2,590.77	10.96	6,131.14	11,618.41	473.06	1,019.31	1,161.56	379.93	2,178.72	9.91	7,675.61	12,898.76
E. Other information																
Capital Expenditure	10.74	0.12	-	77.89	1,211.35	-	-	1,300.09	53.65		19.81	105.35	751.33		1.10	931.24
Depreciation	28.13	-	11.12	194.55	384.91	0.34	142.15	761.20	35.08	-	159.24	200.94	340.83	0.40	1.93	732.42
Impairment Recognized	300.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.45	107.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	107.11
Impairment Reversed	(49.77)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(49.77)	(39.74)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(39.74)
Other Exceptional Items	(4.05)	-	(18.72)	-	11.90	-	-	(10.87)	68.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.79

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CA AHMEDABAD

Note 39

Related party disclosure

As per the Indian Accounting Standard-24 on "Related Party Disclosures", list of related parties identified of the Company are as follows.

(i) Holding Company - Gujarat State Investments Limited

(ii) Entity over which Holding Company exercise significant influence - Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd, Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd, Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd, Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Limited

(iii) Associates and Joint Ventures -

Name of the entity	Type
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	Associates
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	Joint Ventures
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	Joint Ventures
GSPL India Transco Ltd	Joint Ventures
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited	Associates

B. Key Managerial Personnel:

Name of Key Managerial Personnel:	F.Y.2021-22		F.Y.2020-21	
	From Date	To Date	From Date	To Date
Shri Anil Mukim, IAS (Chairman)	1-Apr-21	31-Aug-21	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS (Chairman)	7-Sep-21	31-Mar-22	NA	NA
Shri Pankaj Joshi, IAS - (Holding Company - Chairman)	1-Apr-21	6-Dec-21	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri J P Gupta, IAS - (Holding Company - Chairman)	6-Dec-21	31-Mar-22	NA	NA
Shri Sanjeevkumar, IAS (Managing Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri Milind Torawane, IAS - (Holding Company - Managing Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS (Director)	1-Jul-21	31-Mar-22	NA	NA
Shri J. P. Gupta, IAS (Director)	25-Nov-21	31-Mar-22	NA	NA
Shri Milind Torawane, IAS (Director)	13-Sep-21	3-Dec-21	NA	NA
Shri Pankaj Joshi, IAS (Director)	1-Apr-21	25-Aug-21	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Smt. Sunaina Tomar, IAS (Director)	1-Apr-21	14-Jun-21	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Dr. Manjula Subramaniam, IAS (Retd.) (Woman Independent Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Ms. Mamta Verma, IAS - (Holding Company - Women Independent Director)	1-Apr-21	20-Jun-21	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Ms. Shridevi Shukla - (Holding Company - Woman Independent Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	20-Jun-20	31-Mar-21
Ms. Arti Kanwar, IAS - (Holding Company - Woman Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri Yamal Vyas, Independent Director	1-Apr-21	23-Dec-21	20-Jun-20	31-Mar-21
Shri M. M. Srivastava, IAS (Retd.) (Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri K. Kailashnathan, IAS (Retd.) (Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri Vasantkumar Raval - (Holding Company - Independent Director)	NA	NA	1-Apr-20	20-Jun-20
Dr. N. Ravichandaran (Independent Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Prof. Yogesh Singh (Independent Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Dr. Ravindra Dholakia (Independent Director)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri Rajesh Sivadasan (CFO)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri Ghanshyam Pathak – (Holding Company - CFO)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Smt. Reena Desai (Company Secretary)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21
Shri Sandeep Shah – (Holding Company - Company Secretary)	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

Related party disclosure

C. Transactions during the year with related parties: (Rs. in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Associates		Joint Ventures		Associate of Holding Company		TOTAL	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Income:								
Sale of LNG	**87.31**	**322.69**	**526.57**	**223.50**	**788.78**	**261.45**	**1,402.65**	**807.64**
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	526.57	223.50	-	-	526.57	223.50
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	87.31	322.69	-	-	-	-	87.31	322.69
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	472.40	132.74	472.40	132.74
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	316.08	112.82	316.08	112.82
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.30	15.89	0.30	15.89
Regasification Income	-	**64.46**	-	-	**14.32**	**21.22**	**14.32**	**85.68**
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	64.46	-	-	-	-	-	64.46
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.02	1.97	0.02	1.97
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	13.25	16.68	13.25	16.68
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	1.04	2.57	1.04	2.57
Gas Transportation Income	**3.25**	**47.44**	**71.48**	**54.33**	**55.32**	**47.84**	**130.04**	**149.61**
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	71.48	54.33	-	-	71.48	54.33
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	39.20	43.80	39.20	43.80
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	15.60	2.76	15.60	2.76
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	3.25	47.44	-	-	-	-	3.25	47.44
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.51	1.29	0.51	1.29
PNG Sales - Income	-	**0.01**	-	-	-	**0.01**	-	**0.02**
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.00
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Line Crossing Charges Received	-	-	-	**0.02**	-	-	-	**0.02**
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
Rent received	**0.22**	**0.21**	**1.71**	**1.94**	-	**0.03**	**1.93**	**2.18**
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.22	0.21	-	-	-	-	0.22	0.21
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	0.64	0.69	-	-	0.64	0.69
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	0.24	0.54	-	-	0.24	0.54
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	0.83	0.70	-	-	0.83	0.70
Gujarat State Financial Services Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
Dividend Income	-	-	**19.97**	**4.49**	-	-	**19.97**	**4.49**
Sabarmati Gas Limited		-	19.97	4.49	-	-	19.97	4.49
Interest Income	**8.04**	**7.85**	**0.00**	-	**4.69**	-	**12.74**	**7.85**
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	8.04	7.85	0.00	-	-	-	8.04	7.85
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	4.68	-	4.68	-

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
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GSPC

Related party disclosure
C. Transactions during the year with related parties:

(Rs. In Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Associates		Joint Ventures		Associate of Holding Company		TOTAL	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Reimbursement of Exp-Received	**0.40**	**0.55**	**6.00**	**4.98**	**0.04**	**0.03**	**6.44**	**5.55**
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-		0.07	2.22	-	-	0.07	2.22
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.40	0.55		-	-	-	0.40	0.55
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	3.74	1.28	-	-	3.74	1.28
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	2.18	1.48	-	-	2.18	1.48
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Sale of Material -Inventory	**-**	**-**	**0.86**	**0.90**	**-**	**-**	**0.86**	**0.90**
Sabarmati Gas Limited			0.81	0.90	-	-	0.81	0.90
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.04	-
Other Income	**-**	**-**	**0.26**	**-**	**0.04**	**-**	**0.30**	**-**
Sabarmati Gas Limited		-	0.26	-	-	-	0.26	-
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04	-
Expenses:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Gas	**2.14**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.14**	**-**
GSPL India Transco Ltd	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	2.14	-
Interest on Term Loan paid	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**91.69**	**197.12**	**91.69**	**197.12**
Gujarat State Financial Services Limited	-	-	-	-	91.69	197.12	91.69	197.12
Purchase of CNG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas transportation charges	**-**	**-**	**256.24**	**193.68**	**-**	**-**	**256.24**	**193.68**
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	255.56	193.10	-	-	255.56	193.10
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	0.68	0.58	-	-	0.68	0.58
Reimbursement of Expenses: Paid	**0.08**	**0.54**	**0.77**	**-**	**-**	**0.07**	**0.85**	**0.61**
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.08	0.54	-	-		-	0.08	0.54
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	0.77	-	-	-	0.77	-
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.07
Expenses for Services received	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.02**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.03**
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Operating Charges	**-**	**-**	**2.24**	**0.34**	**0.07**	**-**	**2.31**	**0.34**
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-		0.50	0.34	-	-	0.50	0.34
Sabarmati Gas Limited			1.74				1.74	-
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd					0.07	-	0.07	-
Dividend Paid	**0.27**	**0.17**	**-**	**-**	**15.29**	**10.16**	**15.56**	**10.33**
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.27	0.17	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.17
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	0.05	1.63	0.05	1.63
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	4.26	2.66	4.26	2.66
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	10.98	5.86	10.98	5.86

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Related party disclosure

C. Transactions during the year with related parties: (Rs. in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Associates		Joint Ventures		Associate of Holding Company		TOTAL	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Rent Expense	-	-	**0.71**	**0.66**	**0.60**	**0.57**	**1.31**	**1.24**
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	0.67	0.66	-	-	0.67	0.66
GSPL India Transco Ltd			0.04				0.04	-
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.52
Remuneration to KMP (Subsidiary Companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.99**	**0.95**
Key management personnel compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.91	0.83
Director Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.05
Post employment benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-contributory superannuation plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee group gratuity scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Other Long Term benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
Bank guarantee issued by group Companies	-	-	**48.14**	**22.30**	**188.82**	**21.62**	**236.96**	**43.92**
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	48.14	22.30	-	-	48.14	22.30
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	188.14	19.22	188.14	19.22
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company					0.32	-	0.32	-
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.35	2.40	0.35	2.40
Corporate guarantee given	-	-	**65.00**	**65.00**	-	-	**65.00**	**65.00**
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	40.00	40.00	-	-	40.00	40.00
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	25.00	25.00	-	-	25.00	25.00

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Note 39
Related party disclosure
C. Transactions during the year with related parties:

(Rs. in Crores)

Nature of transaction	Associates		Joint Ventures		Associate of Holding Company		TOTAL	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Current Assets & Liabilities:								
Trade Receivable	-	**1.41**	**21.30**	**6.28**	**38.76**	**94.39**	**60.06**	**102.08**
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd.		1.41	-	-		-	-	1.41
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Ltd.	-	-	-	-	7.63	72.31	7.63	72.31
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	31.13	21.97	31.13	21.97
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	21.30	6.28	-	-	21.30	6.28
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	0.11
GSPL INDIA TRANSCO LTD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advance/Receivables	**17.18**	**13.05**	**0.11**	**42.07**	-	**0.09**	**17.29**	**55.21**
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd.	17.18	13.05	-	-	-	-	17.18	13.05
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	0.02	2.93	-	-	0.02	2.93
GSPL INDIA TRANSCO LTD	-	-	0.09	0.34	-	-	0.09	0.34
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	-	38.80	-	-	-	38.80
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.09
Payable	-	**0.19**	**10.28**	**17.73**	-	**0.15**	**10.28**	**18.07**
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd.	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	0.12
GSPL INDIA TRANSCO LTD	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	10.20	10.58	-	-	10.20	10.58
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	0.02	7.11	-	0.02	0.02	7.13
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	0.15
Gujarat Narmada Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Term Loan	-	-	-	-	450.00	2,012.57	450.00	2,012.57
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd.					450.00	2,012.57	450.00	2,012.57
Investment in Share Capital (Allotment)	**364.71**	**350.40**	**1,743.21**	**1,463.64**	-	-	**2,107.92**	**1,814.04**
GSPL INDIA TRANSCO LTD			182.53	250.39	-	-	182.53	250.39
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD			1,000.72	806.53	-	-	1,000.72	806.53
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd.	353.21	338.90			-	-	353.21	338.90
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	-	-	559.97	406.72	-	-	559.97	406.72
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited (excluding provision for Diminution in value)	11.50	11.50	-	-	-	-	11.50	11.50
Investment in Share Capital (Allotment-pending-Share application money)	**61.47**	**61.47**	-	-	-	-	**61.47**	**61.47**
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd.	61.47	61.47		-		-	61.47	61.47
Inter Corporate Loan	**42.26**	**39.14**	-	-	-	-	**42.26**	**39.14**
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd. - Given	42.26	39.14					42.26	39.14

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Note 39
Related party disclosure
C. Transactions during the year with related parties:

(Rs. in Crores)

Nature of transaction	Associates		Joint Ventures		Associate of Holding Company		TOTAL	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Security deposits paid/released	-	-	**0.14**	**0.14**	0.16	**0.02**	**0.30**	**0.16**
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.			0.14	0.14			0.14	0.14
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited				-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.					0.16	-	0.16	-
Security deposits Received	-	-	**10.21**	**4.04**	**0.20**	**0.10**	**10.41**	**4.14**
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.		-	0.04	4.04		-	0.04	4.04
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.		-			0.20	0.10	0.20	0.10
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD			10.17				10.17	-
Term / Liquid Deposit								
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd.								
Interest Income received	-	-	-	-	**26.10**	**46.20**	**26.10**	**46.20**
Deposit - Placed/Renewed	-	-	-	-	4,632.05	**24,054.43**	4,632.05	24,054.43
Deposit - Withdrawn/Redeemed	-	-	-	-	5,777.65	**24,547.50**	5,777.65	24,547.50
Deposit Balance at the Period end	-	-	-	-	**34.85**	**301.07**	**34.85**	**301.07**
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd. - Availment of Loan					918.00	512.00	918.00	512.00
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd. - Repayment of Loan	-	-	-	-	2,478.33	2,889.67	2,478.33	2,889.67

Apart from the above transactions, the Company has also entered into other transactions in ordinary course of business with Government related entities. These are transacted at arm's length prices based on the agreed contractual terms.

These transactions were carried out in the ordinary course of business and at arms length.

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Note 40

A. Financial instruments by category and their fair value

(Rs. in Crores)

As at 31st March, 2022	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets									
Investments									
Quoted	-	27.15	-	-	27.15	27.15	-	-	27.15
Unquoted	-	161.88	-	-	161.88	-	-	161.88	161.88
Loans									
Non-current	-	-	16.88	-	16.88	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	49.97	-	49.97	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	2,577.54	-	2,577.54	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	169.57	-	169.57	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	731.85	-	731.85	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets									
Non-current	-	-	154.19	-	154.19	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	694.19	-	694.19	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	189.03	4,394.19	-	4,583.22	27.15	-	161.88	189.03
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings									
Non-current	-	-	4,394.66	-	4,394.66	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	1,153.39	-	1,153.39	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability					-				
Non-current			118.48		118.48				
Current			22.07		22.07				
Other financial liabilities									
Non-current	-	-	32.73	-	32.73	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	2,681.86	-	2,681.86	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	1,756.11	-	1,756.11	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	10,159.29	-	10,159.29	-	-	-	-

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(Rs. in Crores)

As at 31st March, 2021	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets									
Investments									
Quoted	-	28.00	-	-	28.00	28.00	-	-	28.00
Unquoted	-	166.43	-	-	166.43	-	-	166.43	166.43
Loans									
Non-current	-	-	17.32	-	17.32	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	46.89	-	46.89	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	1,727.54	-	1,727.54	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	563.68	-	563.68	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	409.63	-	409.63	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets									
Non-current	-	-	150.50	-	150.50	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	668.05	-	668.05	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	194.43	3,583.61	-	3,778.03	28.00	-	166.43	194.43
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings									
Non-current	-	-	5,779.04		5,779.04	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	1,696.43	-	1,696.43	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability									
Non-current			62.11		62.11				
Current			13.63		13.63				
Other financial liabilities					-				-
Non-current	-	-	37.29	-	37.29	-	-	-	-
Current	182.02	-	2,364.72	-	2,546.74	-	182.02	-	182.02
Trade Payables	-	-	1,361.71	-	1,361.71	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	182.02	-	11,314.93	-	11,496.95	-	182.02	-	182.02

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost is not materially different from Fair Value. Further, impact of time value of money is not significant for the financial instruments classified as current. Accordingly, the fair value has not been disclosed separately.

Types of inputs are as under:
Input Level I (Directly Observable) which includes quoted prices in active markets for identical assets such as quoted price for an equity security on Security Exchanges
Input Level II (Indirectly Observable) which includes prices in active markets for similar assets such as quoted price for similar assets in active markets, valuation multiple derived from prices in observed transactions involving similar businesses etc.

Input Level III (Unobservable) which includes management's own assumptions for arriving at a fair value such as projected cash flows used to value a business etc.

B. Measurement of fair values
Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs
The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used. (CY & PY)

Financial instruments measured at fair value

FVTOCI in unquoted equity shares	**Investments in Equity Shares of Other Entities** The Company has nominal investment in ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. ("OPAL"). We have carried out valuation of OPAL using Comparable Companies Multiple ("CCM") Method. GSPC LNG has achieved Mechanical Completion for the LNG terminal facilities. Commissioning and subsequent commercial operations is started during FY 2019-20. Investments in GSPC LNG has been fair valued using Comparable Companies Multiple("CCM")Method. Investment in equity shares of SWAN LNG Limited is fair valued using Net Asset Value method.
Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps	This instrument is valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include swap models, using present value calculations. The model incorporate various inputs including credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads, interest rate curve.

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Transfers between Levels 1 and 2
There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting periods

Level 3 fair values
Movements in the values of unquoted equity instruments for the period ended 31st March, 2022 and 31st March, 2021 is as below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Amount
As at 1 April 2020	197.71
Acquisitions/ (disposals)	0.00
Gains/ (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	(31.29)
As at 31st March, 2021	166.42
Acquisitions/ (disposals)	-
Gains/ (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	(4.54)
As at 31st March, 2022	161.88

Transfer out of Level 3
There were no movement in level 3 in either directions during 2021-22 and the year 2020-21.

Sensitivity analysis
In Current Year, Investments in unquoted equity shares comprises majorly of investments in ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. ,GSPC LNG Ltd. Valuation & Swan LNG Private Limited and ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. has been done based on Market Approach using Comparable Companies Multiple("CCM") Method during the Current year as well as in Previous Year.

Sensitivity analysis-ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. (OPAL)

(Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	OCI		OCI	
	10% Increase in P/BV	10% Decrease in P/BV	10% Increase in P/BV	10% Decrease in P/BV
Fair Value of Investments in OPAL (Rs. In Crores)	31.90	26.10	31.90	26.10

Sensitivity analysis-GSPC LNG Ltd.

(Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	OCI		OCI	
	10% Increase in P/BV	10% Decrease in P/BV	10% Increase in P/BV	10% Decrease in P/BV
Fair Value of Investments in GSPC LNG Ltd. (Rs. In Crores)	12.51	10.23	21.05	17.83

Sensitivity analysis-Swan LNG Private Limited

(Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	OCI		OCI	
	5% Increase in P/BV	5% Decrease in P/BV	5% Increase in P/BV	5% Decrease in P/BV
Fair Value of Investments in Swan LNG Private Limited. (Rs. In Crores)	90.93	82.273	90.93	82.273

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C. Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

a. Credit risk ;
b. Liquidity risk ; and
c. Market risk

(i) Risk management framework

The Group is exposed to financial risks arising from business/operating activities as well as financial instruments. The risks include market risks pertaining to price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk; credit risk and liquidity risk. The finance and commercial team advises the management (including the CFO of Parent Company) which oversees the risk management strategies and procedures. The objective of the teams is to inform the management on financial risks and propose appropriate financial risk governance framework for the company. Based on the inputs from respective teams, analysis and understanding, the management issues directives for mitigation of risks. The management regularly monitors the risks to ensure that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with risk management policies.

The Group's risk management activities pertaining gas trading business are managed by the commercial team, while those pertaining to financing activities are managed by the finance team. All derivative activities are carried out by teams with appropriate skills and experience under supervision as per directives of management. The teams are subject to necessary financial and management control.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or fail to pay amounts due causing financial loss to the Group. The potential activities where credit risks may arise include from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with financial institutions and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables. The maximum credit exposure associated with financial assets is equal to the carrying amount. Details of the credit risk specific to the Group along with relevant mitigation procedures adopted have been enumerated below:

(iii) Trade and other receivables

Customers of the Group across the business segments viz. gas trading, power generation, city gas distribution and gas transmission comprise of equity accounted entities and corporates which include public sector undertakings. The Group ratifies the counterparty creditworthiness prior to the contractual agreement and adequate risk mitigation measures are incorporated in the agreement. The counterparty dealings with respect to receivables are governed by the respective group company's debtor's policy which is guiding document. Hence, at this point in time, the group does not perceive credit risk on gas trading receivables.

Gas transmission services are generally subject to security deposit and/or bank guarantee clauses to ensure that in the event of non-payment the company's receivables are secured. The Group provides for allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

In CGD business, sales to domestic customers for household purposes like cooking, geyser application, etc., invoices are raised periodically. Security deposits along with connection deposits are taken for mitigation of potential credit risk arising in the event of non-payment of invoices. CNG sales made through operators of the CNG stations owned by the Group and CNG Franchises outlet are exposed to credit risk as amounts so collected is deposited/transferred in company bank account on next working day. Bank Guarantee / Security Deposit is taken to mitigate the credit risk. For CNG sales made through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), the Group raises the invoice for quantities sold based on periodicity as per the agreement. The OMCs are well established companies viz. HPCL, BPCL, IOC, Essar Oil Ltd. where no significant credit risk is anticipated.

Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL), a public sector undertaking controlled by the Government of Gujarat, is the single customer for the power generation business. Being a PSU with timely payment track record and adequate credit rating, the group perceives no credit risk.

Since all the customers for the group are based within India, there is no credit risk expected from the outside India. The Group creates an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

Movements in Expected Credit Loss Allowance (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	18.18	16.60
Movements in allowance	13.09	1.58
Closing balance	**31.27**	18.18

Value of receivables outstanding beyond one year from the due date is not significant. Such receivables which are past due but not impaired are assessed on case-to-case basis. The instances pertain to third party customers which have a proven creditworthiness record. Management is of the view that these financial assets are not impaired as there has not been any adverse change in credit quality and are envisaged as recoverable based on the historical payment behavior and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings, if they are available. Consequently, no additional provision has been created on account of expected credit loss on the receivables. There are no other classes of financial assets that are past due but not impaired. The provision for impairment of trade receivables, movement of which has been provided above, is not significant / material. Since the Group has a fairly diversified in terms of spread and hence no concentration risk is foreseen.

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Other financial assets

Other financial assets comprises of an amount of Rs. 494.81 Crore which is receivable from Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) pertaining to Production Sharing Contract executed between the parties for KG-OSN-2001/3 block. JODPL had filed a petition for insolvency and Insolvency Restructuring Professional (IRP) was appointed. However, the resolution process did not materialise subsequent to which JODPL has gone into liquidation and a liquidator has been appointed. The Company has issued forfeiture notice to JODPL to recover the outstanding dues. The Company has adequate rights under the Production Sharing Contract to ensure recovery of receivable amounts from JODPL through the future cash flows of KG Block. The Company is assessing way forward and committed to undertake necessary steps.

Apart from this, other financial assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents, loans provided to employees and investments in equity shares of companies other than subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

- Cash and cash equivalents and Bank deposits are placed with banks having good reputation and past track record with adequate credit rating. The Company reviews their credit-worthiness at regular intervals.
- Investments are made in credit worthy companies.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are proposed to be settled by delivering cash or other financial asset. The Group's financial planning has ensured, as far as possible, that there is sufficient liquidity to meet the liabilities whenever due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. The Group has practiced financial diligence and syndicated adequate liquidity in all business scenarios.

Financing arrangement

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

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Expiring within one year (working capital demand loan, line of credit and other facilities)	2,303.47	2,298.83
Expiring beyond one year (working capital demand loan, line of credit and other facilities)	0.10	-
Total	2,303.57	2,298.83

Further, the Group has also tied-up additional sources of liquidity to meet the liabilities during the respective annual years which has ensured that the Company has a clean track record with no adverse events pertaining to liquidity risk.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

(Rs. in Crores)

31st March, 2022	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non current borrowings	4,394.66	5,494.72	140.03	5,354.69
Current borrowings	1,153.39	1,168.54	1,168.54	-
Non current lease liabilities	118.48	388.78	200.96	187.83
Current lease liabilities	22.07	30.21	30.21	-
Non current financial liabilities	32.73	122.46	-	122.46
Current financial liabilities	2,681.86	2,681.78	2,681.78	-
Trade and other payables	1,756.11	2,112.72	2,020.26	92.47
Total	10,159.29	11,999.21	6,241.77	5,757.44

(Rs. in Crores)

31st March, 2021	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non current borrowings	5,779.04	7,378.24	439.00	6,939.24
Current borrowings	1,696.43	1,682.57	1,682.57	-
Non current lease liabilities	62.11	118.83	-	118.83
Current lease liabilities	13.63	17.98	17.98	-
Non current financial liabilities	37.29	80.62	-	80.62
Current financial liabilities	2,546.74	2,486.93	2,486.93	-
Trade and other payables	1,361.71	1,627.41	1,627.41	-
Total	11,496.95	13,392.57	6,253.89	7,138.69

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(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the present/future performance of a business. The market risks include price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk. The primary price risk for the Group is commodity price risk i.e. price risk of natural gas that could adversely affect the value of the Group's financial assets, liabilities or expected future cash flows. The currency risk for the Group involves exposure arising from External Commercial Borrowings and payments for supply of natural gas. The interest rate risk involves rate risk linked to borrowings of the Group. The Group is in process of reviewing interest rate hedging strategy for the balance foreign currency loans. The currency risk of these foreign currency loans is covered through a natural hedge linked to revenue from E &P Blocks & margins from Gas Trading business denominated in USD.

Commodity price risk

The Group's integrated natural gas procurement and trading business (including Liquified Natural gas (LNG)) is open to price risk which is substantially mitigated through contractual agreement with back-to-back customers through terms of pricing and also through conventional derivative instruments which ensures the hedging of the commodity price at marketable/acceptable level for sale to the customer. The Group has executed commodity swaps and options linked to Brent Crude prices which are highly correlated to natural gas prices. These derivatives in conjunction with the long term rate contracts forming part of the gas trading business assist in mitigating the commodity price risk. Further, the sales prices are modified appropriately to counter market price movements.

Equity price risk

The Group's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Group which are classified in the balance sheet as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The captioned equity investments are publicly traded as they are listed on the NSE Nifty 50 Index as well as in unquoted equity shares of companies of good credit standing.

Sensitivity

The table below summarizes the impact of increases/decreases of the index on the Company's other comprehensive income for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the index had increased average of the actual movements in quoted prices of equity shares held as investments for the respective periods. All other variables held constant.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Impact on Other Comprehensive Income (Before Tax)	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
NSE NIFTY 50 - increase 6%	1.63	1.68
NSE NIFTY 50 - decrease 6%	(1.63)	(1.68)

Currency risk

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees. However, the Company has exposure from its accounts payables in foreign currency. The currency risk linked to the payables of gas trading business is mitigated by appropriately factoring the same in the sales prices for the natural gas sold to downstream customers.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that either fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument 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 with floating interest rates i.e. Base Rate/MCL linked in INR denominated loans and 6-month LIBOR linked in USD denominated loans.

The Group has substantial mix of USD denominated and INR denominated borrowings. It manages the interest rate risk in INR denominated loans through contractual agreement (i.e. term loan agreement) clauses with the lenders wherein provisions are built-in to allow the Group to prepay the loans without penalty. This clause can be exercised in scenarios that the interest rate under the agreement are not moving in favorable directions and the Group has other available options to switch with borrowings bearing lower interest rates. The interest rate risk of USD denominated loans is mitigated through Interest Rate Swaps which have been executed for the entire ECB liability of the Group. The interest rate risk of USD denominated loans is mitigated through Interest Rate Swaps which have been executed for the entire ECB liability of the Group.

(Rs. in Crores)

Variable-rate instruments	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non current - Borrowings	2,337.88	3,970.33
Current - Borrowings	173.17	295.08
Current portion of Long term borrowings	514.01	491.83
Total	3,025.06	4,757.24

(Rs. in Crores)

Fixed-rate instruments	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non current - Borrowings	2,056.78	1,808.71
Current - Borrowings	-	264.55
Current portion of Long term borrowings	466.21	644.97
Total	2,522.99	2,718.23

Sensitivity analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates. Since no interest rate risk is perceived on fixed rate loans, only variable rate loans have been considered for the purposes of sensitivity disclosed below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31st March, 2022				
Non current - Borrowings	23.38	(23.38)	17.49	(17.49)
Current - Borrowings	1.73	(1.73)	1.30	(1.30)
Current portion of Long term borrowings	5.14	(5.14)	3.85	(3.85)
Total	30.25	(30.25)	22.64	(22.64)
31st March, 2021				
Non current - Borrowings	39.70	(39.70)	29.71	(29.71)
Current - Borrowings	2.95	(2.95)	2.21	(2.21)
Current portion of Long term borrowings	4.92	(4.92)	3.69	(3.69)
Total	47.57	(47.57)	35.61	(35.61)

Commodity Price Risk

The Group's integrated natural gas procurement and trading business (including Liquified Natural gas (LNG)) is open to price risk which is substantially mitigated through contractual agreement with back-to-back customers through terms of pricing and also through conventional derivative instruments which ensures the hedging of the commodity price at marketable/acceptable level for sale to the customer. The Group has executed commodity swaps and options linked to Brent Crude prices which are highly correlated to natural gas prices. These derivatives in conjunction with the long term rate contracts forming part of the gas trading business assist in mitigating the commodity price risk. Further, as mentioned above, the sales prices are modified appropriately to counter market price movements.

Note 41

Capital management

The Group defines capital as total equity including issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to equity holders of the parent (which is the Group's net asset value). The primary objective of the company's financial framework is to support the pursuit of value growth for shareholders, while ensuring a secure financial base. The Group aims to maintain the net debt ratio, that is, the ratio of net debt to net debt plus equity.

The Group monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings and obligations under finance leases, less cash and bank balances. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio on 31st March, 2022 was as follows.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Total liabilities	5,548.05	7,475.47
Less : Cash and bank balances	901.42	973.31
Adjusted net debt	4,646.63	6,502.16
Total equity	4,164.82	2,104.74
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	1.12 times	3.09 times

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42 EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLANS

Gujarat State Petronet Limited

ESOP 2010 Scheme:

During the Financial Year 2010-11, the Company instituted ESOP-2010. The Board of Directors and the Shareholders approved the plan in the meeting held on 23rd August 2010 and 27th October 2010 respectively, which provides for the issue of 21,28,925 equity shares to the employees of the company. The Compensation Committee administers ESOP-2010. These ESOPs are granted at an exercise price of ₹75 per share to be vested over the period of five years and to be exercised within a period of ten years from the date of Grant. Set out below is a summary of options granted under the plan:

Set out below is a summary of options granted under the plan:

Particulars	31st March, 2022		31st March, 2021	
	Avg Exercise Price per share option (₹)	Number of options	Avg Exercise Price per share option (₹)	Number of options
Opening Balance	-	-	75.00	111,913
Granted during the year	-	-	75.00	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	75.00	(110,135)
Lapsed/cancelled during the year	-	-	75.00	(1,778)
Closing balance	-	-	-	-

Fair value of options granted

The fair value at grant date of options granted during the year ended 31 March 2021 was ₹ 72.45 per option. The fair value at grant date is determined using the Binomial Model which takes into account the exercise price, the terms of the option, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

Expenses arising from share based payment transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognized in the statement of profit and loss as part of employee benefit expenses were as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Employee option plan	-	(0.01)

NOTE 43 RECEIVABLES, CONTRACT ASSETS AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES UNDER IND AS 115 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

In case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited Consolidated:

Performance obligations -Connection, Service and Fitting Income

The following table provides information about contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Unbilled revenue - Other Financial Assets (Contract Assets)	81.63	60.47
Advance from customers - Other Non-Financial Liability (Contract Liabilities)	30.38	23.02
Security Deposits from customers - (Other Current Financial Liabilities)	1,326.47	-
Security Deposit from customers towards MGO - (Other Current Financial Liabilities)	151.85	-
Interest accrued on security deposits from customers - (Other Current Financial Liabilities)	11.86	-
Trade receivables	1,038.67	906.20
Revenue received in advance - Other Non-Financial Liability	155.07	143.36

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets (unbilled receivables) are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognized as and when the performance obligation is satisfied. Performance Obligation for Gas Transmission is to transmit Natural Gas as per the contractual arrangement with the customer.

In case of- Subsidiary Gujarat Info Petro Limited

Out of the opening amount of contract liability (excess billing over revenue), amount of Rs.1.84 Crore has been recognized as revenue during the year (P.Y Rs.1.21 Crore).

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Note 44

Nature of the lease transaction:

The Group has taken several plots of land on lease with lease term ranging from 14.5 years to 99 years and factory shed buildings with a lease term of 99 years, building with lease term ranging from 11 months to 10 years and various guest houses / yards / office containers on lease with the lease term of 11 months. The Group has also taken various commercial vehicles, LNG Trucks, regasification facilities , CNG Cascade, IT equipment etc. on lease. The lease term mentioned in the agreements ranges from 6 months to 10 years. Some of the lease contracts are having renewal option with mutual consent and also contain termination options. Such options are appropriately considered in determination of the lease term based on the management's judgement. In certain contacts, the Group is restricted from assigning and subletting the leased assets. For leases where the lease term is less than 12 months with no purchase option, the Group has elected to apply exemption for short term leases and accordingly, right of use assets and lease liabilities for these contracts are not recognized.
The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2022:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Opening Balance	75.74	62.32
Additions During the Year	82.59	26.32
Lease modifications during the year	(0.03)	0.01
Add: Interest Expenses	6.68	4.92
Less: Payments	(24.44)	(17.82)
Closing Balance	**140.54**	**75.74**
Non-current	**118.48**	**62.11**
Current	**22.07**	**13.63**

Amounts recognized in statement of cash flows

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Total cash outflow for leases	24.44	17.82

Maturity Analysis of lease liabilities:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Less than 12 Months	29.24	17.87
More than 12 Months	181.21	120.35

Amounts recognized in profit or loss

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Amortization charge for right-of-use assets	25.50	15.22
Interest on lease liabilities	6.68	4.92
Expenses relating to short-term leases	34.37	24.94

B. The Group as lessor

In accordance with Ind AS 116, the Group recognized lease equalization asset/liability as on transition date for the contracts where there is escalation in rent. The Group has given certain portion of land, office building and guest house on lease with the lease term ranging from 11 months to 30 years. The lease rentals are subject to escalations over the period of lease tenure. The same is accounted as operating lease under Ind AS 116 Leases. The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Operating leases under Ind AS 116		
Less than one year	0.92	1.04
One to two years	0.76	0.48
Two to three years	0.48	0.30
Three to four years	0.18	0.21
Four to five years	0.19	0.00
More than five years	0.11	0.01

Note 45 Reclassification of comparative figures

Certain reclassifications have been made to the comparative period's financial statements to:
- enhance comparability and ensure consistency with the current year's financial statements; and
- pursuant to amendments in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, certain reclassifications have been made to the comparative period's financial statements to ensure compliance with the amended Schedule III and revised Guidance Note on Division II - Ind AS.

This does not have any impact on the profit, equity and net cash flows for the comparative period.

Items of balance sheet before and after reclassification as at 31 March 2021:

(Rs. in Crores)

Sr No	Particulars	Before Reclassification	Reclassification	After Reclassification
	Assets			
1	Loans			
	Non current	95.94	(78.62)	17.32
	Current	55.88	(8.99)	46.89
2	Other financial assets			
	Non current	72.07	78.43	150.50
	Current	749.93	(81.88)	668.05
3	Trade Receivables	1,681.30	46.24	1,727.54
4	Other Non-Financial Assets			
	Non current	495.15	2.09	497.24
	Current	420.29	4.55	424.84
5	Non current tax asset (net)	187.85	(1.98)	185.87
6	Other bank balances	368.81	40.82	409.63
	Liabilities			
7	Short term borrowings	559.63	1,136.80	1,696.43
8	Lease liabilities - Non current	-	62.11	62.11
9	Lease liabilities - current	-	13.63	13.63
10	Other non-current financial liabilities	102.96	(65.67)	37.29
11	Other current financial liabilities	3,723.18	(1,176.44)	2,546.74
12	Other non-financial liabilities - current	264.22	0.09	264.31
13	Trade Payables			
	Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17.53	-	17.53
	Outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,314.04	30.14	1,344.18

Note 46 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property.

(ii) Basis the information available with the Group as on the reporting date and as on the date on which financial statements are approved and authorised for issue, the Group does not have any transactions with the companies struck off. Further, the Group has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any Bank / Financial Institution / any other lender.

(iii) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Group to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries).

(iv) The Group has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Group shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Group ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(v) The Group has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(vi) For the working capital borrowings from the Banks (either sanction & utilized or unutilized), the quarterly returns / statements of working capital filed by the Group with the Banks reflect no material difference with the books of the accounts. Further, in case of specific borrowings. the funds are utilized for the purpose for which the same are borrowed.

(vii) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come in to effect has not been notified. The Group will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period when the Code becomes effective.

(viii) The Group does not undertake any transactions with respect to crypto currency / assets.

(ix) The Group does not have granted any loan or advances in the nature of loan to promoters, KMPs, Directors and related parties where it is repayable on demand or without specifying any terms of repayment.

(x) The Group does not have any Scheme of Arrangements approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

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Additional Information - Instruction No 2 of Schedule III
Note 46 (A)

(Rs. In Crores)

Name of the entity	Net Assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities				Share in profit or loss				Other Comprehensive Income				Total Comprehensive Income			
	As % of consolidated net assets as on 31.03.2022	Amount as on 31.03.2022	As % of consolidated net assets as on 31.03.2021	Amount as on 31.03.2021	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2021-22	Amount FY 2021-22	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2020-21	Amount FY 2020-21	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2021-22	Amount FY 2021-22	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2020-21	Amount FY 2020-21	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2021-22	Amount FY 2021-22	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2020-21	Amount FY 2020-21
Parent	-0.11%	(12.94)	-17.81%	(1,445.10)	37.23%	1,370.03	36.29%	1,354.88	1859.79%	(96.71)	898.38%	(39.62)	34.65%	1,273.32	35.27%	1,315.26
Subsidiaries:																
Indian																
Gujarat State Petronet Limited	11.04%	1,287.03	12.36%	1,002.81	4.09%	150.44	8.84%	330.03	-727.20%	37.81	-87.32%	3.85	5.12%	188.25	8.95%	333.88
Gujarat Gas Limited	9.65%	1,125.54	11.27%	914.35	12.23%	450.11	6.98%	260.45	-1057.98%	55.02	-11.79%	0.52	13.74%	505.12	7.00%	260.97
Guj Info Petro Limited	0.31%	35.78	0.42%	33.85	0.05%	1.95	0.07%	2.55	0.35%	(0.02)	0.93%	(0.04)	0.05%	1.93	0.07%	2.51
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited	6.85%	797.98	9.43%	765.00	0.90%	32.96	4.25%	158.74	-0.37%	0.02	-7.74%	0.34	0.90%	32.98	4.27%	159.09
GSPC (JPDA) Limited	0.02%	2.49	0.00%	0.18	0.00%	(0.14)	-0.32%	(12.10)	0.00%	-	-80.85%	3.57	0.00%	(0.14)	-0.23%	(8.54)
GSPC Energy Limited	0.01%	1.16	0.01%	0.99	0.00%	0.17	0.02%	0.57	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.17	0.02%	0.57
GSPC Offshore Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.33)	0.01%	0.33	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.33	0.00%	(0.01)
Gujarat Gas Limited Employee Welfare Stock Option Trust	0.00%	0.20	0.00%	0.18	0.06%	2.28	0.00%	0.02	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.06%	2.28	0.00%	0.02
Social Welfare Trust	0.04%	4.60	0.06%	4.73	0.00%	(0.14)	0.00%	(0.02)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.14)	0.00%	(0.02)
Non Controlling Interest in All Subsidiaries	64.27%	7,491.56	74.07%	6,010.81	43.90%	1,615.69	42.65%	1,592.27	-31.15%	1.62	-148.07%	6.53	44.01%	1,617.31	42.87%	1,598.75
Associates (Investment as per the equity method)																
Indian																
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited	3.03%	353.21	4.18%	338.90	0.47%	17.27	0.86%	32.25	56.82%	(2.95)	-462.17%	20.38	0.39%	14.31	1.41%	52.64
Sabarmati Gas Limited	3.15%	368.12	3.29%	267.38	1.50%	55.35	0.62%	23.26	0.23%	(0.01)	0.20%	(0.01)	1.51%	55.34	0.62%	23.25
GSPL India Transco Limited	0.59%	68.70	1.16%	94.25	-0.83%	(30.45)	-0.34%	(12.74)	-0.19%	0.01	-0.59%	0.03	-0.83%	(30.44)	-0.34%	(12.71)
GSPL India Gasnet Limited	1.14%	132.95	1.57%	127.56	0.39%	14.36	0.08%	3.17	-0.29%	0.01	-0.98%	0.04	0.39%	14.37	0.09%	3.22
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
	100.00%	11,656.38	100.00%	8,115.55	100.00%	3,680.19	100.00%	3,733.29	100.00%	(5.20)	100.00%	(4.41)	100.00%	3,674.99	100.00%	3,728.88

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Note 46 (B)

Statement of salient features of the financial statements of subsidiaries, associates & joint ventures. (Form AOC-1)

Subsidiaries

The Group's subsidiaries as at 31st March 2022 are as below:

Name of Entity	Place of business	% of effective ownership interest held by the Group		% of effective ownership interest held by Non-Controlling Interest	
		31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL)	India	37.63%	37.63%	62.37%	62.37%
Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL)	India	20.38%	20.38%	79.62%	79.62%
Guj Info Petro Limited (GIPL)	India	60.24%	60.24%	39.76%	39.76%
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)	India	97.47%	97.47%	2.53%	2.53%
GSPC (JPDA) Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
GSPC Energy Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
GSPC Offshore Limited*	India	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Social Welfare Trust	India	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Gujarat Gas Limited Employee welfare stock option trust	India	20.38%	20.38%	79.62%	79.62%

*Application for strike off of GSPC Offshore Limited is made to the registrar of companies.

Non-Controlling Interest

Set out below is summarized financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group. The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter company eliminations.

(Rs. In Crores)

Name of the Subsidiary	Balance Sheet							
	Non-current Assets	Current Assets	Total Assets	Non-current Liabilities	Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Net Assets	Accumulated NCI
Gujarat State Petronet Limited								
As at 31.03.2022	8,916.83	423.13	9,339.96	558.00	339.05	897.05	8,442.91	2,988.26
As at 31.03.2021	8,822.98	549.84	9,372.82	883.62	944.20	1,827.82	7,545.00	2,399.28
Gujarat Gas Limited								
As at 31.03.2022	8,167.68	1,390.04	9,557.72	1,446.64	2,510.77	3,957.41	5,600.31	4,458.97
As at 31.03.2021	7,039.77	1,411.94	8,451.71	1,755.97	2,212.21	3,968.18	4,483.53	3,569.34
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited								
As at 31.03.2022	1,603.13	188.74	1,791.87	386.77	586.41	973.18	818.69	20.71
As at 31.03.2021	1,748.69	186.80	1,935.49	571.06	579.57	1,150.63	784.86	19.86
Guj Info Petro Limited								
As at 31.03.2022	4.71	65.66	70.37	2.14	8.82	10.96	59.41	23.62
As at 31.03.2021	5.31	60.78	66.09	2.04	7.87	9.91	56.18	22.34

(Rs. In Crores)

Name of the Subsidiary	Statement of Profit & Loss					Cash Flow Statement			
	Revenue for the year	Profit for the year	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income	Profit allocated to NCI	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents
Gujarat State Petronet Limited									
For the financial year 2021-22	2,124.52	1,009.75	1.00	1,010.75	822.50	1,063.24	8.63	(1,082.37)	(10.50)
For the financial year 2020-21	2,148.69	929.98	10.23	940.21	606.33	1,241.22	(437.86)	(809.12)	(5.76)
Gujarat Gas Limited									
For the financial year 2021-22	16,878.08	1,285.63	2.69	1,288.32	783.20	1,661.72	(1,293.53)	(628.42)	(260.23)
For the financial year 2020-21	10,116.45	1,275.64	2.55	1,278.19	1,017.22	1,655.18	(610.27)	(1,317.69)	(272.78)
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited									
For the financial year 2021-22	469.01	33.81	0.02	33.83	0.86	214.30	(3.51)	(211.33)	(0.55)
For the financial year 2020-21	1,085.60	162.90	0.35	163.25	4.16	269.71	(6.74)	(266.76)	(3.79)
Guj Info Petro Limited									
For the financial year 2021-22	22.14	3.24	(0.03)	3.21	1.27	(2.41)	2.19	(0.15)	(0.37)
For the financial year 2020-21	19.77	4.24	(0.07)	4.17	1.66	(2.17)	2.67	(0.32)	0.18

Associates and joint ventures

Set out below are the associates and joint ventures of the Group as at 31 March 2022. (Rs. in Crores)

Name of Entity	Place of business	Relationship	Accounting method	% of ownership interest		Carrying Amount	
				31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Sabarmati Gas Limited	India	Joint Venture	Equity Method	32.87%	32.87%	559.97	406.72
GSPL India Gasnet Limited	India	Joint Venture	Equity Method	19.57%	19.57%	1,000.72	806.53
GSPL India Transco Limited	India	Joint Venture	Equity Method	19.57%	19.57%	182.53	250.39
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited	India	Associate	Equity Method	54.17%	54.17%	353.21	338.90
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited*	India	Associate	Equity Method	22.50%	22.50%	-	-
Total equity accounted investments						**2,096.43**	**1,802.54**

* Fully provided for impairment.

Set out below is summarized financial information for each associate/joint venture that are material to the Group. (Rs. in Crores)

Name of the Associate/Joint Venture	Balance Sheet							
	Non-current Assets	Current Assets	Total Assets	Non-current Liabilities	Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Net Assets	Company's Share in Net Worth
Sabarmati Gas Limited								
As at 31.03.2022	899.58	609.78	1,509.36	108.47	280.90	389.38	1,119.98	559.97
As at 31.03.2021	838.03	310.57	1,148.60	104.01	231.12	335.13	813.47	406.72
GSPL India Gasnet Limited								
As at 31.03.2022	5,211.28	612.01	5,823.29	3,575.47	323.37	3,898.84	1,924.45	1,000.72
As at 31.03.2021	4,632.98	579.70	5,212.69	3,376.08	285.60	3,661.67	1,551.02	806.53
GSPL India Transco Limited								
As at 31.03.2022	982.79	181.73	1,164.51	680.61	132.89	813.50	351.01	182.53
As at 31.03.2021	1,134.12	192.51	1,326.63	694.76	150.34	845.10	481.53	250.39
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited								
As at 31.03.2022	822.73	232.11	1,054.85	81.68	295.39	377.07	677.78	353.21
As at 31.03.2021	900.43	202.18	1,102.62	157.87	293.03	450.90	651.72	338.90

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the Associate/Joint Venture	Statement of Profit & Loss					Cash Flow Statement			
	Revenue for the year	Profit for the year	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income	Company's Share in Total Comprehensive Income	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents
Sabarmati Gas Limited									
For the financial year 2021-22	1,921.34	346.55	(0.04)	346.51	55.34	345.72	(224.95)	(44.55)	76.22
For the financial year 2020-21	1,127.03	225.01	(0.09)	224.92	23.25	257.60	(230.00)	(37.40)	(9.80)
GSPL India Gasnet Limited									
For the financial year 2021-22	248.31	73.36	0.08	73.44	14.37	243.11	(522.73)	278.58	(1.04)
For the financial year 2020-21	180.40	16.21	0.22	16.43	3.22	208.77	(1,727.17)	1,922.52	404.12
GSPL India Transco Limited									
For the financial year 2021-22	92.76	(155.56)	0.05	(155.51)	(30.44)	66.39	(72.23)	(70.78)	(76.62)
For the financial year 2020-21	45.25	(65.09)	0.13	(64.96)	(12.71)	(64.25)	20.54	166.85	123.14
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited									
For the financial year 2021-22	285.88	31.44	(5.38)	26.06	14.31	130.09	3.91	(99.64)	34.35
For the financial year 2020-21	742.95	59.32	37.49	96.81	52.64	151.67	8.36	(126.61)	33.43

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Commitments - joint ventures	113.20	185.11
Commitments - associates	2.11	2.11
Contingent liabilities - joint ventures	61.17	53.46
Contingent liabilities - associates	14.52	20.34
Total commitments and contingent liabilities	**191.00**	**261.02**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note 47

Total 9814 Number of Certified Emission Rights are held as inventory valued as per Indian Accounting Standard 2(Ind AS 2) "Inventories". United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted in 1992, with the objective of limiting the concentration of Green House Gases (GHGs1) in the atmosphere. In case of Clean Development Mechanism (CDMs), entities in developing/least developed countries can set up a GHG reduction project, get it approved by UNFCCC and earn carbon credits. Such carbon credits generated can be bought and sold with emission reduction targets. The unit associated with Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is Certified Emission Reduction (CER) where one CER is equal to one metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent.

The Company in initial year of Solar Power Plant has generated around 9814 CERs which was validated and Certified and accordingly recognised as asset (inventory) in financial statements of 2021-22 as per guidance note on CERs issued by ICAI read with Ind AS framework. CERs are to be recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that future economic benefits will flow from the CERs to the entity.

The Company might have generated CERs apart from 9814 CERs, However the Cost of validation and approvals with UNFCCC is quite high compared to the expected benefits. Keeping the Cost benefit analysis, the Company has not validated any further CERs, and there are no any CERs under certification/validation process as on 31.03.2022.

As per our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Shilpa Singhvi
Partner
Membership No. 144679

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Pankaj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN : 00267528

Sanjeev Kumar, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 08600655

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30 May 2022
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR



GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

CIN - U23209GJ1979SGC003281

ANNUAL REPORT

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GSPC

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

44th ANNUAL REPORT

2022-23

Boards of Directors

1.	Shri Raj Kumar, IAS (w.e.f. 20.07.2022 & Chairman w.e.f. 21.02.2023)	**Chairman**
2.	Shri J. P. Gupta, IAS	**Director**
3.	Smt. Mamta Verma, IAS (w.e.f. 29.04.2023)	**Women Director**
4.	Shri M. M. Srivastava, IAS (Retd.)	**Director**
5.	Shri K. Kailashnathan, IAS (Retd.)	**Director**
6.	Dr. N. Ravichandran	**Independent Director**
7.	Dr. Ravindra Dholakia	**Independent Director**
8.	Dr. Yogesh Singh	**Independent Director**
9.	Shri Milind Torawane, IAS (w.e.f. 01.04.2023)	**Managing Director**

Cessation of Directors

1. Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS (upto 08.06.2022)
2. Dr. Manjula Subramaniam, IAS(Retd.)(upto 12.12.2022)
3. Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS (upto 01.02.2023)
4. Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS (upto 01.04.2023)

Chief Financial Officer

Shri Rajesh Sivadasan

Company Secretary

Ms. Reena Desai

Statutory Auditors	Secretarial Auditor	Internal Auditors	Cost Auditors
M/s Singhvi & Mehta, Chartered Accountants, Ahmedabad	M/s. K. K. Patel & Associates, Company Secretaries, Gandhinagar	M/s K C Mehta & Co. LLP, Ahmedabad	M/s. N D Birla & Co., Cost Accountants, Ahmedabad

Bankers

State Bank of India
Bank of Baroda
Union Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
IDBI Bank
Axis Bank
ICICI Bank
HDFC Bank
Canara Bank
Kotak Mahindra Bank

RT&A

KFIN TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Corporate & Registered Office

GSPC Bhavan, Behind Udyog Bhavan Sector-11,
Gandhinagar-382010.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To,
The Members

Your Directors are pleased to present the 44th Annual Report on the business and operations along with Audited Financial Statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

STATEMENT OF COMPANY's AFFAIRS

Financial Performance

The audited Standalone Financial performance for the year ended March 31, 2023 is summarized below:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
INCOME		
Revenue from Operations	27,698.31	24,364.97
Other Income	174.65	194.82
Total Revenue	**27,872.96**	**24,559.79**
EXPENSES		
Production Expenditure - E&P	97.38	64.00
Cost of Traded Goods	24,394.38	22,681.05
Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Stock in process and Stock in Trade	(104.35)	(65.45)
Employee Benefits Expense	27.14	13.13
Other Expense	51.81	38.04
Total Expense	**24,466.36**	**22,730.77**
Profit Before Interest Depreciation and Tax (PBIDT)	**3,406.60**	**1,829.02**
Finance Cost	248.84	355.41
Profit/(Loss) Before Depreciation and Tax (PBDT)	**3,157.76**	**1,473.61**
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	40.45	41.07
Profit/(Loss) Before Exceptional Items	**3,117.31**	**1,432.54**
Exceptional Items	(130.41)	(248.99)
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax and Adjustments	**2,986.90**	**1,183.55**
Tax Expense	(0.11)	(0.18)
Profit/(Loss) After Tax	**2,987.01**	**1,183.73**
Other Comprehensive Income	(7.32)	(4.87)
Total Comprehensive Income For the period	**2,979.69**	**1,178.86**

The highlights of financial performance of the Company is as follows:

1. The Company has recorded Turnover of Rs. 27,698.31 crores in FY 2022-23 as compared to Rs. 24,364.97 crore in FY 2021-22 recording increase of 13.68 %.

2. The Company has recorded Profit before Depreciation, Interest and Tax (Operational Profit) of Rs. 3,406.60 crores in FY 2022-23 as compared to Rs. 1,829.02 crores in FY 2021-22 recording increase of 86.25 %.

3. The Company has recorded Profit Before Tax and Adjustments of Rs. 3,117.31 Crores in FY 2022-23 as compared to Rs. 1,432.54 crores in FY 2021-22 recording increase of 117.61 %.

4. The Company has recorded Profit After Tax of Rs. 2,987.01 crores in FY 2022-23 as compared to Rs. 1,183.73 crores in FY 2021-22 recording increase of 152.34 %.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized share capital of the Company is Rs. 1200 crores divided into 1200 crores equity share of Re 1 each.

The total paid up share capital of the Company as on March 31, 2023 was Rs. 10,75,65,40,264 divided into 10,75,65,40,264 equity shares of Re 1 each.

During the financial year, Gujarat State Investment Limited (GSIL) transferred 249,68,78,901 equity shares to Government of Gujarat on 19th October, 2022. Consequent to such a transfer, the shareholding of GSIL in the Company has gone below to 35.03% of paid up share capital of the Company from 58.24%. Government of Gujarat now directly holds 55.65% of paid-up share capital of the Company after such transfer.

Due to the above change, the Company has ceased to be the subsidiary Company of GSIL in accordance with the meaning of the term subsidiary company given under Section – 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company continues to be a Government Company within the meaning of Section 2 (45) of the Companies Act, 2013.

DIVIDEND

The Government of Gujarat (GoG) has issued guidelines on Dividend distribution and Capital Restructuring of State Public Sector Undertaking which is also applicable to the Company.

The Company after taking into consideration the said guidelines and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, has not declared any Dividend during the financial year 2022-23.

RESERVES

The Company has not transferred any amount to General Reserves Account during the financial year.

BUSINESS

The Company along with its subsidiaries and associates has evolved strategically as an "**Integrated Energy Company**" over a period of time with significant presence across the entire energy value chain spanning wide range of oil & gas activities comprising oil and gas exploration, development and production, gas trading, gas transmission, gas distribution and power generation. The Company has played a proactive role in the development of entire gas value chain in the State of Gujarat through its initiative of participation in the midstream and downstream segments as well as gas based power generation.

Segment wise performance highlights are summarized below:

I. GAS TRADING

Your Company has been successfully managing its Gas Trading business by scouting multiple sources of procuring gas (nationally and internationally) to efficiently market the same to customers in various sectors spread across the country. Despite lower gas trading volumes of 11.51

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

MMSCMD during FY 2022-23 compared to previous year (15.12 MMSCMD), higher gas prices coupled with efficient trading strategies resulted in a marked improvement in Turnover and margins.

The major achievements in Gas trading business for the FY 2022-23 are summarized below:

- In spite of tumultuous conditions of Indian & global energy markets, which were further exacerbated by the ongoing geopolitical tensions, the Company recorded its highest ever turnover of Rs. 27,698.31 crores for the gas trading segment.

- The Company has procured a total of 26 LNG cargoes under its long term contracts as well as spot deals during the year.

- The Company successfully supplied over 918 MMSCM of gas to Fertilizer plants under EPMC Bidding during April, 2022 to March 2023.

- Increased gas marketing efforts and structuring of gas contracts ensured average yearly volumes of more than 2.9 MMSCMD outside Gujarat during the year.

- During the year, the Company marketed gas to 109 customers and added a total of 6 new customers to the portfolio.

- The Company is currently marketing gas in 12 States/UT namely Gujarat, Maharashtra, Delhi, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Haryana.

- The Company business segment of supplying LNG through LNG truckloads saw substantial growth from 0.11 MMSCM in 2020-21 to 20.09 MMSCM in 2022-23.

Operational Performance of Subsidiaries in Gas Trading Business

- **GSPC Energy Limited**

  GSPC Energy Limited is incorporated as Wholly Owned Subsidiary of GSPC. GSPC Energy Limited is engaged in the business of Gas Trading. The financial performance of GSPC Energy Limited is as follows;

  - GSPC Energy Limited has recorded total Income of Rs. 89.70 crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs. 199.36 crores in the FY 2021-22.

  - GSPC Energy Limited has recorded Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 0.36 crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 0.22 crores in the FY 2021-22.

  - GSPC Energy Limited has recorded Profit After Tax (PAT)

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

of Rs. 0.27 crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 0.17 crores in the FY 2021-22.

- **GSPC Offshore Limited**

  Since GSPC Offshore Limited had no financial or operational performance, it had made an application in October, 2021, with ROC Office for striking off its name as per the provisions of Section – 248 of the Companies Act, 2013. Registrar of Companies, Ahmedabad had issued notice in Form STK -7 dated 10th October, 2022 for striking off and dissolution of GSPC Offshore Limited. Accordingly, GSPC Offshore Limited which was earlier subsidiary Company of GSPC, has been struck off from the records of the Registrar of Companies and the said Company stands dissolved during the year.

II. EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

As on March 31, 2023, the company holds Participating Interest (PI) in 04 Production Sharing Contract (PSCs) as Operator and 10 PSCs as non-operator.

As the members are aware, the Company had decided to initiate the process for rationalizing its E&P Portfolio whereby the Company had identified 13 E&P Assets for Farm-Out of Company's PI. Pursuant to tendering exercise, the Company had successfully completed Farm-out of its PI in 7 E&P Assets before March 31, 2022.

During FY 21-22, re-tendering Exercise was carried out for Farm-Out of Company's PI in 5 Blocks operated by ONGC. As a part of that re-tendering exercise, the Company had received bids for Farm – Out of its PI only in CB-ONN-2004/2 Block i.e. Vadatal Fields. During FY 2022-23, the Company continued to engage with the bidders and JV Partner i.e. ONGC with an aim to maximize the Fam-Out Value of its PI. That process is yet to be concluded.

Further, for the other 4 ONGC Blocks in relation to which no bids were received even during the re-tendering exercise, the Company proceeded to exercise the option of Withdrawal of its PI from these 4 Blocks viz. CB-ONN-2004/1 (Karannagar Fields), CB-ONN-2004/3 (Uber Fields), GK-OSN-2009/1 Block and MB-OSN-2005/1 Block. The exercise of Withdrawal of Company's PI in these 4 Blocks is likely to be completed during FY 23-24.

The Company continued its development and production operations in the 4 Blocks where the Company is an Operator. During FY 22-23, the Company added approximately 300 barrels of oil per day as compared to the production during FY 21-22. Further, the Company has also initiated actions with an aim to enhance production by another 200 BOPD during FY 23-24 and the company is hopeful of achieving the same during the FY 2023-24.

A summary of major operations carried out by the Company as a part of its E&P Business is given below:

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

A. Operated Blocks

1. CB-ONN-2000/1 [Ahmedabad Block]

Ahmedabad Block is divided into an old PSC Area of approximately 20 Sq. KM and a Ring-Fenced PSC Area of approximately 37 Sq. KM. The Company holds 50% Participating Interest (PI) in both Old PSC Area and RF-PSC Area. Ahmedabad Block is further divided into 3 Fields viz. Sanand East Field, Ingoli Field, and Balpura Field.

During the FY 2022-23, the Company achieved total Oil production from Ahmedabad block of around 200 Barrels of Oil Per Day (BOPD). Drilling of 1 well as per approved Addendum to FDP for Kalol oil discovery in Sanand East Field was completed in 2022-23 financial year along with drilling of a substitute well for PK#2 well. After successful testing of those two new wells, production increased by approximately 250 BOPD. After completion of the 3rd party study, significant progress has been achieved during FY 22-23 towards finalization of the Integrated Field Development Plan for Ingoli field's Basement and Kalol/Intra Cambay Formations which is expected to be completed during FY 23-24.

In Balpura field, production testing of 2 existing oil wells (GSAH#5 and #5A1) has been successfully completed. These wells are on regular production since 25th March 2022 on completion of QPS in Balpura field. Since Oct.'22 one well GSAH#5A1 has stopped producing. The field is currently producing about 15 BOPD.

Since the beginning of the production from Ahmedabad Block (Old PSC Area and RF PSC Area put together), the Company has achieved a cumulative Oil Production of approximately 3.2 million Barrels of Oil upto March 31, 2023.

2. CB-ON/2 [Tarapur Block]

Tarapur Bock is also divided into Old PSC Area and Ring-Fenced PSC Area. GSPC holds 56% PI in Old PSC and 80% PI in RFPSC.

In Old PSC Area, the Company continued its production operations in the three ML Areas viz. Tarapur – 1 Oil Field, Tarapur – 6 Oil Field and Tarapur-G Gas Field. During the FY 2022-23, the Company achieved production of Oil & Gas of about 60 BOPD & about 15300 SCMD from these three fields. Further, during FY 2022-23, the Company made significant progress towards finalization of the Revised Field Development Plan for Tarapur-6 and Tarapur-1 Fields based on Third Party study.

Since the beginning of the production, the Company has achieved a cumulative Oil Production of approximately 0.59 million Barrels of Oil upto March 31, 2023 and a cumulative gas production of 1.132 BCF upto March 31, 2023 from the Tarapur Old PSC Area.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

The Ring-Fenced Production Sharing Contract (RFPSC) for an area of 570 Sq. Km. was signed on 29.08.2016 for CB-ON/2-RFPSC block. During FY 2022-23, the Company continued to follow up for obtaining the Mining Lease which the company had already applied for the field Development Plan already approved by the Management Committee in respect of discoveries made in the block (PNE-1, PNE-2, TS-10, Kheda-1, Changara-1, Vaso-2 & Prospect-1). As per the approved FDP, these discoveries in RF-PSC Area hold 2P reserves of 1.082 million barrels of oil.

3. **CB-ONN-2002/3 [Sanand-Miroli Block]**

GSPC holds 55% PI in the PSC. During FY 2022-23, the Company achieved production of 63 BOPD from Sanand Field. Since the beginning of production from Sanand Field, the Company has achieved cumulative production of 0.136 million barrels of Oil till March 31, 2023. P&A and restoration was done for existing 3 wells of Miroli Field in FY 2022-23. Company will initiate the process for surrender of Miroli ML.

4. **CB-ONN-2003/2 [Ankleshwar Block]**

GSPC holds 50% PI in the block. During FY 2022-23, the Company achieved production of 40 BOPD from ANK 21 and 40s Fields. Since the beginning of production from ANK 21 and 40s Fields, the Company has achieved cumulative production of 0.165 million barrels of Oil till March 31, 2023. The MC approved reserves for Ank-21 field has been produced and the Company has initiated the process to prepare the Revised FDP to address the same.

B. Non Operated Blocks

ONGC Operated:

In non-operated blocks portfolio, some discoveries have been made pursuant to drilling campaign carried out as follows:

1. **CB-ONN-2004/1**: GSPC holds 40% PI in CB-ONN-2004/1 (Karannagar) block. About 10 BBL of Oil is being produced per day from well Karannagar#1 and about 20 BBL of Oil from well Karannagar#4. Company issued notice to ONGC for withdrawal of its entire Participating Interest [PI] on 7th March 2023.

2. **CB-ONN-2004/2**: GSPC holds 45% PI in the block. Currently, Vadatal#3 & Vadatal#5 Fields are producing Oil of about 600 Barrel (BBL) per day after drilling 18 development wells and two water injector wells (nine development wells in Vadatal#3 ML area and six development and two water-injector wells in Vadatal#5 ML area). The Company is in process of farm-out its entire 45% PI.

3. **CB-ONN-2004/3**: GSPC holds 35% PI in the block. At the end of exploration, there is only one discovery Uber#2 is being developed and FDP is approved by DGH/ MoP&NG. Since Aug.'20, the well has ceased to produce due to water loading vis-à-vis dying reservoir pressure/energy. Company

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issued notice to ONGC for withdrawal of its entire Participating Interest [PI] on 7th March 2023.

4. **MB-OSN-2005/1**: GSPC holds 20% PI in the block. Pursuant to the two discoveries in wells NBA-1 & NAA-1, a joint Field Development Plan was submitted for approval of MC. The FDP of NAA-1 discovery was approved by MC and currently preparations are underway to drill wells. Being capital intensive program, the Company has issued notice to ONGC for withdrawal of its entire Participating Interest [PI] on 7th March 2023.

5. **GK-OSN-2009/1**: GSPC holds 20% PI in the block. Currently the approval process of Field Development Plan of the two discoveries is in progress. GSPC has however abstained from participation in the field development program. The Company has issued notice to ONGC for withdrawal of its entire Participating Interest [PI] on 7th March 2023.

6. **KG-OSN-2001/3:** GSPC holds 10% PI in the block. During the Financial Year 2022-23, production from well DDW-D4 is continued along with intermittent production from Well DDW-D2. Operator is planning for drilling of Well DDW-D8 in FY 2023-24. Operator plans to submit an integrated FDP after obtaining production performance data from the new well. During FY 22-23, the JV has produced 1.948 Billion Cubic Feet of gas and 1368.241 Cubic Meter of Condensate.

Since the beginning of the production from KG Block, the JV has achieved a cumulative Production 28.71 Billion Cubic Feet of Gas and 24,963.116 Cubic Meter of Condensate upto March 31, 2023.

GNRL Oil & Gas Ltd Operated:

1. **Kanawara Field:** GSPC holds 70% PI in the field. Operator has continued regular production from the field. Drilling of 3 new wells were completed as per the approved RFDP of Kanawara field. Testing through Hydraulic fracturing of Kalol reservoirs of these wells is in progress. During FY 22-23, the Company has produced oil @ 25 - BOP per day and gas @ 10,000 SCM per day.

HOEC Operated:

1. **Asjol Field:** GSPC holds 50% PI in the field. Operator has continued regular production as per plan. PSC extension of Asjol has been approved by MOP&NG/DGH and preparations have started for drilling of twonew wells in Asjol. Application for Environmental Clearances were completed for drilling of new wells. During FY 22-23, the Company has produced oil @ 7 BOP per day.

2. **North Balol Field**: GSPC holds 45% PI in the field. Operator has continued regular production as per plan. The developmental drilling plan of two wells in North Balol field has been approved by the MC and currently preparations are underway to drill the wells.

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Application for Environmental Clearances were completed for drilling of new wells. During FY 22-23, the Company has produced gas @ 10,000 - SCM per day.

3. **CB-ON/7:** GSPC holds 35% PI in the block. Operator has continued regular production as per plan. Draft RFPSC pertaining to PSC extension of CB-ON/7 block has been submitted to MOP&NG for their approval. During FY 22-23, the Company has produced oil @ 65 BOP per day.

C. **GSPC (JPDA) Limited**

GSPC (JPDA) Limited was incorporated as an SPV for JPDA 06-103 Block. As reported earlier, the PSC for the block has expired and the dispute regarding payment of unfinished minimum work program was also settled.

GSPC (JPDA) Limited has not carried out any operation during the FY 2022-23 and has not recorded any operational income in the financial year 2022-23. It has recorded loss after tax of Rs. 6.19 Lakhs during the financial year 2022-23. It is reported by GSPC (JPDA) that there is material uncertainty regarding going concern since the liability related to Joint Venture of the Bock has been cleared and written off in books of accounts against shareholders funds. Further the company does not have any immediate plan for carrying out any other operations.

III. GAS TRANSMISSION

Operational Performance of Subsidiaries in Gas Transmission Business.

Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL)

In the midstream section of the integrated value chain, GSPL, the listed subsidiary of the Company has emerged as the leading player in the State of Gujarat as the pipeline and gas transmission company. GSPL provides connectivity to major demand centers and supply sources in the State of Gujarat, including existing and upcoming LNG terminals. GSPL owns and operates 2705 Kilometers of Natural Gas Pipeline as on March 31, 2023.

GSPL maintained uninterrupted gas supply across the State of Gujarat. GSPL also sustained Zero Accident culture & achieved Zero Loss Time Injury in Operational Natural gas grid.

GSPL is certified to Integrated Management Systems (ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 & ISO 45001:2018) with validity till 9th November, 2023.

GSPL, has contributed positively to the overall performance of the Company during the period under review, by expanding its pipeline infrastructure in the state of Gujarat towards developing the Gas Transmission business in the entire gas value chain and ensuring gas availability to various customers located on its Statewide gas grid.

GSPL, being committed to promote clean and green energy has also set up a 52.5 MW

wind farm in the areas of Maliya Miyana, Rajkot and Gorsar & Adodar, Porbandar in Gujarat.

Financial Performance of Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL)

- GSPL has recorded Total Income Rs. 1930.21 crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Total Income of Rs. 2124.52 crores in the FY 2021-22.

- GSPL has recorded Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 1228.55 crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 1274.83 crores in the FY 2021-22.

- GSPL has recorded Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 944.95 crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 1009.75 crores in the FY 2021-22.

- GSPL has recorded Total Comprehensive Income (comprising of PAT and Other Comprehensive Income) of Rs. 943.11 crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs. 1010.75 crores in the FY 2021-22.

The Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board has awarded three major cross-country gas pipeline projects to GSPL consortium.

1. Mehsana to Bathinda Pipeline (MBPL)
2. Bathinda to Jammu-Srinagar Pipeline (BJSPL)
3. Mallavaram to Bhilwara and Vijaypur Pipeline (MBBVPL)

GSPL has incorporated following two subsidiary companies:

1. GSPL India Gasnet Ltd (GIGL)

GSPL India Gasnet Ltd. (GIGL) is a joint venture of Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. (GSPL with equity participation of 52%), Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL – 26%), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL -11%) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL -11%).

GIGL has been authorised to lay two cross country gas pipelines viz Mehsana to Bathinda Pipeline (MBPL) and Bathinda to Jammu-Srinagar (BJSPL). During the year under review, the Company has approved revised pipeline route of MBPL and BJSPL aggregating to approx. 1694 kms. Further, during the year under review, PNGRB has approved foreclosure of BJSPL at Gurdaspur, which will now be Bhatinda Gurdaspur Pipeline (BGPL).

The sections under Phase – I of the Projects covering approx. 442 kms viz. Barmer-Pali Pipeline, Palanpur-Pali Pipeline and Jalandhar Amritsar Pipeline are in operations since 2018-19. Under Phase – II, GIGL has successfully commissioned all sections viz. 837 kms out of total 940 kms.

GIGL has successfully commissioned all sections of MBPL Phase II Project except Section V and Gas-in activities have been completed for following sections:

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Section	Kms
30" Pipeline from IP-01 (Shiv talav, Pali) to SV-4024 (Kalawali, Sirsa, Haryana)	628
18"Pipeline from IP-05 (Ajitpura, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan) to Panipat, Haryana	209
Total	837

During the year under review, GIGL has completed various activities listed below:

- HRRL : 18" x approx. 90 km from SV 01 on Barmer Pali Pipeline to HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited (HRRL Refinery), Pachpadra, Barmer in Rajasthan:
    - DERS, 3(1), 6(1) notifications, purchase of station land etc. is completed
    - RFP is prepared and based on completion of bidding, work is likely to be awarded to successful bidder shortly.
- Bhatinda –Jalandhar Pipeline Project of 24" x approx. 130 Kms.
    - DERS, 3(1), 6(1) notifications, purchase of station land etc. is completed
    - BEP is completed and RFP document is under advanced stages of completion.

GIGL has commenced gas transmission to Rohtak, Jind & Sonipat, Jaipur, Sikar & Jhunjhunun, Sirsa and Punjab region by convering Amritsar, Jalandhar and Gurdaspur.

GIGL is making all efforts to complete the balance works in Punjab and commission the same at the earliest.

During 2022-23, the Company has transported about 1242.26 MMSCM gas and has earned revenue of Rs. 211.29 Crores through transportation of gas till 31st March 2023.

Financial Performance of GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL)

GIGL has earned total income of Rs 225.08 Crores in the FY2022-23. The Company has Net Loss of Rs. 159.48 Crores during FY 2022-23.

2. GSPL India Transco Ltd (GITL)

GSPL India Transco Ltd. (GITL) is a joint venture of Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. (GSPL with equity participation of 52%)), Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL – 26%), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL – 11%) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL – 11%).

GITL has been authorised to lay 1,881 kms pipeline from Mallavaram to Bhilwara. The initial section of 365 Kms pipeline and associated facilities of Project from Reliance Gas Transmission India Limited interconnection point at Kunchanapalli to Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited's Plant at Ramagundam is in operations since

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2019-20. During FY 2022-23, the Company has transported approx. 586 MMSCM of gas and has earned revenue of Rs. 78.82 Crores through transportation.

Financial Performance of GSPL India Transco Limited (GITL)

- GITL has recorded total Income of Rs. 112.81 crores in the FY 2022-23. The Company has Loss after Tax of Rs. 11.85 Crores during FY 2022-23.

GIGL and GITL has contributed positively to the overall performance of the Company by way of achieving progress in the project of developing cross-country gas pipeline projects.

IV. LNG TERMINAL

GSPC LNG Limited (GLL) has developed LNG Receiving, Storage and Regasification Terminal at Mundra, Kutch, Gujarat with an initial capacity of 5 MMTPA and started commercial operations from 1st March, 2020.

The facilities created comprise of two LNG storage tanks of 1,60,000 cubic meters each, regasification facilities having five open rack vaporizers and LNG jetty capable of receiving the LNG vessels of sizes ranging from 75,000 m3 to 260,000 m3. The terminal also has facility for LNG truck loading.

During the Financial year 2022-23 the capacity utilization of the LNG terminal was 16%. This was due to high volatility in spot LNG prices due to the conflict in Europe between Russia and Ukraine and increased availability of domestic gas.

The overall capacity utilization of the LNG terminal since inception is ~ 24%.

The LNG terminal received 58 LNG cargoes till 31.03.2023. The entire regasification capacity of the LNG terminal is being utilized by GSPC.

The Company commenced LNG tanker truck loading operations in October 2021. A total of 199 LNG truck filling operations have been successfully undertaken at this facility till 31.03.2023. The LNG truck loading operations shall help in the development of small scale LNG business and expand the usage of Natural Gas/ LNG to off grid customers and provide last mile connectivity to support retail business.

V. DOWNSTREAM BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Operational Performance of Subsidiaries and Associates in Gas Distribution business.

Gujarat has been a pioneer in the City Gas Distribution (CGD) sector in India and has achieved significant success in implementing CGD project in urban and rural areas of the State. Further with the successful completion of CGD bid Round 11 and 11A, 98% of India's population and 88% of India's area would have access to CGD network.

In the downstream sector of integrated natural gas value chain, the group Companies have achieved significant milestones as follows;



➢ Gujarat Gas Limited

Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL) being India's largest city gas distribution player with presence spread across 44 Districts in the State of Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is distributing PNG to various industrial, commercial and domestic residential customers & CNG to transport segment customers through CNG filling stations.

Gujarat Gas Limited has been continuously growing and expanding its horizon by venturing into new geographical areas and is committed to reach every possible natural gas users across its licensed expanse of around 1,75,600 square kilometers through its ever growing pipeline network spread across 44 Districts.

Gujarat Gas Limited has aggressively rolled out the expansion plans to develop networks to tap the unexplored CGD potential in new geographies within its operational areas. GGL now has total 27 CGD licenses and 1 pipeline license and operates in 44 districts encompassing six states and one Union territory.

Gujarat Gas Limited is supplying natural gas to nearly 19 Lakh residential, over 14,390 commercial and non-commercial segments including NDEC and over 4,365 industrial customers as on March 31, 2023

Gujarat Gas Limited also supplies natural gas in the form of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) through 808 CNG stations catering to the automotive sector in the operational areas.

GGL has Implemented India's 1st Pilot Project at a CGD business for Green Hydrogen blending with PNG Domestic supplies at NTPC Kawas Township. GGL Surat & Hazira GA has successfully completed taking in 5% blended Hydrogen in DPNG network with supply to 150+ numbers of households.

GGL has commissioned Electrical Vehicles (EV) charging facility at company owned CNG station at Kevadia as a pilot project with Tata Power.

Financial performance of Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL)

- Gujarat Gas has recorded Total Income of Rs. 17,407.43 crore during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs. 16,878.09 crore in the FY 2021-22.

- Gujarat Gas has recorded Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 2,024.65 crore during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs. 1,713.41 crore in the FY 2021-22.

- Gujarat Gas has recorded Profit After Tax (PAT) for the period (before other comprehensive

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income) of Rs. 1,525.47 crore during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs. 1,285.64 crore in the FY 2021-22.

- Gujarat Gas has recorded Total Comprehensive Income (after tax) of Rs. 1,533.99 crore during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs. 1,288.33 crore in the FY 2021-22.

GSPC does not hold any share directly in GGL, However GSPL (i.e. its Subsidiary) holds 54.17% in Gujarat Gas Limited and GSEG (i.e. its associate) holds 0.19% in Gujarat Gas Limited.

➢ **Sabarmati Gas Limited (SGL)**

SGL has CGD operations in the districts of Gandhinagar, Mehsana, erstwhile Sabarkantha (now comprising of Sabarkantha and Aravalli) and Patan. SGL is committed for development of CGD infrastructure in all these districts as well as amongst all the segment of customers.

SGL has customer base of 2,69,332 domestic customers, 379 industrial customers and 1,032 commercial establishments as well as 161 CNG stations in three Districts of North Gujarat as on March 31, 2023.

As a result of competitive CNG price and with expansion in its CNG retail network, Sabarmati Gas Limited has been able to achieve the Average daily sales of 5,26,033 KG during the FY 2022-23 as against 4,78,910 KG during FY 2021-22.

CNG is fast gaining a significant share in the sales volume of SGL and the momentum is expected to continue.

GSPC along with GSPL (i.e. its Subsidiary) holds 49.94% in Sabarmati Gas Limited.

Financial performance of Sabarmati Gas Limited (SGL)

- SGL has recorded total income of Rs. 2423.00 Crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs. 1921.34 Crores in the FY 2021-22.

- SGL has recorded Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs 432.51 crores during the FY 2022-23 against the Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 464.10 Crores in the FY 2021-22.

- SGL has recorded Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 322 crores during the FY 2022-23 as against the Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 346.48 Crores in the FY 2021-22.

In the downstream business, the Company intends to achieve accelerated growth and spread its reach to a wider customer base by complementing the strengths of Gujarat Gas and SGL.

GGL and SGL have contributed positively to the overall performance of the company during the period under review, by expanding its CNG and PNG network towards development of downstream business in the entire gas value chain.



CGD business is growing very rapidly and CGD companies of GSPC Group are expected to grow by leaps and bounds in the years to come.

VI.POWER GENERATION:

GPPC and GSEG have gas based power generation capacity of approx 1200 MW.

- **Gujarat State Energy Generation Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd. (GSEG)**

  Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd. (GSEG), associate Company of GSPC, has installed capacity of 507.53MW gas based power plants comprising 156.1MW CCPP and 351.43MW CCPP. 156.1MW PPA has expired on 31st May, 2022 and discussion with GUVNL for PPA extension is under process. 351.43MW plant is available to the grid for generation of power.

  Financial performance of Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited (GSEG)

  - GSEG has recorded total Income of Rs. 156.29 Crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs. 290.45 Crores in the FY 2021-22.

  - GSEG has recorded Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs.8.58 Crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs.42.13 Crores during the FY 2021-22.

  - GSEG has recorded Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 3.99 Crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs. 31.43 Crores during the FY 2021-22.

  The Company holds 53.70% in GSEG of which 32.59% with voting rights.

  The voting rights on incremental equity shares acquired by GSPC are restricted on account of ongoing litigation. GSPC has given undertaking to NCLT, Ahmedabad that it shall not exercise voting powers in respect of shares as are allotted to GSPC pursuant to the offer for Right Issue of shares during the pendency of the petition no. 51 of 2018 filed by KRIBHCO. The matter is still pending with NCLT.

  The definition of Subsidiary Company under Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 requires exercise or control of more than one-half of total voting power. GSPC holds majority shares of GSEG but does not have majority voting power and hence GSEG is still an associate and not subsidiary of GSPC.

- **GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)**

  GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC), a subsidiary of your Company, was incorporated to commission 702 MW combined cycle power plant at Pipavav. GPPC

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has successfully commissioned 702 MW Power Project.

The status of 702 (2X351) MW Gas based Power Plant of GPPC at village Kovaya, Tal. Rajula, District Amreli during the year is as follows:

- During the financial year Unit-1 & Unit-2 was operated as and when required by SLDC. Due to non-availability of affordable gas, the Plant has achieved meagre PLF (Plant Load Factor) of 0.024%. For rest of the time, the Plant has been kept in preservation mode in absence of scheduling/ requirement from SLDC/ GUVNL.

- Unit-1 & Unit-2 was kept available for operation as per SLDC instruction except for periods of planned / unplanned outages. Mark VI and LCI upgradation of Unit1 & Unit 2 was completed during April, 2022 by GE under LTSA Contract.

Financial performance of GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)

- GPPC has recorded total Income of Rs. 377.55 Crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs. 469.01 Crores in the FY 2021-22.

- GPPC has recorded a Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 3.39 Crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs. 46.12 Crores in the FY 2021-22.

- GPPC has recorded a Profit after Tax (PAT) of Rs. 2.51 Crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs. 33.80 Crores in the FY 2021-22.

GPPC is also successfully managing a 5MW Solar Power Project at Gujarat Solar Park. During FY 2021-22, Since its recommissioning after fire incident in July 2020, GPPC's Solar Plant is performing well. During FY 2022-23, GPPC exported approx. 7.86 million units of power to the State Grid.

Alternate sources of Power Generation:

Your Company being committed to promote clean and green energy has also set up alternate sources of power generation. The Company has set up a 71.4 MW wind farm in Gujarat. GSPL (your Company's subsidiary), has also set up a 52.5 MW wind farm in Gujarat. The total wind power generation capacity of GSPC Group is 123.9 MW.

GPPC is also successfully managing a 5MW Solar Power Project at Gujarat Solar Park. During FY 2022-23, GPPC exported approx. 7.86 million units of power to the State Grid.

VII. Other Operations

IT Infrastructure

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The Company has promoted GIPL (Guj Info Petro Limited) for providing IT related services. GIPL has been appointed as total solution provider (TSP) for various government organizations. GIPL helps the client to get the best technologies and drive their business forward through technology.

GIPL has been able to undertake all IT/ ITeS projects of Government/ Department/ Boards/ Corporations/ Society or any Agency/entity of the State Government including GSPC and its group Companies and has cemented its way in establishing itself as a TSP/nodal agency of the State Government in IT Sector.

Financial Performance of Guj Info Petro Limited (GIPL)

- GIPL has recorded total Income of Rs. 27.38 crores during the FY 2022-23 against Rs. 22.14 crores in the FY2021-22.

- GIPL has recorded Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 7.68 crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs. 4.36 Crs crores in the FY 2021-22.

- GIPL has recorded Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 5.73 crores during the FY 2022-23 as against Rs. 3.26 crores in the FY 2021-22.

Gujarat Energy Research and Management Institute (GERMI)

Gujarat Energy Research & Management Institute (GERMI) is a Centre of Excellence in the energy sector, promoted by Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC), a Government of Gujarat Undertaking. GERMI was established with a vision to establish it as a leading one-stop institution for the entire gamut of Educational, Training and Research requirements of the Energy sector. The institute develops the talent pool for the Oil and Gas sector, conduct research and training in Petroleum sector, assists in devising techno-economically feasible solutions for various problems encountered in exploration, drilling production and transportation operations. GERMI has also established a Centre of Excellence in Energy with focus on Oil and Gas, Renewable and Environmental research.

GERMI is Registered Society and Trust under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and the Bombay Trust Act, 1950, respectively. Further it is recognized as Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRO) by the Department of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Government of India. It is A Schedule-I Environment Auditor recognized by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) and an Energy Auditor Consultant recognized by the Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA). GERMI is having Laboratories accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) as per (As per ISO/IEC 17025: 2017).

GERMI has ISO 9001:2015 certified organization for:

- Research and Development in the fields of energy and energy-related

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areas including petroleum, environment and renewable energy,

- Advisory, management and technical services such as consultancy and third-party inspection (TPI) in the fields of energy and energy-related areas including petroleum, environment and renewable energy,
- To provide professional and vocational training in the fields of energy and energy-related areas including petroleum, environment and renewable energy.

GERMI is a pioneer stakeholder of the project involving India's First Solar-powered village Modhera.

GERMI has received recognition as a Centre of Excellence from the Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) and was awarded as "The Best Solar Training Centre" across India. GERMI is currently amongst one of the best training imparters in the energy domain. Since 2010, GERMI has done 200+ trainings and trained 9000+ individuals in the Energy Sector.

GERMI has undertaken 500 MW+ Solar PV Project through extensive Project Management Consultancy for Megawatt-scale ground mounted PV Projects, Solar Park projects, Canal-top projects etc. during the year 2022-23.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS:

Management Discussion & Analysis Report for the year under review is presented separately as **Annexure – I**.

CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

The Company has focused on gas trading business which has been the main source of revenue for the Company. The Company is also optimizing its portfolio of E&P Blocks/Fields by way of farming out PI in various E&P Block/Fields.

MATERIAL CHANGE AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING FINANCIAL POSITION BETWEEN THE END OF FINANCIAL YEAR AND DATE OF REPORT.

No Material changes and commitments have occurred after the close of the financial year till the date of this report, which affect the financial position of the Company other than those specifically highlighted in this report.

SIGNIFICANT OR MATERIAL ORDER PASSED BY THE REGULATOR OR TRIBUNAL OR COURT.

No Significant or material orders were passed by the regulator or court or tribunals which impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

CREDIT RATING

GSPC has during the financial year, changed the credit rating agency from Brickworks Ratings to CARE Ratings, wherein the credit rating provided by the rating agency is CARE AA- (Stable) for Long Term Loans and CARE A1+ for Short Term Loans on 7th October 2022,

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thereafter the rating was revived and reaffirmed on 30th March 2023, with a change in outlook from stable to positive i.e. CARE AA- (Positive) for Long Term Loans and CARE A1+ for Short Term Loans.

The reason for assigning the rating by M/s CARE rating is on account of following factors

- Significant improvement in profitability leading to rationalization of its high debt level.
- Established gas trading business with favourable long-term growth prospects.
- Significant improvement in capital structure and debt coverage indicators.
- Strong Parentage Support along with the Strong Presence across value chain.

DEPOSITS

During the year, the Company has not accepted any Fixed Deposits under Chapter - V of the Companies Act, 2013 from the public.

REPORT ON PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF EACH OF ITS SUBSIDARY, ASSOCIATE AND JOINT VENTURES COMPANIES

Pursuant to the Section – 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule – 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the salient features of Financial Statement of subsidiaries and associates in Form AOC-1 is attached as **Annexure – II** which forms part of this report.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS

The details of Loans, Guarantees, Securities and Investments, if any covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

The Company has put in place efficient internal control systems and processes commensurate with its size and scale of operations. The Company has appointed M/s K C Mehta & Co for the financial year to carry out Internal Audit so as to ensure adherence to policies and mitigation of the operational risks. The key findings of Internal Auditor are being reviewed by the Audit Committee from time to time and appropriate action plans are prepared so as to implement the recommendations/ observations of the Internal Auditor.

The Company uses SAP system for integration of various business processes across the organization.

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. The Company has appointed firm of chartered accountant to review the Internal Financial Controls (IFC) in line with existing Standard Operation as well as if required to develop/modify Standard Operation Practice (SOP) for some of the matters related to finance and other activities.

The Company has an Audit Committee that periodically reviews the Internal Auditor's report, suggests corrective actions in required areas and thereby helps to strengthen the controls. Internal control systems and processes put in place are commensurate with its size and scale of operations.

Further, based on the framework of Internal financial controls and systems established and maintained by the Company, work performed by the Internal, Statutory and Secretarial auditors and the reviews performed by Management and the relevant Board Committees including the Audit Committee, the Board is of the opinion that the Company's internal financial controls were adequate and effective during the FY 2022-23.

QUALITY, HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT (QHSE)

At GSPC, adherence to high standards of Quality, Health, Safety and Environment (QHSE), is of paramount importance. The Company is committed to achieve high level of QHSE performance as an integral part of company's business performance for sustainable development, safe workplace and enrichment of quality of life of the employees, customers and community at large.

To ensure that the QHSE management system is functioning satisfactorily, the company has established effective management system and procedures and adopted auditing mechanisms and the recommendations of such audits are consistently implemented. The company has taken many initiatives during the year to achieve continual improvement, which includes comprehensive incident and near-miss reporting and investigation system, establishing emergency response plans, safety and environmental audits and systematic HSE training for employees and contractors. These are periodically reviewed, audited and upgraded for continuous excellence.

The company has achieved an impressive milestone in safety statistics, incident free days for onshore operation. This clearly shows the excellence in safety standards.

Towards sustainable development of operations, GSPC has been giving importance to environmental protection as one of our primary objective in QHSE. During the reporting period GSPC has commenced green belt plantation at our onshore facilities and also encouraged plantations around our work sites including quarterly environment monitoring as per norms. Our efforts of reducing wastes and emissions are reflected through implementation of 3R principles of wastes management (Reduce, Recycle and Reuse) in our operations.

To create HSE awareness amongst employees and contractors, the company organized various promotional programs like; Celebration of National Safety Day and World Environment Day. During the year various HSE awareness sessions were also conducted for employees & contractor workers on World Environment Day, National Safety Day and in Mines Vocational Trainings.

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During the year various onsite emergency mock drills exercise were carried out at regular intervals.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

Annual Return of the Company is available on the website of the Company at http://gspcgroup.com./GSPC/annual-return.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Board of Directors have developed and implemented Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company. The brief outline of the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, composition of CSR Committee of Directors, and other required disclosures related to CSR are attached herewith as **Annexure - III** as per the format prescribed under the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021.

HR INITIATIVES:

HR initiatives are summarized below:

- The Company continues to focus on initiatives which will contribute towards enhancing the capabilities of the next generation of leaders and promote the development of a high performance culture.

- The Company believes that training and development is of vital importance to create a climate for transforming the thinking where people maximize their technical skills and inner potential which can help the Company in capitalizing the emerging business opportunities through their involvement. During the year, training programs were conducted for employees.

- The Company has accomplished such objective of training and development by providing effective, cost-efficient and consistent programs and services that are reflective of the needs of the Company and our stakeholders.

Training and Development initiatives are summarized below:

✓ **During the year, the Company organized Employee Engagement Activities/Training/Learning:**

- ➢ Training on POSH had been organized at GSPC office in September 2022. The session was delivered by officials from the Energy & Petrochemicals department, Gandhinagar.

- ➢ Training programme conducted on 'Firefighting awareness' during March 2023, Ahmedabad Block (Ingoli EPS).

- ➢ Celebration of World Environment Day-2022 with the theme "Only One Earth" on 5th June, 2022

- ➢ International Women's Day Celebration

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- Celebration of National Safety Day-2023 with theme "Our Aim Zero Harm" on 4th March, 2023

DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNELS

Appointment of Directors/KMP

- Shri Raj Kumar, IAS, was appointed as Additional Director on the Board of the Company w.e.f. 20th July, 2022 while he was Additional Chief Secretary, Home Department holding additional charge of Industry and Mines Department. Subsequently, Shri Raj Kumar, IAS was designated as Chairman of the Company w.e.f. 21st February, 2023 based on nomination received from Government of Gujarat after his appointment as Chief Secretary of GoG in place of Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS (Retd.).

- Shri Milind Torawane, IAS has been appointed as Managing Director of the Company w.e.f. 1st April, 2023.

- Smt. Mamta Verma, IAS, Principal Secretary, Energy and Petrochemicals Department has been appointed as an Additional Director on the Board of Company w.e.f. 29th April, 2023.

The shareholders at its Annual General Meeting held on 15th December, 2022 has approved appointment of Shri J.P. Gupta, IAS and Shri Raj Kumar, IAS as Directors on the Board who were originally appointed as Additional Directors by the Board of Directors of the Company.

The appointment of Shri K. Kailashnathan, IAS (Retd.) as Director, who is liable to retire by rotation, shall be placed at the ensuing Annual General Meeting for approval of shareholders. Further the appointment of Shri Milind Torawane, IAS as Director/Managing Director and Smt. Mamta Verma, IAS as Director of the Company shall be placed at the ensuing Annual General Meeting for approval of shareholders.

Independent Directors

Presently the Company has Dr. Ravindra Dholakia (DIN:- 00069396), Prof. Yogesh Singh (DIN: 06600055) and Dr. N. Ravichandran (DIN:02065298) as Independent Directors on the Board.

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors of the Company confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

Resignation and Cessation of Directors/KMP

- Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS (Retd.) has resigned and has ceased to be the Director of the Company w.e.f. 8th June, 2022 consequent upon his superannuation as Additional Chief Secretary, Industries & Mines Department.

- Dr. Manjula Subramaniam, IAS (Retd.) has resigned and has ceased to be the Director of the Company w.e.f. 12th December, 2022 due to

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

health reasons.

- Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS (Retd.), has resigned and has ceased to be the Director & Chairman w.e.f. 1st February, 2023 on account of his resignation on superannuation as Chief Secretary of GoG.

- Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS has ceased to be the Managing Director of the Company w.e.f. 1st April, 2023 on account of his resignation due to transfer and appointment as Principal Secretary to Government, Forest & Environment Department.

The Board of Directors placed on record appreciation of services rendered by Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS (Retd.), Dr. Manjula Subramaniam, IAS (Retd.), as Directors of the Company, Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS (Retd.) as Director and Chairman of the Company and Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS as Managing Director of the Company.

Further your Company places on record the deepest condolences on the sad demise of Dr. Manjula Subramaniam, IAS(Retd), ex-director of the Company.

Details of Key Managerial Personnel.

Presently the company has following Key Managerial Personnel:

- Shri Milind Torawane, IAS, Managing Director
- Ms. Reena Desai – Company Secretary
- Shri Rajesh Sivadasan – Chief Financial Officer

Particulars of Managerial Remuneration and Employees

Your Company being Government Company is exempted from furnishing information under Section – 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 vide Ministry of Corporate Affairs notification dated 5th June, 2015.

Meeting of the Board and Committees

5 meetings of Board of Directors were held during the FY 2022-23.

Sr. No.	Date of Board Meetings
1	25th April, 2022
2	30th May, 2022
3	6th September, 2022
4	17th November, 2022
5	14th February, 2023

The Company has complied with applicable Secretarial Standard.

Board Evaluation

The Companies Act, 2013 states that a formal evaluation needs to be made by the Board of its own performance and that of its committees and individual Directors. Schedule – IV of the Companies Act, 2013 states that the performance evaluation of independent Directors shall be done by the entire Board of Directors, excluding the Directors being evaluated.

The evaluation of individual Director, committees and Board as a whole has been carried out by the Board based on the

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criteria for evaluation adopted by the Board.

MCA has further exempted Government Companies from the provisions of evaluation of Directors by Nomination & Remuneration Committee and disclosure requirement related to company's policy on directors' appointment and remuneration including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and other matters provided under sub-section (3) of section 178.

The Independent Directors have carried out an annual performance evaluation of Chairman, Non-Independent Directors, and the Board as a whole in their separate meeting in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has constituted an Audit Committee in compliance with the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Audit Committee consists of following Directors:

Name of Directors	Designation
Dr. N. Ravichandran	Chairman
Shri J.P. Gupta, IAS	Member
Dr. Yogesh Singh	Member

During the financial year, Dr. Manjula Subramaniam, IAS (Retd.) has ceased to be a member of Audit Committee on account of her resignation as Director. Subsequently, Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS has also ceased to be the member of Audit Committee due to re-constitution of Audit Committee in compliance with provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Audit Committee has recommended the financial statement for the year ended on March 31, 2023 for approval of the Board at its meeting held on 25th May, 2023.

All the recommendations made by the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board.

Detail of Audit Committee Meeting held during the F.Y. 2022-23 is as under:

Sr. No.	Date of Audit Committee Meetings
1	27th May, 2022
2	6th September, 2022
3	17th November, 2022
4	14th February, 2023

VIGIL MECHANISM

In order to ensure that the activities of the Company and its employees are conducted in a fair and transparent manner by adoption of highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behaviour, the Board of Directors have approved Vigil Mechanism policy for Directors and employees to report genuine concerns as per the requirement of Companies Act, 2013.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Your Company being a Government Company, the Statutory Auditors are appointed by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India. Accordingly, Singhvi & Mehta, Chartered Accountants,

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Ahmedabad were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for the financial year 2022-23.

The Statutory Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

The Company has received comments of Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) on the Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year 2022-23. The Reports of C&AG and the Management response to comments of C&AG have been placed before the Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements respectively.

SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

The Board of Directors have appointed M/s K. K. Patel and Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries to conduct Secretarial Audit for the Financial Year 2022-23.

The Secretarial Audit Report is self-explanatory in nature. It may be noted that consequent to resignation of Dr. Manjula Subramaniam, IAS(Retd), Woman Independent Director from the Board of the Company w.e.f. 12th December, 2022, the company immediately sought the instructions from Govt. of Gujarat for appointment of a Woman Director on the Board. Subsequently the Company has appointed Smt. Mamta Verma, IAS as a woman director on the Board w.e.f. 29th April 2023 upon receipt of nomination from Govt of Gujarat.

The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended on March 31, 2023 is annexed herewith as **Annexure – IV** to this Report.

COST AUDITORS

The Cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, are required to be maintained by the Company and that such accounts and records are made and maintained by the Company. The Board of Directors has appointed M/s. N D Birla & Co. as Cost auditors for the financial year 2022-23.

The Company has filed the Cost Audit Report for the financial year 2021-22. The Cost Audit Report for the financial year 2022-23 has also being filed as per the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

To the best of their knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations obtained by them, your Directors make the following statements in terms of Section – 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013,

(i) That in the preparation of the annual accounts, for the year ended 31st March, 2023 the applicable accounting standards have been followed and no material departures have been made from the same.

(ii) That accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently and judgments and estimates are reasonable and prudent so as to give true and fair view of the state of

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affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of Profit & Loss of the company for that period.

(iii) That proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

(iv) That the Annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

(v) That proper Internal Financial Controls were in place and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and

(vi) That systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws were in place and were adequate and operating effectively.

CONTRACTS AND ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the Financial Year, the Company has entered into contracts or arrangements with related parties, which were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis.

The required information on transactions with related parties are provided in **Annexure - V** in Form AOC-2 in accordance with Section 134(3) of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Your Directors draws attention of the members to Note - 39 to the financial statement which sets out related party disclosures.

RISK MANAGEMENT

KPMG has identified key risks associated with the business activities and has developed detailed risk management policy for the Company which defines detailed procedure for monitoring, mitigating and reporting risk on periodic basis. The Company has in place Risk Management Policy and has constituted Risk Management cell including appointment of Chief Risk Officer and Associate Risk Officer to ensure necessary compliance with respect to Risk Management Policy.

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

The Company has put in place an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirement of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. The company has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Further during the year under review, there were no cases filed pursuant to the Sexual Harassment of Women at

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Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Conservation of Energy

Your Company is in the business of exploration of oil and gas and trading of gas wherein consumption of energy is not significant. However, the Company is still taking all steps for efficient consumption of energy.

Technology Absorption

The Company has been using latest software for geological modelling and reservoirs management. This helps the Company to efficiently manage its Oil and Gas fields and Oil and Gas reserves.

The Company has not imported any technology. However, based on the technology used by the Contractors and Joint Venture partners, the Company is continuously upgrading its skills.

Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

Foreign Exchange	Rs. In crores
Earnings/inflow	0.84
Outgo	15,071.81

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The lead that GSPC has attained in hydrocarbon sector so far is indeed the end result of persistent hard work of its employees coupled with unstinted support from the Government of Gujarat.

The Directors convey their sincere appreciation for the valuable services rendered by employees, without whose contributions it would not have been possible for the Company to effectively address the multiple challenges being faced by the Company.

The Directors are extremely grateful for all the support given by the Government of Gujarat at all levels.

The Directors place on record their sincere thanks to the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Directorate General of Hydrocarbon, PNGRB, Government of Gujarat, Natural Gas Suppliers, Customers, Joint Venture partners, Lenders, and investors for their continuous support and guidance.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

CHAIRMAN

Date: 23/11/23
Place: Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD * GSPC * GANDHINAGAR *

Annexure – I

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The year 2022 saw several events that shook many fundamentals of global gas markets. Changes witnessed were largely due to geopolitical events, their impact on global economies and unusual weather across many regions. Several analysts have commented that the events of 2022 have triggered some structural shifts in market dynamics – Europe's replacement of Russian pipeline gas with LNG, US LNG supplies supporting Europe, reversal of LNG trade flows – all these which may lead to a shifting policy landscape. After a record rebound in gas consumption in 2021 driven by global economic recovery, the year 2022 witnessed a decline in global gas consumption by 0.4% compared to 2021 levels[1].

During 2022 natural gas prices reached all-time high levels in Asian and European markets amid tight market conditions. Record high price levels were accompanied by excessive volatility and short-term price variability[2]. Gas prices moderated significantly in January 2023 across all key gas markets, although they remained well above historic averages in Asia and Europe[2].

It is expected that in spite of the slight decline in global gas consumption in 2022, markets will recover in the coming year. This is based on the premise that investments, though below pre-pandemic levels, have picked up. Owing to concerns of supply security, long-term gas contracts regained prominence and patterns of LNG flows are signs of gas markets becoming more global and interconnected. Natural gas has also gained further recognition as clean energy and labelled as green in EU taxonomy. These developments are tokens of bright prospects for the expansion of the global gas industry, as natural gas is set to play a pivotal role in socio-economic development and towards just and inclusive energy transitions[3].

On the back of volatile international prices, Indian LNG imports saw a 14% reduction y-o-y (85 MMSCMD v/s 73 MMSCMD) while the domestic production went up marginally by 2% y-o-y (90.8 MMSCMD v/s 92.2 MMSCMD). Though demand from CGD segment remained almost at past year levels, the Fertilizer sector registered a 10% y-o-y growth, increasing the share of Fertilizers from 29% in FY 2021-22 to 35% in FY 2022-23 in total sectoral consumption. Apart from CGD and Fertilizers, high prices squeezed gas demand for power generation (down ~24% y-o-y), refining (down ~25% y-o-y) and the petrochemicals sector (down ~35% y-o-y) in particular[4].

The Indian gas market had a very eventful 2022-23 with many critical policy decisions being taken in the gas pricing and infrastructure front. The Government of India accepted several key recommendations made by the Kirit Parikh Committee with respect to APM gas pricing while continuing the existing ceiling for price of gas from difficult fields. Under the new pricing mechanism, the pricing of gas will be linked to 10% of India's average monthly crude import basket subject to a floor and ceiling price of US$4/mmbtu & US$6.5/mmbtu,

[1] GECF Annual Gas Market Report 2023
[2] IEA Gas Market Report, Q1 2023
[3] GECF Annual Gas Market Report 2023
[4] PPAC Data on Monthly Report on Natural Gas Production, Availability and Consumption

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respectively. The prices will now be revised every month, going forward, instead of bi-annual revision. With this pricing coming into effect, sourcing costs for CGDs shall reduce and this step would ease pressure on CGDs as their margins were impacted by earlier sharp rise in domestic gas prices. Moreover, on the upstream front, this pricing mechanism would provide stability to their realisations.

On the infrastructure front, PNGRB, the downstream regulator, amended the Tariff Regulations to incorporate the regulations pertaining to unified tariff with a mission of "One Nation, One Grid and One tariff". One of the rationales behind this tariff revision which shall be made applicable with effect from April 2023 is to benefit the consumers in far flung areas where currently additive tariff is applicable and thereby facilitating the development of gas markets.

As per BP Energy Outlook[5], under all 3 scenarios, India's primary energy consumption more than doubles by 2050 and Natural gas is the only fossil fuel that grows (in absolute terms) throughout to 2050 in all scenarios. This growth is underpinned by increasing population, industrialization and prosperity. In order to achieve Government's vision of increasing the share of natural gas in the energy basket, Indian gas consumption will have to undergo multi-fold increase.

In the Union Budget 2023-24, INR 35,000 crore has been allocated to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for achieving energy transition. India has been promoting natural gas as a transition fuel to reduce emissions before the complete switch to fossil-free energy, which is essential to meet the net-zero emissions goal by 2070. India has been investing significantly in infrastructure projects such as gas pipelines, liquefied natural gas (LNG) import terminals, and compressed natural gas (CNG) stations to achieve this target[6].

The pandemic and the geopolitical situation in the world today have further emphasized the need for Governments across all regions to work on energy security and energy affordability. Nations are looking at more and more solutions that enable them to reduce import dependency.

With Government of India promoting development of indigenous gas sources and working on providing a conducive environment to producers through gas pricing reforms, India has witnessed a steady rise in domestic gas production since past 2-3 years and in this year, some of the major new volumes that were commercialized were from RIL-BP KG D6 (~6 MMSCMD) & HOEC B80 block (~0.3 MMSCMD). Gas volumes were steadily also traded on IGX, albeit for low volumes.

While Domestic gas supply currently meets only half the needs of the country, it is believed that due support from imported LNG shall also be required. Keeping in mind the same, India is poised to have one of the best infrastructure globally with receiving terminals dotting the coastline from Kutch to the proximity of Kolkata and LNG is thus likely to play a very significant role in the energy mix.

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[5] bp Energy Outlook – 2023 (Insights from the Accelerated, Net Zero and New Momentum scenarios – India)

[6] Can natural gas still play the role of a transition fuel for India? - Energy News, ET EnergyWorld

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD. GANDHINAGAR GSPC

We believe that the operationalisation of new city gas distribution (CGD) geographical areas (GAs), the price advantage of NG against other fuels and increased adoption of NG to comply with pollution norms would support long-term NG demand from CGD companies. We also expect increasing domestic NG production, on the ramp-up in operations at India's complex deep-water NG fields, to support consumption in the near to medium term.

It is strongly believed that all such initiatives along with growth in development of trunk pipeline networks, CGD networks & LNG import infrastructure shall lead to growth in gas demand in India and shall help the Government achieve its vision of increasing the share of gas in energy basket.

Union Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas and Housing & Urban Affairs, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, while addressing the Global Conference on Compressed Biogas (CBG) in New Delhi highlighted the need for domestic production of biofuels and said it will play a pivotal role in achieving reduction in import of fossil fuel and ultimately help to achieve the target of net zero emission. While mentioning the importance of green and clean energy, the Minister stressed the need for generating renewable, sustainable and indigenous energy sources that can supplement other conventional energy sources in the short term and take over as the primary source of energy in long run[7].

Following the Center's vision of diversifying energy sources, Gujarat Gas Ltd., a GSPC Group company, implemented India's 1st Pilot Project for a CGD business for Green Hydrogen blending with DPNG supplies at NTPC Kawas Township in January 2023 – successfully blended 5% Hydrogen in DPNG network with supply to 150+ numbers of households.

GSPL, GSPC Group's trunk transmission pipeline company, continued to expand its customer base with its ~2,705 kms grid reaching across several locations in Gujarat. GSPL has been successful in establishing connectivity with all sources in the State, including existing and upcoming LNG terminals in Gujarat like the greenfield projects of SLPL at Jafrabad and HP LNG at Chhara. GSPL also signed up new contracts for facilitating gas transmission from sources in Gujarat to units / CGD GAs across Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana, namely- Dahej, Rohtak, Jaipur, Haryana, Pali & Sikar.

One of GSPC's group company, GIGL successfully commissioned ~841 kms of its network (under Phase II) to start supply of Gas to various CGD GAs across Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana and now operates around 1283 kms pipeline across Western & North western region. MBPL is a very critical project for GSPC Group as it will connect demand centres in various States with existing and upcoming LNG receiving terminals in Gujarat and ensure availability of gas to many regions across India.

Gujarat Gas Limited & other GSPC Group CGDs have rolled out the expansion plans to develop networks to tap the unexplored CGD potential in new geographies within their operational areas. GGL now has total 27 CGD licenses and 1 pipeline license and operates in 43 districts encompassing six states and one Union territory which accounts to almost 10% of total CGD licenses issued by PNGRB in India. Gujarat Gas adjudged the

[7] Press Information Bureau, April 17, 2023

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

the Year' at The Economic Times Energy Leadership Awards 2022.

E&P business: Producing Assets

Oil and gas production volumes, which depend on the yield from the company's producing fields, have impact on the Company's results of operations. Currently, all of our producing fields are within the Cambay basin, where company holds participating interests in 13 producing PSC including 01 producing PSC in KG basin. The volume of production from oil and gas fields generally declines as reserves are depleted with ongoing production.

The company's future production will significantly dependent upon success in finding and developing new reserves in a timely and cost effective manner.

Financial Performance and Going Concern

The Company has recorded Profit before Depreciation Interest and Tax (Operational Profit) of Rs. 3,406.60 Crore during the FY 2022-23 as compared to Rs. 1,829.02 Crore in FY 2021-22.

Forward Looking Statements

All the statements that address expectations or projections about the future, including but not limited to statements about the company's strategy for growth, product development, market position, expectations and financial results are forward looking statements. Since these are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future event, the company cannot guarantee that these assumptions and expectations are accurate or will be realized. The Company's actual results performance or achievements could thus differ from those projected in any forward looking statements. The Company assumes no responsibility to publicly amend modify or revise any such statements on the basis of subsequent developments, information or events.

Chairman

Date :- 28.6.23
Place :- Gandhinagar

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

Annexure II

AOC - 1 Statement Pursuant to Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Company's interest in the subsidiary companies (Figures in crores)

Sr. No	Name of Subsidiary Company	Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL)	GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL)*	GSPL India Transco Limited (GITL)*	GSPC ENERGY LIMITED	GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)	GSPC (JPDA) Limited	Guj Info Petro Limited (GIPL)	Gujarat Gas Limited
1	The date since when subsidary was acquired**/Subsidary since incorporation date#	23.12.1998	13.10.2011	13.10.2011	18.12.2015	22.02.2006	13.10.2006	15.01.2001	15.05.2015**
2	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	31-03-2023	31-03-2023	31-03-2023	31-03-2023	31-03-2023	31-03-2023	31-03-2023	31-03-2023
3	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
4	Share capital	564.21	1,892.02	607.00	0.05	861.84	117.14	0.05	137.68
5	Reserves & surplus	8,708.97	(127.04)	(267.87)	1.37	(40.85)	(114.71)	64.76	6,857.93
6	Total assets	10,088.28	5,753.68	1,141.17	10.07	1,622.59	2.55	75.07	10,895.09
7	Total Liabilities	815.10	3,988.70	802.04	8.65	801.60	0.12	10.26	3,899.48
8	Investments	5,169.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Turnover	1,761.80	212.80	103.71	89.38	374.44	-	23.33	17,306.16
10	Profit before taxation	1,224.16	(212.89)	(18.37)	0.36	3.39	(0.07)	7.26	2,035.74
11	Provision for taxation	281.04	(54.51)	(6.52)	0.09	0.87	-	1.85	501.75
12	Profit after taxation	943.12	(158.37)	(11.85)	0.27	2.52	(0.07)	5.41	1,533.99
13	Proposed Dividend (%)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	332.50%
14	% of Ownership (Extent of shareholding)	GSPC holds 37.63%	GSPC holds 19.57%	GSPC holds 19.57%	GSPC holds 100%	GSPC holds 97.47%	GSPC holds 100%	GSPC holds 60.24%	GSPC holds 20.38%

#All Companies other then Gujarat Gas Limited are subsidaries from the date of its incorporation as mentioned in Sr. No. 1 above

Name of subsidiaries which are struck off - GPSC Offshore Limited. Since GSPC Offshore Limited had no financial or operational performance, it had made an application in October, 2021, with ROC Office for striking off its name as per the provisions of Section – 248 of the Companies Act, 2013, Registrar of Office, Ahmedabad had issued notice in Form STK -7 dated 10th October, 2022 for striking off and dissolution of GSPC Offshore Limited. Accordingly, during the year GSPC Offshore Limited which was earlier subsidiary Company of GSPC, has been struck off from the records of the Registrar of Companies and the said Company stands dissolved.

**GIGL & GITL are subsidary of GSPL which is subsidary of GSPC and hence they are subsidary to GSPC. GSPC Does not hold any shares in GIGL & GITL directly.*

***GSPC Distribution Network Limited is now Known as Gujarat Gas Limited after approval of merger of GSPC Gas Company Limited, Gujarat Gas Company Limited, Gujarat Gas Financial Services Limited and Gujarat Gas Trading Company Limited into GSPC Distribution Network Limited in 2015. Fresh Certificate of incorporation was issued by MCA on 15th May, 2015. Gujarat Gas Limited is subsidary of GSPL which is subsidary of GSPC and hence Gujarat Gas Limited is subsidary of GSPC. GSPC Does not hold any shares in GGL directly.*

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date 28-6-23
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD * GANDHINAGAR * GSPC

SINGHVI & MEHTA * AHMEDABAD * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

AOC - 1 Statement Pursuant to Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Company's interest in the Associate Companies

(Figures in crores except for no. of shares)

Sr. No.	Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited (GSEG)	Sabarmati Gas Limited (SGL)	Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited (Alcock)***
1	Date on which the Associate or JV was associated or acquired/Associate since incorporation date#	30.12.1998	06.06.2006	05.09.1994
2	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-20
3	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end			
	No. of Shares held	27,23,97,426	44,94,330	1,15,00,000
	Amount of Investment	278.69	55.10	11.50
	Extent of Holding in %	53.7%*	22.47%**	22.55%
4	Description of how there is significant influence	Control of more than twenty per cent of total share capital*	Control of more than twenty per cent of total share capital**	Control of more than twenty per cent of total share capital
5	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	363.32	279.06	(128.00)
7	Profit / Loss for the year			
	Considered in Consolidation	(0.65)	161.16	-
	Not Considered in Consolidation			

#GSEG, SGL and Alcock are associate since their incorporation date as mentioned above.

**The Company holds 53.70% in GSEG of which 32.59% with voting rights. The voting rights on incremental equity shares acquired by GSPC are restricted on account of ongoing litigation. GSPC has given undertaking to NCLT, Ahmedabad that it shall not exercise voting powers in respect of shares as are allotted to GSPC pursuant to the offer for Right Issue of shares during the pendency of the petition no. 51 of 2018 filed by KRIBHCO. The matter is still pending with NCLT.*

***GSPC along with GSPL (Subsidary of GSPC) holds 49.94% of equity stake in Sabarmati Gas Limited*

****Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited is under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process*

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 28.6.23
Place : Gandhinagar

SINGHVI & MEHTA * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD. * GANDHINAGAR * GSPC

ANNEXURE – III

ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-23 TO BE INCLUDED IN THE BOARD'S REPORT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR COMMENCING ON OR AFTER 1ST DAY OF APRIL, 2020

1. **Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company.**

The Board of Directors have developed and implemented the CSR Policy in line with the requirement of the CSR provisions under the Companies Act, 2013. The CSR Policy of the Company includes guiding principles for selection, implementation and monitoring of activities as well as formulation of the annual action plan.

The objective of the CSR Policy is to contribute positively towards sustainable and inclusive growth of the society with focus on India's most pressing development challenges as highlighted under schedule - VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and as amended from time to time.

The Company undertakes the Corporate Social responsibility as a genuine expression of goodwill and gratitude towards society.

2. **Composition of CSR Committee:**

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year*	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS (Retd.) (Ceased to be the Chairman w.e.f. 01.02.2023)	Chairman	2	2
2	Shri Raj Kumar, IAS (w.e.f. 20.07.2022) **	Chairman	2	1
3	Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS (Retd.) – (Ceased to be the member w.e.f. 8th June, 2022)	Member	1	0
4	Dr. N. Ravichandran	Member	3	3
5	Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS	Member	3	3

**No of Meetings held during their tenure as Chairman/Member of CSR Committee.*

***Appointed as Member of CSR Committee w.e.f. 20/07/2022 and designated as Chairman of CSR Committee w.e.f. 21/02/2023.*

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

The Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are displayed on website of GSPC and can be viewed from the web-link provided below:

https://gspcgroup.com/GSPC/csr

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

4. **Provide the executive summary along with web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8, if applicable. - N.A**

5. a) Average net profit of the company as per sub-section 135(5) of section 135 : Rs. 7,145,140,017.95

   b) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per sub-section 135(5) of section 135. : Rs. 1,42,902,800.36

   c) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years. – NIL

   d) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any. – NIL

   e) Total CSR obligation for the financial year [(a)+(b)-(d)]. Rs. 1,42,902,800.36

6. (a) Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Projects). Rs. 9,36,00,000

   (b) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads. – NIL

   (c) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable. – NIL

   (d) Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c)]. Rs. 9,36,00,000

   (e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section 135(5) of section 135 .		
	Amount.	Date of transfer.	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of transfer.
9,36,00,000	4,94,00,000	24.04.2023	N.A	N.A	N.A

   (f) Excess amount for set off, if any

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit/(Loss) of the company as per sub-section 135(5)of section 135	1,42,902,800.36
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	9,36,00,000*
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	NA
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	NA

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	NA*

Note :- Excluding Rs. 4,94,00,000 transferred to unspent CSR Account. The incremental amount of fund transferred over and above the minimum CSR obligation shall be available for set-off as and when utilized.

7. Details of Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility amount for the preceding three financial years:

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year.	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under sub-section 135 (6) of section 135 (in Rs.)	Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under sub-section (6) of section 135 (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the Financial Year (in Rs.).	Amount transferred to a Fund as specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135, if any		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in Rs.)	Deficiency, if any
					Amount (in Rs).	Date of transfer.		
1.	2021-22	4,36,27,688	1,55,00,000	2,74,09,051	N.A	N.A	1,62,18,637	NIL

- *The difference of amount of Rs. 7,18,637 (i.e. in Unspent CSR account and Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial year) is on account of such amount with Implementing Agency for implementation of the Project.*
- *The new provision of Section -135(5) and Section – 135(6) requiring transfer of funds were notified on 22nd January, 2021. The Company was not required to undertake CSR in financial year 2020-21.*

8. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year: No

If yes, enter the number of Capital assets created/ acquired - NA

Furnish the details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

Sl. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the	Pincode of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner

	property]						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name	Registered address
N.A							

(All the fields should be captured as appearing in the revenue record, flat no, house no, Municipal Office/Municipal Corporation/ Gram panchayat are to be specified and also the area of the immovable property as well as boundaries)

9. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per sub-section 135(5) of section 135. N.A.

Managing Director

Chairman CSR Committee

SINGHVI & MEHTA * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD. * GANDHINAGAR * GSPC

+91-98250 23204

Kiran Kumar Patel FCS. IP, RV (SFA)
Insolvency Professional & Registered Valuer (SFA) (IBBI)

K K PATEL & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

508, 5th Floor, Skyline Building, Sector-11, Gandhinagar - 382 011. Ph.: (O) 079-35612644, Email : cskiranpatel@gmail.com

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2023

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

To,
The Members,
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited
GSPC Bhawan, Behind Udyog Bhawan,
Sector-11,Gandhinagar-382011

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited**. The secretarial audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2023 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2023 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;

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

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there-under are complied with to the extent applicable. Further, MCA vide notification dated 22nd January, 2019 exempted Government Companies from dematerialization of shares and

PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GANDHINAGAR

C.P. 5382 FCS. 6344

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hence the same is not applicable to the Company. However, the Company has voluntarily dematerialized its shares during the period under review

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings of the Company.

(v) The Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') as applicable to the Company being an unlisted Public Company during the period under review as under.

(a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;

Further, the following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') are *not applicable* to the Company as the Company is an unlisted Company during the period under review.

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

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992;

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009;

(d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999;

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

(f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; and

(g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998;

(vi) I further report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test-check basis, the Company has complied with the following sector specific laws applicable specifically to the Company:

(i) The Petroleum Act, 1934 and rules made thereunder

(ii) The Oilfield (Regulation& Development) Act, 1948 and its rules.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD. GANDHINAGAR GSPC

(iii) Oil Mines Regulation, 2017

(iv) Environment Protection Act, 1986

(v) Oil Industry (Development), Act, 1974

(vi) The Explosives Act, 1884

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

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

(ii) The Company being an unlisted Company the provisions relating to SEBI (Listing Obligation and disclosure requirement) Regulations, 2015 is not applicable.

During the period under review, the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc.

We further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors as on 31.03.2023 except following:

The vacancy occurred due to resignation of one women director on 12.12.2022 is filled by the Company on 29.04.2023 as per the requirement under section 149 read with rule 3 of Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014.

Further, the changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the financial year ended on 31st March, 2023 were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were generally sent at least seven days in advance and in case of shorter notice required compliance as per Companies Act, 2013 has been ensured. There exists a system in the company for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All decisions generally at Board Meeting and Committee Meetings are carried through as recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors and Committee of the Board as the case may be.

We further report that

There are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

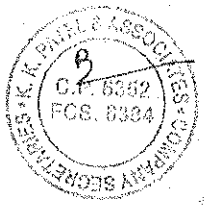
GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

We further report that

We further report that during the audit period the Company has not taken any major decisions which requires reporting in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc.

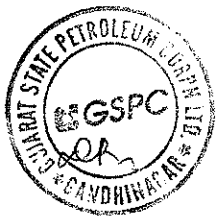
For K. K. Patel & Associates

Date: 25.05.2023
Place: Gandhinagar



(Kiran Kumar Patel)
FCS No. 6384, CP No. 6352
UDIN: F006384E000374576

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



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+91-98250 23204

Kiran Kumar Patel FCS, IP, RV (SFA)
Insolvency Professional & Registered Valuer (SFA) (IBBI)

K K PATEL & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

508, 5th Floor, Skyline Building, Sector-11, Gandhinagar - 382 011. Ph.: (0) 079-35612644, Email : cskiranpatel@gmail.com

'Annexure A'

To,
The Members,
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited
GSPC Bhawan, Behind UdyogBhawan,
Sector-11, Gandhinagar-382011

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

1. *Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.*

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

3. *We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial Statements, financial records and Books of accounts of the company.*

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

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

For K. K. Patel & Associates

(Kiran Kumar Patel)
FCS No. 6384, CP No. 6352

CP No. 6352 FCS. 6384

Date: 25.05.2023
Place: Gandhinagar

GSPC

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ANNEXURE - V
GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
FORM NO. AOC.2

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

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto

Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis for the financial year 2022-2023

Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Justification for entering into such Contracts/ Arrangements/ Transactions	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any	Date of passing shareholders resolution under first proviso of Section - 188
N.A.							

Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis for the financial year 2022-2023

Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
Gujarat Gas Limited - Subsidiary	Sale of Natural Gas	Ongoing/Regular	Rs. 9,845.68 crs	Not Applicable	Nil

* All the Transactions are in the ordinary course of business and have been entered on Arm's Length Principle.

Note :- Material Related Party Transaction has been determined based on the threshold limit prescribed under Section – 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule – 15 of the Companies (Meeting of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2015 for Unlisted Public Company for the purpose of obtaining approval of Shareholders. Accordingly, transaction of sale of natural Gas to related party is disclosed as material transaction, since it has exceeded 10% or more of the turnover of the company.

Chairman

Date :- 28.6.23
Place :- Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD * GANDHINAGAR * GSPC

SINGHVI & MEHTA * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * AHMEDABAD CA

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The preparation of standalone financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the Management of the Company. The Statutory Auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139(5) of the Act are responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under Section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 25 May 2023.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the standalone financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 under Section 143(6)(a) of the Act. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the Statutory Auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the Statutory Auditors and Company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

Based on my supplementary audit, I would like to highlight the following significant matters under Section 143(6)(b) of the Act which have come to my attention and which in my view are necessary for enabling a better understanding of the financial statements and the related Audit Report:

A. Comment on Profitability

1. Standalone Balance Sheet
Liabilities
Current Liabilities
Provisions-₹ 1.93 crore

With reference to Note 34 of the financial statements, the above does not include ₹ 24.64 crore being interest payable to the GoG on delayed payment of additional royalty as per the Rule 23 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 2003. The Rule 23, *inter-alia*, provide that payments (including royalties), if not made within the specified time, be increased by a penal rate of 200 basis points over the prime lending rate of State Bank of India for the delayed period.

It is pertinent to mention that in July 2013, GoI recovered its share of additional royalty, alongwith interest payable thereon from the GSPC-NIKO JV. The GSPC-NIKO JV initiated (October 2013) arbitration proceedings for refund of the recovery made by GoI. The Arbitration Tribunal rejected (August 2020) the claim of GSPC-NIKO JV. Based on award, GSPC paid (18 August 2021) ₹13.44 crore

towards its share of principal amount of additional royalty to GoG but did not pay the interest payable on this additional royalty.

This resulted in understatement of provision and interest expenses by ₹24.64 crore. Consequently, it resulted in overstatement of profit for the year to the same extent.

2. Standalone Balance Sheet
Assets
Other Financial Assets
Current (Note No. 10)
Amount receivables under Joint arrangements₹689.66 crore

i. The above includes ₹20.00 crore shown as receivable from Jubiliant Offshore Drilling Pvt. Ltd (JODPL) being the share of the Company for default by JODPL in cash calls raised by ONGC which is the Operator in Joint venture at Deen Dayal West field in the Block KG-OSN-2001/03 from August 2017 onwards.

Since JODPL is under liquidation process as per NCLT order, there is low probability of its recovery. Hence provision for the non recoverable amount should have been made by the Company.

ii. A reference is invited to Note 10 (c) in which it is stated that the company has issued forfeiture notice to JODPL for 494.81 crore of the capital contribution made by the company on behalf of JODPL till August 2017.

JODPL is under liquidation since December 2017 and as per the Statement of Claim of Financial Creditor, the liquidator has admitted total claims of financial creditors of JODPL to be ₹ 2942.51 crore. Against this, the liquidator has assessed the liquidation value of ₹ 579.50 crore only i.e. around 20 per cent. Therefore, against the Company's claim of ₹ 534.55 crore (₹494.81 crore +interest) admitted by the Official Liquidator, the recovery would be to the similar extent only.

Thus, Note 10 (c) is deficient to above extent.

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

V.N. Kothari

(Vijay N. Kothari)
Accountant General (Audit-II), Gujarat

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 05/09/2023

Management's Reply to the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India received from AG Office, Ahmedabad under Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the Standalone Financial Statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited, for the year ended 31st March 2023.

Comments of C&AG	Management Reply
With reference to Note 34 of the Standalone financial statements, the above does not include Rs 24.64 crore being interest payable to the GOG on delayed payment of additional royalty as per the Rule 23 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules,2003, The Rule 23, inter-alia, provide that payments (including royalties), if not made within the specified time ,be increased by a penal rate of 200 basis points over the prime lending rate of State Bank of India for the delayed period. It is to mention that in July 2013, GOI recovered its share of additional royalty, along with interest payable thereon from the GSPC-NIKO JV. The GSPC-NIKO JV initiated (October 2013) arbitration proceedings for refund of the recovery made by GOI. The Arbitration Tribunal rejected (August 2020) the claim of GSPC-NIKO JV. Based on the award, GSPC paid (18 August 2021) Rs 13.44 crore towards its share of principal amount of additional royalty to GOG but did not pay the interest payable on this additional royalty.	In Hazira Field, Government of India ("GoI") and Government of Gujarat ("GoG") were recovering royalty, in the ratio of 47:53 respectively, from GSPC NIKO JV on sale of natural gas to the customers. Further, GSPC NIKO JV recovered royalty at prescribed rate from the customers over and above the gas price charged. GoI started demanding additional royalty on the component of royalty recovered from the customers which demand was disputed by the GSPC-NIKO JV. However, pursuant to coercive recovery by GoI, GSPC-NIKO JV paid the amount towards additional royalty together with interest in July 2013. Such coercive recovery was immediately challenged by GSPC – NIKO JV in arbitration proceedings initiated against GoI in October 2013. In August 2020, the arbitration tribunal rejected the claim of GSPC-NIKO JV pertaining to refund of additional royalty recovered coercively by the GoI. In June 2021, the Board of Directors of GSPC decided not to appeal against the said findings of the arbitration award. Upon such decision of the Board and based on the award, GSPC on its own motion without any demand being raised by Government of Gujarat, paid its share of principal amount of such additional royalty to the GoG in August 2021. From the above, it is clear that the claim of additional royalty on royalty was disputed by GSPC since inception and was a sub-judice matter until August 2020 when the arbitration tribunal passed an award in this regard. Therefore, the liability of GSPC to pay additional royalty to GoG crystalized only in August 2020. Rule 23 of the PNG Rules provides for increased rate of royalty by way of penalty (and not interest) and therefore the same would have application only in case of deliberate delay or default in payment. However, since the liability was disputed under bona-fide belief and was under

This resulted in understatement of provision and interest expense by Rs 24.64 crore. Consequently, it resulted in overstatement of profit for the year to the same extent.	litigation till August 2020, GSPC cannot be said to have deliberately defaulted or delayed payment of additional royalty to GoG. The enhanced royalty under Rule 23 of the PNG Rules was neither disclosed as part of the contingent liability nor provided separately as it was unascertainable as on the reporting date Therefore, the Management believes that there is no understatement of expenses or overstatement of profits for the Financial Year 2022-23 and the disclosure in Note No. 34 is sufficient and in line with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standards. It may be noted lastly that GoG, vide its letter dated 5th August 2023 raised a demand on GSPC for payment of Rs. 1.68 Crores towards enhanced royalty under Rule 23 of the PNG Rules towards delay in payment of additional royalty by GSPC after passing of the Arbitration Award i.e., for the period of October 2020 till 18th August 2021 being the date of payment by GSPC. GSPC has already made payment of such enhanced royalty on 19th August 2023. The Company shall provide appropriate accounting treatment of the same in the Financial Year 2023-24.
With reference to Note 10 of the Standalone financial statements, **I.** The above includes Rs 20.00 crore shown as receivable from Jubiliant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) being the share of the Company for the default by JODPL in cash calls raised by ONGC which is the Operator in Joint Venture at Deen Dayal West Field in the Block KG-OSN-2001/03 from August 2017 onwards. Since JODPL is under liquidation process as per NCLT order, there is a low probability of its recovery. Hence provision for the non-recoverable amount should have been made by the company. **II.** A reference is invited to Note 10[C] in which it is stated that the	In KG-OSN-2001/3 Block, the Company contributed an amount of Rs. 494.81 Crores on account of JODPL's default in payment of its share of cash calls till August 2017 when the operatorship of the Block together with 80% PI was handed over to ONGC. Such contribution made by GSPC on behalf of JODPL is secured by various provisions of the JOA and PSC for the KG Block which provide that GSPC has right of lien as well as forfeiture over JODPL's share of revenues and PI. The JOA further provides that balance PI of JODPL may also be "assumed" by GSPC subject to approval of Management Committee. Both JOA and PSC provide that such contractual rights of GSPC have primacy over the rights of other lenders. In line with the above contractual rights, in December 2017, GSPC forfeited 2.73% PI of JODPL and also asserted that balance PI would also be assumed by GSPC at no cost subject to approval of Management Committee. Further, in January 2018, GSPC also intimated to the Liquidator that the entire PI of JODPL cannot form part of Liquidation Estate of JODPL in light of superior contractual rights having

company has issued a forfeiture notice to JODPL for Rs 494.81 crore of the capital contribution made by the company on behalf of JODPL till August 2017. JODPL is under liquidation since December 2017 and as per the Statement of Claim of Financial Creditor, the liquidator has admitted total claims of financial creditors of JODPL to be Rs 2942.51 crore. Against this, the liquidator has assessed the liquidation value of Rs 579.5 crore only i.e. around 20 percent. Therefore, against the company's claim of Rs 534.55 crore (Rs 494.81 crore + interest) admitted by the Official Liquidator, the recovery would be to the similar extent only. Thus, Note 10 [c] is deficient to above extent.	already been exercised by GSPC. While the Liquidator has challenged such forfeiture notice of GSPC in June 2019, there is no stay granted by NCLT and the matter is sub-judice. Since GSPC has already asserted that no part of JODPL's PI can form part of Liquidation Estate, satisfaction of GSPC's debt does not depend on the Liquidation Value of JODPL and the entire PI of JODPL remains at GSPC's disposal exclusively towards satisfaction of GSPC's debt. It may be noted that such security is available to GSPC in relation to not only the debt already incurred by JODPL but also in relation to any additional contribution that GSPC may be required to make towards default of JODPL after August 2017. The Company has accounted assets, liabilities, incomes, and expenses pursuant to KG Block considering the principles of Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements i.e. line by line in proportionate to GSPC's existing PI Share. Further, considering the above facts and applicable guidance under Ind AS, the Company has recognized the financial asset for amount recoverable from JODPL. Such an asset represents GSPC's contractual right to recover (either in cash or in the form of JODPL's PI in KG Block) the contribution made by GSPC on behalf of JODPL. Since the fair value of 10% PI of JODPL in KG Block to be assumed by GSPC would be more than the outstanding value recoverable from JODPL, such receivable has been considered good and no additional provision has been made toward non-recovery in the books of accounts. This accounting treatment has been consistently followed since 2017-18 onwards. While the Company has given the required disclosures in Note 10(c), the Company has given an assurance to include additional clarification with reference to satisfaction of the Company's debt not being dependent on liquidation value of JODPL as elaborated above in the said note in the next financial year.

SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL:(O) 48915933 (M)-93-283-55933, 93-282-55933

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO
THE MEMBERS OF
GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
GANDHINAGAR (GUJARAT)

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited ('the Company') which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Ind AS and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and profit, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of matter

a) Para (q) Accounting for oil and gas joint operations of Note No. 1 Significant Accounting Policies, which describes that the financial statements of the joint operations (unincorporated joint ventures) prepared in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the respective Production Sharing Contracts or Joint Operating Agreement of the joint operations (unincorporated joint ventures). In view of the same, certain adjustments/disclosures required under the mandatory Indian Accounting Standards and the provisions of the Companies Act,

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2013 have been made in the standalone Ind AS financial statements to the extent information available with the Company as on the date.

b) We draw attention to the Note No. 10 matter regarding the forfeiture notice issued by the Company to Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) against the capital contribution of Rs. 494.81 Crore (PY: Rs. 494.81 Crore) made on behalf of JODPL in KG-OSN-2001/3 until 4th August 2017. Based on the relevant clauses of the Profit-Sharing Contract (PSC) and Joint Operating Agreement (JOA), it is reasonably expected by the Management that the forfeiture notice will be enforced, and the Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC) will be assigned a commensurate Participating Interest (PI) towards the capital contribution. However, the liquidator of JODPL has challenged GSPC's action of forfeiture. Additionally, the assignment of JODPL's PI is pending with the Management Committee (MC), and as the non-defaulting partner with a 10% PI in the block, the Company will be required to contribute against the cash call receivables from JODPL, as per the terms of the JOA.

Considering the pending assignment of JODPL's PI, the specific ratio determining GSPC's share with respect to JODPL's share cannot be determined at this stage.

Our opinion is not modified in above matter.

c) Note No. 32 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements regarding impairment aggregating to Rs. 108.88 Crore on E&P Fields along with capital inventory (Rs. 0.48 crores reversal) for impairment. Also, during the year company has issued notices of withdrawal of the Company's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to four ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1, CB-ONN-2004/3 and GK-OSN-2009/1 which already have been impaired in full in previous years of which Rs 0.20 crores capital expenditure has been incurred in current financial year under exploration cost written off. Additional impairment of Rs. 21.33 crores are provided in ONGC operated CB-ONN-2004/2 block, in which ONGC has indicated its interest to acquire the entire Participating Interest of the Company in CB-ONN-2004/2 by matching the price of H1 bidder i.e. Rs. 24.67 crore (USD 3 Million).

d) Note no.34 to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements regarding non provisioning of disputed Income Tax demands/ claims by the Income Tax Authority amounting to Rs. 2879.17 (Previous Year Rs. 1714.11) Crore, on account of joint arrangements Rs. 67.71 Crore (Previous Year Rs. 66.40), Indirect taxes Rs. 5.86 Crore (Previous Year Rs. 5.86) and other contingent liabilities Rs. 161.70 Crore (Previous Year Rs. 162.31) and disclosed by way of a note as contingent liability as the matter is disputed.

e) Note No. 34 to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements regarding reasonable uncertainty for an amount receivable on account of adjustment of advanced floor consideration received towards Other Six Discoveries amounting to Rs. 1,265 Crores (USD 200 Million) and subsequently to be adjusted towards final consideration receivable as per Field Development Plan (FDP) prepared by ONGC for submission to DGH.

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Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information and other information in the Company's annual report, but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone Ind AS 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 Standalone 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 financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including 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 maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS 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 are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements

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

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

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.

However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Other Matter

a) We have placed reliance on technical/commercial evaluation by the management in respect of categorization of wells as exploratory, development and producing, allocation of costs incurred on them, treatment of capitalization, depletion of producing properties on the basis of the proved hydrocarbon reserves, impairment, liability for decommissioning, liability for NELP and nominated blocks for underperformance against agreed minimum work programme and liability for abandonment costs.

b) The standalone Ind AS financial statements include the Company's share of:

(i) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 1111.44 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 7.08 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. 64.27 Crore and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 28.59 Crore in respect of Seven (7) Producing Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), which have been incorporated on the basis of accounts audited by other auditors.

(ii) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 3028.79 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 38.78 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. 14.74 Crore and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 31.90 Crore in respect of Two (2) Producing Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), which has been incorporated on the basis of unaudited financial information approved by the management and made available to us, in the absence of audited accounts.

(iii) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 122.01 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 1.59 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. Nil and expenditure aggregating to Rs. Nil in respect of One (1) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures) under exploration and development phase or proposed to be surrendered, which have been incorporated on the basis of accounts audited by other auditors.

(iv) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 725.84 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 164.91 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. 74.63 and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 36.89 Crore in respect of Twenty-one (21) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), under exploration and development phase or proposed to be surrendered, which have been incorporated on the basis of unaudited financial information approved by the management made available to us, in the absence of audited accounts.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required under section 143(5) of the Act and in accordance with the directions and sub directions issued by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, under section 143(5) of the Act, we have complied with all the directions issued and our comments thereon is as per Annexure "C" to this report.

3. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit 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 comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
e) In view of Notification No. G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 05th June,2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, New Delhi provisions of Section 164 (2) of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
f) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Control over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure "B".
g) In view of Notification No. G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 05th June,2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, New Delhi provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

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h) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

1) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements — Refer Note 34 to the Ind AS financial statements.

2) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

3) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

4) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

(ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(iii) Based on such audit procedures that we have 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) contain any material mis-statement.

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5) No dividend declared or paid during the year by the Company in compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

(GARIMA TATER)
PARTNER
M. NO. 407752
UDIN: 23407752BGUFSS8222

PLACE: GANDHINAGAR
DATED: 25TH MAY, 2023

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"ANNEXURE -A" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure "A" referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirements' of our draft report of even date to the standalone financial statements **of GUJRAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD.** for the year ended 31st March, 2023, we report that:

1. Maintaining records of Property, Plant, Equipment and intangible assets

(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property Plant and Equipment.

(B) Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;

(b) The Property Plant and Equipment were physically verified during the year by the management as per the cycle of physical verification fixed there for. The discrepancies noticed on such verification were not material, however they have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company except following:

Sr. No.	Description of Property	Gross Carrying Value as on 31.03.2023 (Rs. in Crore)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held –indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in name of company. Also indicate if in dispute.
1.	Freehold Land	0.66	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Held for the purpose of Joint Venture Operations
2.	Freehold Land	0.22	Usage letter	No	Only usage	Only usage letter from GUDA is

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			from GUDA, Gandhinagar in the name of GSPC		letter from GUDA is available, other title deeds and related documents are not made available to us,	available, other title deeds and related documents are not made available to us,
3.	Building	5.00	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Held for the purpose of Joint Venture Operations
4.	Building	0.34	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record
	Total	6.22				

(e) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(f) There is no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

2 . Physical Verification of Inventories

(a) Physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and whether, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate; there is no discrepancy of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

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(b) Company has not been, sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five Crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets during the year and quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company.

3. Loans and advances given, investments made and guarantee given

During the year the Company has not provided any guarantee or security secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. During the year the company has made investments in its subsidiaries, or granted loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

a) The company has provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans or provided security to any other entity [not applicable to companies whose principal business is to give loans], if so, indicate

(A) the aggregate amount during the year is NIL, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans or advances and guarantees or security to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates is NIL;

(B) the aggregate amount during the year to its employees aggregating to Rs. 0.44 Crore, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans or advances aggregating to Rs. 4.23 Crore to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates;

b) Loans and advances to Employees of Rs. 0.44 Crore sanctioned during the year. The terms and conditions of such loans and advances are not prejudicial to the company's interest;

c) in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular;

d) There is no amount is overdue as on 31st March, 2023.

e) No loan or advance in the nature of loan granted which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties;

f) The company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

4. Compliance of Section 185 & 186

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.

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5. Acceptance of deposits

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits or there is no deemed deposits, within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal.

6. Cost Record

We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules 2014 as amended prescribed by the Central Government under section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained.

7. Statutory dues

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities. There are no such arrears as at 31st March, 2023 for a period more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us following statutory dues referred to in clause (a) above have not been deposited on account of dispute as on 31st March, 2023:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount under dispute and not yet deposited as on 31.03.2023 (Rs. in Crore)	Period to which the amount relates (Financial Year)	Forum where the dispute is pending	Remarks
Income Tax Act,1961	Income Tax Including interest and penalty as applicable.	1.62	1996-1997	High Court	
		8.70	1997-1998		
		16.81	1998-1999		
		1.18	2003-2004		
		1.75	2008-2009		
Income Tax Act,1961	Income Tax Including interest and penalty as	32.39	2000-2001	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	
		79.10	2001-2002		

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	applicable	163.11	2002-2003		
		160.66	2003-2004		
		242.15	2004-2005		
		183.08	2005-2006		
		171.66	2006-2007		
		301.84	2007-2008		
		332.81	2008-2009		
		204.85	2009-2010		
		263.24	2010-2011		
		337.33	2011-2012		
		419.76	2012-2013		
		288.81	2013-2014		
		100.73	2014-2015		
		174.35	2015-2016		
Income Tax Act,1961	Income Tax Including interest and penalty as applicable	1.24	2004-2005	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	
		0.11	2007-2008		
	Income Tax Including interest and penalty as applicable.	17.49	2013-2014		
	Income Tax Including interest and penalty as applicable.	14.63	2014-2015		
	Income Tax Including interest and penalty as applicable.	1165.06	2017-2018		
Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty Including interest and penalty as applicable	4.52	2014-2015	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	
Finance Act, 1994 (Service	Service Tax Including interest	0.16	2020-2021	Commissioner of Service	

Tax)	and penalty as applicable			Tax (Appeals)	

8. Disclosure of transactions not recorded in the books

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us there is no such transaction not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered of disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

9. Default in repayment of loans or other borrowings

(a) According to explanations given to us Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or payment of interest to any lender.

(b) According to explanations given to us the company has not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to explanations given to us term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) According to explanations given to us funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes.

(e) According to explanations given to us during the year the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) According to explanations given to us the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

10. Moneys raised by IPO, FPO & preferential allotment/ private placement of shares or convertible debentures

(a) During the year, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) therefore clause 3(x) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year therefore clause 3(x) (b) of the Order is not applicable.

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11. Fraud reporting

(a) As per the information and according to the explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) As per the information and according to the explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;

(c) As per represented by the management there are no whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company;

12. Compliancesby Nidhi Company

The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Consequently, requirements of clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

13. Compliancewith section 177 and 188

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

14. Internal Audit System

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us

(a) The company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business;

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the company issued till date, for the period under audit.

15. Non-cash transactions with directors

According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

16. Registration with Reserve Bank of India

(a) In our opinion, considering the nature of operations of the Company at present, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

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(b) In our opinion, considering the nature of operations of the Company it has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;

(c) In our opinion, considering the nature of operations of the Company the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India,

(d) In our opinion, considering the nature of operations of the Company, Group does not have Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group..

17. Cash losses

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

18. Resignation ofthe statutory auditors during the year

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us there has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.

19. Capability of company of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of Balance Sheet

On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

20. Transfer of amount remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of Section 135 to Fund specified in Schedule VII

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have projects other than ongoing projects, where unspent amount is to be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act.

(b) There is an amount of Rs. 6.49 Crore remaining unspent under section (5) of section 135 of Companies Act, pursuant to ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance with provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of the Companies Act.

21. Reasons to be stated for unfavourable or qualified answer

As the Company has presented its standalone financial statements including Joint venture blocks and there is no unfavourable or qualified opinion given by any of the auditor of Producing as well as non producing Joint venture blocks.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

(GARIMA TATER)
PARTNER
M. NO. 407752
UDIN: 23407752BGUFSS8222

PLACE: GANDHINAGAR
DATED: 25TH MAY, 2023

SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL:(O) 48915933 (M)-93-282-55933, 93-282-55933

"ANNEXURE - B" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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 **GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Ind As 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. 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

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SINGHVI & MEHTA ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ AHMEDABAD

on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind as 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 Standalone Ind AS 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 Standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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.

SINGHVI & MEHTA ★ CA AHMEDABAD ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL:(O) 48915933 (M)-93-283-55933, 93-282-55933

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

(GARIMA TATER)
PARTNER
M. NO. 407752
UDIN: 23407752BGUFSS8222

PLACE: GANDHINAGAR
DATED: 25TH MAY, 2023

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SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL:(O) 48915933 (M)-93-283-55933, 93-282-55933

"ANNEXURE - C" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure as referred to in Independent Auditor's Report of even date, on the standalone Ind AS financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the period ended 31st March, 2023.

Report on Directions under Section 143(5) of Companies Act, 2013:

1. Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with financial implications, if any, may be stated.

Reply: The Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT System i.e., SAP. All the financial transactions are integrated in SAP system. Therefore, there are no financial implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts during the period under audit.

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).

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there is no restructuring of an existing loans or waiver/ write off of debts/ loans/ interest etc. made by lender to the Company due to the Company's inability to repay the loan.

3. Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received / receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for / utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us, no fund (grants/subsidy) has been received/ receivable by the Company for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its Agencies during the period under audit.

SINGHVI & MEHTA ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ CA AHMEDABAD

205, 2ND FLOOR, SUMAN TOWER, SECTOR-11, GANDHINAGAR - 382 011 (O) M 93-282-55933
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Sector Specific Sub-directions under Section 143 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013:

Service Sector - General

1. Whether the Company's pricing policy absorbs all fixed and variable cost of production and the overheads allocated at the time of fixation of price?

Reply: Yes, Company's pricing policy for the services provided absorb fixed as well as variable costs including allocated overhead.

2. Whether the company recovers commission for work executed on behalf of Government/ other organizations that is properly recorded in the books of accounts? Whether the Company has an efficient system for billing and collection of revenue?

Reply: During the year under audit, the Company has obtained 'Proprietary Membership' at Indian Gas Exchange Limited ('IGX'). The membership allows the Company to trade for gas through bids either on its own account or for other market players. The Company has registered its group companies as clients on this platform to increase the participation for various bids. The Company as a proprietary member of the exchange shall settle all the transactions entered, either on its own account or for the group entities, with IGX.

During the year, the Company has recovered the commission from group companies for work executed on their behalf and the same has been properly recorded in books.

3. Whether the Company regularly monitors timely receipt of subsidy from Government and it is properly recording them in its books?

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not receive any subsidy from the Government.

4. Whether interest earned on parking of funds received for specific projects from Government was properly accounted for?

Reply: The Company did not receive funds for specific projects from Government.

5. Whether the Company has entered into memorandum of understanding with its Administrative Ministry, if so, whether the impact thereof has been properly dealt with in the financial statements.

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered in to any memorandum of understanding with its Administrative Ministry.

SINGHVI & MEHTA ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ AHMEDABAD

SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL:(O) 48915933 (M)-93-283-55933, 93-282-55933

Trading

1. Whether the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of its sales activity and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts?

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records in respect of recovery of dues from customers, the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of sales activity and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts.

2. Whether the Company has an effective system for physical verification, valuation of stock, treatment of non- moving items and accounting the effect of shortage/excess noticed during the physical verification.

Reply: In our opinion and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an effective system in relation to physical verification of inventories, valuation of stock, treatment of non- moving items and accounting the effect of shortage/excess noticed during the physical verification.

3. The effectiveness of the system followed in recovery of dues in respect of sale activities may be examined and reported.

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records in respect of recovery of dues from customers, the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of sales activity.

The Company periodically prepares 'outstanding and ageing reports' of debtors and follows-up for the same, if any, for recovery of dues. The Company also has adequate amount of security against debtors in the form of Bank Guarantee or Security Deposits. In case of debtors that are considered doubtful (which are outstanding beyond 6 months and no security is available), provision has been made during the respective previous years including period under audit as per the Debtors Policy of the Company.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

(GARIMA TATER)
PARTNER
M. NO. 407752
UDIN: 23407752BGUFSS8222

PLACE: GANDHINAGAR
DATED:25TH MAY, 2023

205, 2ND FLOOR, SUMAN TOWER, SECTOR-11, GANDHINAGAR - 382 011 (O) M 93-282-55933
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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	787.49	894.07
Capital work-in-progress	3	72.30	73.79
Investment property	4	1.06	1.09
Other intangible assets	5	1.07	1.03
Intangible assets under development	6	103.23	110.84
Financial assets			
Investment in subsidiary, associate & joint venture	7	3,928.24	3,928.24
Other investments	8	59.89	67.53
Loans	9	3.38	4.33
Other financial assets	10	93.93	87.03
Non current tax assets (net)	11	165.91	132.55
Other non financial assets	12	267.73	145.58
Total Non-Current Assets		**5,484.23**	**5,446.08**
Current Assets			
Inventories	13	462.10	357.75
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	14	995.46	1,671.71
Cash and cash equivalents	15	278.95	72.97
Other bank balances	15	160.15	656.81
Loans	9	46.69	43.45
Other financial assets	10	719.46	650.56
Other non financial assets	12	180.14	651.99
Total Current Assets		**2,842.95**	**4,105.24**
Non current assets held for sale	16	36.08	22.50
TOTAL ASSETS		**8,363.26**	**9,573.82**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	1,075.65	1,075.65
Other equity	18	4,853.24	1,873.55
Total Equity		**5,928.89**	**2,949.20**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19	-	3,630.10
Other financial liabilities	20	8.55	8.55
Provisions	21	85.10	78.72
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**93.65**	**3,717.37**

SINGHVI & MEHTA ★ AHMEDABAD ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19	-	774.58
Trade payables	23		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.59	1.97
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,734.90	1,517.47
Other financial liabilities	20	375.80	315.21
Other non financial liabilities	22	214.09	291.22
Provisions	21	1.93	1.05
Total Current Liabilities		**2,329.31**	**2,901.50**
Liabilities associated with non current assets held for sale	16	11.41	5.75
Total Liabilities		**2,434.37**	**6,624.62**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**8,363.26**	**9,573.82**
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 002464W

Garima Tater
Partner
Membership No. 407752

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	24	27,698.31	24,364.97
Other income	25	174.65	194.82
TOTAL INCOME (A)		27,872.96	24,559.79
EXPENSES			
Production expenditure	26	97.38	64.00
Cost of traded goods	27	24,394.38	22,681.05
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-process and stock-in-trade	28	(104.35)	(65.45)
Employee benefits expenses	29	27.14	13.13
Finance costs	30	248.84	355.41
Depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses	2,4,5	40.45	41.07
Other expenses	31	51.81	38.04
TOTAL EXPENSES (B)		24,755.65	23,127.25
Profit before exceptional items and tax (A-B)		3,117.31	1,432.54
Exceptional items	32	(130.41)	(248.99)
Profit before tax		2,986.90	1,183.55
Tax expense			
Current tax	11	-	-
Deferred tax	11	(0.11)	(0.18)
Profit after tax for the year (C)		2,987.01	1,183.73
Other comprehensive income			
(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in fair value of equity instruments		(7.64)	(5.42)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations		0.43	0.73
Income tax relating to these items		(0.11)	(0.18)
(B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (D)		(7.32)	(4.87)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (C+D)		2,979.69	1,178.86
Earnings per equity share (EPS) (Face Value of Rs. 1/- each)	33		
Basic (Rs.)		2.78	1.10
Diluted (Rs.)		2.78	1.10
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 002464W

Garima Tater
Partner
Membership No. 407752

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit /(loss) before tax	2,986.90	1,183.55
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, Amortisation & Depletion	40.45	41.07
Interest & Finance Charges	248.84	355.41
Net Loss/(gain) on Sale of Assets	0.17	-
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	(0.96)	(4.64)
Reversal in Impairment on account of expected credit loss assessment	-	2.94
Expioration Cost Written off/(Written back)	0.20	0.25
Litigation Settlement	-	(4.31)
Impairment of oil and gas assets	130.21	250.60
Impairment on Investment	-	2.45
	3,405.81	**1,827.32**
Interest and Dividend Income	(128.93)	(85.50)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	**3,276.88**	**1,741.82**
Adjustments for working capital changes		
Change in Current/non-current Assets		
(Increase)/decrease in Loans	(2.29)	0.41
(Increase)/decrease in Other Financial Assets	(45.21)	(26.39)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Assets	349.70	(412.23)
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	(104.35)	(65.45)
(Increase)/decrease in Trade Receivables	676.25	(803.66)
Change in Current/Non-current Liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	66.25	(5.05)
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	2.00	5.20
Increase/(decrease) in Deferred Revenue/contract Liabilities	-	(0.36)
Increase/(decrease) in Other Liabilities	(77.13)	81.76
Increase/(decrease) in Trade payables	218.05	408.27
Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operations	**4,360.15**	**924.32**
Taxes (paid)/ refund	(33.36)	(9.02)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operating Activities (A)	**4,326.79**	**915.30**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash Paid for Purchase of Assets / CWIP including Joint Arrangements	(71.50)	(11.05)
Sale proceeds from sale of Participating Interest in Joint Arrangements	-	18.80
Sale of Property Plant & equipment	0.11	0.37
Sale of Investments in Subsidiaries /(Investment in Subsidiaries)	-	(2.45)
Interest and Dividend Income received	103.51	74.20
Movement in other bank balances	495.11	(343.83)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Investing Activities (B)	**527.23**	**(263.96)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds /(Repayment) to Non-Current Borrowings (including current maturities) (net)	(4,324.12)	(412.74)
Proceeds /(Repayment) to Current Borrowings (net)	(100.00)	-
Interest & Financing Charges paid	(223.92)	(350.06)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Financing Activities (C)	**(4,648.04)**	**(762.80)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (D) (A+B+C)	**205.98**	**(111.46)**
Cash and Cash equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		
Cash on hand	0.01	0.08
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	30.00	12.32
Bank Balances	42.96	172.03
	72.97	**184.43**
Cash and Cash equivalents at the End of the Year		
Cash on hand	-	0.01
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	264.11	30.00
Bank Balances	14.84	42.96
Total	**278.95**	**72.97**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31st March, 2023

GSPC

Notes:

(i) The above Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared using the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Ind AS 7 Statements of Cash Flows.

(ii) Previous year figures have been regrouped & reclassified wherever considered necessary to confirm to the current year's figures.

(iii) Change in Liabilities arising from Financing Activities: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	1st April 2022	Cash Flow	Accrued Interest	Foreign Exchange & Other Non Cash Movement	31st March, 2023
Non-Current Borrowings including current portion (Refer Note 19)	4,304.67	(4,324.12)	-	19.45	-
Borrowing-Current (Refer Note 19)	100.01	(100.00)	-	(0.01)	-

Particulars	1st April 2021	Cash Flow	Accrued Interest	Foreign Exchange & Other Non Cash Movement	31st March, 2022
Non-Current Borrowings including current portion (Refer Note 19)	4,712.06	(412.74)	1.37	3.98	4,304.67
Borrowing-Current (Refer Note 19)	100.00	0.01	-	-	100.01

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 002464W

Garima Tater
Partner
Membership No. 407752

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

SINGHVI & MEHTA ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ AHMEDABAD

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD ★ GSPC ★ GANDHINAGAR

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the Year Ended on 31st March, 2023

GSPC

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount (Rs. In Crores)
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital		
Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each fully paid up		
Balance as at 1st April 2021	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Changes due to prior period error	-	-
Restated balance as at 1st April 2021	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Movements during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Changes due to prior period error	-	-
Restated balance as at 1st April 2022	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Movements during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65

B. Other Equity (Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income FVOCI - Equity Investments	Total Other Equity
	Capital reserve	Securities Premium	General reserve	Retained earnings		
Balance at April 1, 2021	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(14,080.99)	2,057.48	694.69
Changes in accounting policy / prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2021	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(14,080.99)	2,057.48	694.69
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,183.73	-	1,183.73
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(5.42)	(5.42)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-	-	0.55	-	0.55
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,184.28	(5.42)	1,178.86
Balance at March 31, 2022	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(12,896.71)	2,052.06	1,873.55
Changes in accounting policy / prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2022	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(12,896.71)	2,052.06	1,873.55
Profit for the year	-	-	-	2,987.01	-	2,987.01
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(7.64)	(7.64)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-	-	0.32	-	0.32
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	2,987.33	(7.64)	2,979.69
Balance at March 31, 2023	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(9,909.38)	2,044.42	4,853.24

Purpose of Reserves:

(i) **Capital Reserve:** Capital reserve was created on account of transition to Ind AS.

(ii) **Securities Premium:** Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iii) **General Reserve:** General reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. General reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income.

(iv) **Retained Earnings:** The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders out of accumulated reserves is determined considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the closing balance amounts reported above are not distributable in entirety. It includes accumulated loss amounting to ₹ 0.48 Crores (PY: ₹ 0.60 Crore) (net of tax) pertaining to remeasurement gain / loss on defined employee benefit plan as classified in other comprehensive income from period to period.

(v) **Other Comprehensive Income - FVOCI - Equity Investments:** The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the Equity Investments through OCI reserves.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 002464W

Garima Tater
Partner
Membership No. 407752

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

SINGHVI & MEHTA ★ AHMEDABAD ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

Corporate information

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited ("GSPC" or "the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office is situated at GSPC Bhavan, B/H Udyog Bhavan, Sector - 11, Gandhinagar - 382010. GSPC is a Government Company u/s 2(45) of Companies Act, 2013 and is primarily engaged in oil and gas activities comprising of oil & gas exploration, development and production and trading of natural gas. The Company is also engaged in sale of electricity generated through Windmills.

The standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution passed in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 25th May, 2023.

1. Significant accounting policies

This note provides list of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these standalone financial statements.

(a) Basis of preparation of Financial Statements:

(i) Statement of compliance with Ind AS

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance and comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [including the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act (as amended from time to time); and Guidelines issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except whereby a newly issued Indian Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Indian Accounting Standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The standalone financial statements are prepared on accrual basis of accounting under historical cost convention in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 including Indian Accounting Standards notified there under, except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value;
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value; and
- Assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost to sell.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgements

The presentation of the standalone financial statements are in conformity with the Ind AS which requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that

affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Such estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of financial statements. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates.

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

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. 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.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets
- Current / Deferred tax expense
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations (including key actuarial assumptions)
- Provisions and contingencies
- Expected credit loss for receivables
- Estimation of Oil and Gas reserves
- Impairment of assets
- Valuation of Inventory
- Fair valuation of unlisted securities and assets held for sale
- Definition of lease, lease term and discount rate

(iv) Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it is:

A. expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in its normal operating cycle;
B. held primarily for the purpose of trading;
C. expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
D. cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The liability is classified as current when:

A. it is expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle;

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B. it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
C. it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
D. there is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for an at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

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

(b) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Oil and Gas properties

The Company has adopted Contract Area (PSC-Production Sharing Contract) level cost center based accounting for the oil and gas operations with effect from 1st April, 2015 and accordingly, all costs incurred in acquisition, prospecting, exploration and development of Contract Areas are accumulated considering a contract area as a cost center. Cost incurred at each of the following level are accounted for as stated below:

1) Pre-acquisition Cost

Expenditure incurred before obtaining the right(s) to explore, develop and produce oil and gas are expensed as and when incurred.

2) Acquisition, Exploration & Evaluation Costs:

Acquisition cost of an oil and gas property are costs incurred to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire a property or mineral rights. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Exploration Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development, as the case may be, based on the nature of the expenditure.

Exploration and Evaluation activities cover the prospecting activities conducted in search for oil and gas after the Company has obtained legal rights to explore a specific area, as well as activities towards determination of the technical feasibility and commercial visibility of extracting the oil & gas. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Exploration Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development as the case may be based on the nature of the expenditure.

3) Development Cost

Development activities cover the activities conducted after determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting oil & gas but before the well starts actual commercial production and includes drilling cost of developments wells, completion of successful exploration wells laying gathering lines, production facilities etc. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Development Cost under Capital

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Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development as the case may be based on the nature of the expenditure.

4) Producing properties

Producing Properties are created in respect of an area/field having proved developed oil and gas reserves, when the well in the area/field is ready to commence commercial production. All the exploration cost and development cost incurred for the producing wells are reclassified as Producing Properties or Property Plant & Equipment as the case may be. The exploration and evaluation expenditure on unsuccessful wells in a proved area are also capitalised as Producing Properties as per the guidance available para 23 of Guidance Notes issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS).

5) Abandonment Cost

The full eventual estimated liability towards costs relating to dismantling, abandoning and restoring well sites and allied facilities are recognized in respective assets when the well is complete/facilities are installed.

6) Surrender / Relinquishment of a Contract Area

The carrying cost of a Contract Area is written off in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such a Contract area is surrendered after the required approvals. Further, the carrying cost of a Contract Area that is proposed for surrender during a year but approval for which is still awaited at the end of such year, is also provided for in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head exploration cost written off.

7) Disposal of Interest

Gain (excess of net consideration over carrying value of the assets) or loss (excess of carrying value of the assets over net consideration) on sale of interest in a Contract Area is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such agreement is executed.

(ii) Other property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost of acquisition/construction (net of recoverable taxes) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. 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. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its useful life is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Capital Work-in-progress includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition/construction of assets, which are yet to be commissioned and project inventory.

An item of property, plant or 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 recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to continue with the net carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment including oil and gas assets recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per IGAAP and use that net carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant and equipment.

(c) Investment properties

Investment properties comprises portions of free hold or lease hold (right of use asset) land and office buildings that are held for rental yield and/or capital appreciation.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount 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. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed out as and when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to continue with the net carrying value of its investment properties recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per IGAAP and use that net carrying value as the deemed cost of investment properties.

(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets like software & licenses, which are expected to provide future enduring economic benefits are capitalized as Intangible Assets.

Any item of intangible assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de recognition

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of the intangible asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset) is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the intangible asset is derecognized.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to continue with the net carrying value of its intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per IGAAP and use that net carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

(e) Depreciation, depletion and amortisation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciation on producing properties is provided on unit of production method and on other tangible items of property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value method (WDV) except otherwise stated.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are in line with useful lives specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The residual values are at 5% of the original cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Mobile instruments purchased by the Company are fully written off as expenses in the year of purchase.

Cost of lease-hold land is amortized equally over the period of lease.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment used for exploration and drilling activities is initially capitalized as part of exploration or development costs.

The depletion on producing properties has been calculated and provided, using the unit of production method as described in the Guidance Note on Accounting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS) issued by ICAI, in proportion of oil and gas production achieved vis a vis the proved reserves.

As Guidance Note is for "Producing Activities", the Company, keeping in mind the prudent industry practice, considers the assets for depletion only once the commercial production is commenced with the approval of the appropriate authority as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC). Till that time, neither the reserves are taken for depletion nor are the assets with respect to the said PSC are capitalized.

No depreciation or depletion is provided in the accounts of the Joint Operations (Un Incorporated Joint Venture). However, the depreciation and depletion, as applicable, has been provided for by the Company in its own books based on its participating interest.

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Depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment acquired / disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / disposal.

Investment properties are depreciated on written down value method (WDV) based on the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

In case of intangible assets, software is amortized at 40% on written down value method.

(f) 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 units (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 pre-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.

For impairment of Oil and Gas JV Fields, the Company considers the prevailing business conditions to make an assessment of future crude oil and natural gas prices and internal and external information / indicators of future economic conditions & future cashflows. The estimated future cash flows are calculated till end of its useful life or PSC end term, whichever is earlier.

In other cases, the Company bases its impairment calculation on estimates, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.





(g) Leases

The Company assess whether a contract contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether (i) the contract involves the use of identified asset; (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and (iii) the Company has right to direct the use of the asset. Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The Company as a lessee

As a lessee, the Company has taken many assets on lease such as land, office building, factory shed and guest house. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the lease liability recognized adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the underlying asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined. After the commencement date, lease liability is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payment made.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprises of fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Modifications to a lease agreement beyond the original terms and conditions are generally accounted for as a re-measurement of the lease liability with a corresponding adjustment to the ROU asset. Any gain or loss on modification is recognized in the Statement of Profit

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and Loss. However, the modifications that increase the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets at a price commensurate with the stand-alone selling price are accounted for as a separate new lease. In case of lease modifications, discounting rates used for measurement of lease liability and ROU assets is also suitably adjusted.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of less than or equal to 12 months with no purchase option and assets with low value leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term.

The Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as finance or operating leases. When the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease

All assets given on finance lease are shown as receivables at an amount equal to net investment in the lease. Principal component of the lease receipts is adjusted against outstanding receivables and interest income is accounted by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease to the net investment. The Company has a scheme of providing certain assets viz. vehicles to their employees. Under the said scheme, the Company initially purchases the asset which is transferred to an employee after a specified period at book value on that date. As this arrangement has element of finance lease, the Company has derecognised the items of property, plant and equipment given to employees & reclassified it as finance lease. The difference between the cost of the asset and present value (or absolute value if the present value is not material) of the consideration to be received from the employee over the lease term and at the time of transfer of ownership in the future is recognised as an employee cost over the period.

Operating lease

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(h) Borrowing costs

The Company is capitalising borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. For interest capitalisation, the capital cost of a particular project is identified against a borrowing in terms of period of construction and the interest for the relevant period is added to the capital cost till the particular project is capitalised and thereafter the interest is charged

to the Statement of Profit and Loss. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

(i) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company that has been disposed off or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets and liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet. Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets, right of use assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

(j) 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

A financial asset is recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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Initial measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset except trade receivables (not containing significant financing component) are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

For purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into:

A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
C. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

The Company classifies its financial assets in the above-mentioned categories based on:

A. The Company's business model for managing the financial assets, and
B. The contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial asset.

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

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

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by considering 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.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

A. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
B. The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a financial asset, 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').

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Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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:

A. The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or
B. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
   i) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
   ii) 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 following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

(i) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

(ii) Trade receivables and contract asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

(iii) Lease Receivables.

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

A. The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or

B. Lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract assets which do not contain significant financing component. Under the simplified approach, the Company is not required 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.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

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, then the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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.

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

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loan and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

A. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
B. Financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. 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 profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments 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 P&L. 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.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability initially it measures the financial guarantee at their fair values and subsequently measures at higher of:

- The amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and

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- The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

Loan and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses on EIR amortisation and de-recognition are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. 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.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of borrowing using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down. The said fee is deferred and treated as a transaction cost when draw-down occurs; it is not amortised prior to the draw-down.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as other income or other expenses.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the Company does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statement for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liability for good and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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De-recognition

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 de-recognition 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.

(k) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amount and there is intention either to settle on net basis or to realise the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or counterparty.

(l) Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments, such as investments in equity shares, derivatives etc., at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

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

A. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
B. 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.

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

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

A. Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
B. Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's Board of Directors (BOD) determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale/distribution in discontinued operations. At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

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.

(m) Inventories

- Crude oil in flow lines is not valued as it is not stored.
- Natural Gas in pipeline is valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.
- Inventory of crude oil & condensate with Joint Ventures is valued as per net realisable value as per the rate specified on sale agreement.
- Natural gas imported as LNG and stored in the storage tank of the LNG terminal are valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.
- Chemicals, fuels, consumables, stores and spare parts are valued at Weighted Average Cost.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) *Short term employee benefit obligations*

Liabilities for wages, salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are to be settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet.

(ii) *Other long-term employee benefit obligations*

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

projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yield at the end of reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Balance Sheet if the Company does not have unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) *Post-employment obligations*

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

A. Defined benefit plans such as gratuity, Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme (PRMBS) & loyalty bonus etc. and
B. Defined contribution plan such as provident fund, superannuation fund etc.

Gratuity/Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme/Loyalty Bonus obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan / PRMBS / loyalty bonus is present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The Company provides for loyalty bonus to eligible employees whereby a lump sum payment to eligible employees at the time of retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment is paid based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

The present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are accumulated in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet.

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendment or curtailments are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

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Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund and superannuation fund contributions to GSPC Employee's Provident Fund Trust and Group Superannuation Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India respectively. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payment is available.

(iv) *Termination benefits*

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(o) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is GSPC's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end exchange rates are generally recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs and MTM for derivatives taken for FCNR loan are presented as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

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(p) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer. The Company assesses promises in the contract to identify separate performance obligations to which a portion of transaction price is allocated.

Revenue is measured based on the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange of goods or service. The transaction price includes Excise Duty; however, it excludes amount collected on behalf of third parties such as Goods and Service Tax (GST), Value Added Tax (VAT) etc. which the Company collects on behalf of the Government.

In determining the transaction price, the Company estimates the variable consideration to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The Company recognises revenue from each distinct good or service over time if the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as it performs.

Revenue from the sale of gas is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the gas on metered/assessed measurements facility. In case of high sea sales, control is transferred to the customer on delivery of the gas outside the territorial water of India. The amount recognised as revenue is stated inclusive of royalty payable to Government of India and exclusive of profit petroleum, sales tax /value added tax (VAT) and Goods and service tax (GST).

Profit Petroleum payable to the Government of India (MoP&NG) under a PSC is accounted for initially on an estimated basis and upon approval of the DGH, MoP&NG, difference, if any, is accounted for in the year of such of approval.

Revenue from regasification services is recognised over time such services are performed by the Company and revenue from gas transmission is recognized over the period in which the related volumes of gas are delivered to the customers.

Revenue from sale of electricity is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the electricity on metered/assessed measurements facility.

Revenue in respect of 'Take or Pay' quantity of gas (short lifted quantity of gas under the Gas Sale Agreements) is recognized on accrual basis in the period to which it relates to.

The Company's share of Revenue from Joint Operations is considered on the basis of Accounts submitted by Joint Operations.

Where the Company's performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party, it is acting as an agent and hence the Company recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission or brokerage to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the other party to provide its goods or services. The Company's fee or commission or brokerage is the net amount of consideration that the entity retains after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods or services to be provided by that party.

Other Income:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit 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 flows through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the same is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend in case of final dividend and when the Board of Directors of investee company declares the dividend in case of interim dividend.

Income in respect of interest on delayed realizations from customers, if any, is recognized when it can be reliably measured, and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

(q) Accounting for oil and gas joint operations (unincorporated Joint Ventures)

All Oil and Gas Joint Arrangements are in the nature of unincorporated joint operations. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company reflect the Company's share of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the Joint operations, which are accounted on a line by line basis, based on the available information as on the date of the Balance Sheet, with similar items in the Company's accounts, to the extent of the Participating Interest of the Company in each joint operation and related Joint Operating Agreements (JOA), if any, except in case of abandonment, impairment, depletion and depreciation, which are accounted for as per the accounting policies of the Company. The financial statements of the unincorporated joint operations are prepared by the respective Operators of the Contract Area in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the respective PSC and JOA. Hence, certain adjustments/disclosures required under the mandatory Indian Accounting Standards and the Companies Act, 2013 have been made in the financial statements of the Company only to the extent of information available with the Company as on the date of the Balance Sheet. Such information include information relating to foreign exchange differences, micro, small and medium enterprises,

transactions with related parties, details of commitments and contingencies, inventory of oil and gas and consumption of stores and spares.

(r) Taxation

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period i.e. as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with Income Computation and Disclosure Standards - ICDS as amended from time to time. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented on net basis in the Balance Sheet considering the legal offset right in the same tax jurisdiction for relevant tax paying units and intention of the company to settle the same on net basis.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on the rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Standalone 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 (including carry forward of unused tax losses and credits) to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. However, when there is no convincing evidence available for future taxable profit, the Company recognises Deferred Tax assets arising from unused

tax losses or tax credit only to the extent of Deferred Tax liability already recognised by the Company till date.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint operations where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint operations where the parent, investor, joint venturer or joint operator is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Any tax credit available is recognised as deferred tax to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised. The said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown under the head deferred tax asset.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

(s) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the

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financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(t) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs of a leasehold land and producing properties. It is recognised as the windmills and oil and gas properties are constructed on leasehold lands which are to be returned to the lessor at the end of the lease tenure on 'as is' basis. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the respective assets. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risk specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

A. A present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
B. A present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
C. A possible obligation arising from the past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent liabilities are not provided for in the books of accounts and, are disclosed by way of notes to accounts. Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements. However, the same is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

(u) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, cash at bank, cheque / demand draft on hand and deposits with banks and corporations / financial institutions. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks / financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

(v) Investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates

Investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes the purchase price and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of investments. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to fair value its Investments in equity share of subsidiaries, associates & joint ventures at transition date and carry the same as deemed cost thereafter. The deemed cost so determined has been carried at cost thereafter.

(w) Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby 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.

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(x) Dividends

The Company recognises a liability for dividends to equity holders of the Company when the dividend is authorised, and the dividend is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in other equity.

(y) Segment Reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker (CODM) monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the CODM. The Board of Directors (BoD) assesses the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions; hence, are CODM.

(z) Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded to the nearest Crore (up to two decimals) except when otherwise indicated.

(aa) Events occurring after the Reporting Date

Adjusting events (that provides evidence of condition that existed at the Balance Sheet date occurring after the Balance Sheet date are recognized in the Financial Statements. . Material non adjusting events (that are inductive of conditions that arose subsequent to the Balance Sheet date) occurring after the Balance Sheet date that represents material change and commitment affecting the financial position are disclosed in the Directors' Report. Further, the shareholders of the Company have the power to amend the Financial Statements after the same has been authorised for issue by Board of Directors as per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

(bb) Exceptional Items

Certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financial statements.

(cc) Allocation of General Administrative Expenses

In case of Joint Operations, in which the Company is an operator, the allocation of Common General and Administrative Expenses and Employee cost to various operated blocks, is done on the basis of time allocations notified by each employee.

(dd) New and revised Indian Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

Following are the amendments to existing standards (as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) on 31st March 2023) which are effective for annual periods beginning after 1st April 2023. The Company intends to adopt these standards or amendments from the effective date, as applicable and relevant. These amendments are not expected to have a

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significant impact on the Company's standalone financial statements. This assessment is based on currently available information and may be subject to changes arising from further reasonable and supportable information being made available to the company when it will adopt the respective standards.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction:

Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying Ind AS 116 Leases at the commencement date of a lease. The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognized for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations.

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure of Accounting Policies:

The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The supporting paragraph in Ind AS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

Amendments to Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors—Definition of Accounting Estimates:

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 2

Property, plant and equipment as at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	Impairment during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Freehold Land	121.04	-	-	121.04	-	-	-	-	-	121.04	121.04
Lease hold Land (i)	8.49	-	(1.13)	7.36	1.57	0.47	-	-	2.04	5.32	6.92
Buildings (i)	35.21	-	-	35.21	9.78	1.26	-	-	11.04	24.17	25.43
Plant and Machinery	1,270.76	-	-	1,270.76	1,127.95	10.88	-	-	1,138.83	131.93	142.81
Furniture and Fixture	4.78	-	(0.51)	4.27	3.89	0.13	(0.49)	-	3.53	0.74	0.89
Office Equipment	4.12	0.12	(0.20)	4.04	2.85	0.03	(0.18)	-	2.70	1.34	1.27
Computer Equipment	3.30	1.14	(0.36)	4.08	1.47	0.56	(0.33)	-	1.70	2.38	1.83
Vehicles	0.51	-	-	0.51	0.35	0.03	-	-	0.38	0.13	0.16
Producing Properties	1,496.94	34.82	-	1,531.76	903.22	26.70	-	101.40	1,031.32	500.44	593.72
Total Property, Plant & Equipment	2,945.15	36.08	(2.20)	2,979.03	2,051.08	40.06	(1.00)	101.40	2,191.54	787.49	894.07

(i) the above includes the Right of Use (ROU) Assets recognized under Ind AS 116 Leases.

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	Impairment during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
ROU - Land	8.49	-	(1.13)	7.36	1.57	0.47	-	-	2.04	5.32	6.92
ROU - Building	3.05	-	-	3.05	0.91	0.10	-	-	1.01	2.04	2.14
Total	11.54	-	(1.13)	10.41	2.48	0.57	-	-	3.05	7.36	9.06

Property, plant and equipment as at 31st March, 2022

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	Impairment during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Freehold Land (b)	107.88	-	13.16	121.04	-	-	-	-	-	121.04	107.88
Lease hold Land (i)	8.49	-	-	8.49	1.09	0.48	-	-	1.57	6.92	7.40
Buildings (i)	35.68	-	(0.47)	35.21	8.60	1.34	(0.16)	-	9.78	25.43	27.08
Plant and Machinery	1,270.76	-	-	1,270.76	1,115.69	12.26	-	-	1,127.95	142.81	155.07
Furniture and Fixture	4.81	-	(0.03)	4.78	3.69	0.22	(0.02)	-	3.89	0.89	1.12
Office Equipment	4.09	0.03	-	4.12	2.82	0.03	-	-	2.85	1.27	1.27
Computer Equipment	3.35	0.16	(0.21)	3.30	1.20	0.45	(0.18)	-	1.47	1.83	2.15
Vehicles	0.51	-	-	0.51	0.35	-	-	-	0.35	0.16	0.16
Producing Properties	1,370.44	126.50	-	1,496.94	822.05	25.88	-	55.29	903.22	593.72	548.39
Total Property, Plant & Equipment	2,806.01	126.69	12.45	2,945.15	1,955.49	40.66	(0.36)	55.29	2,051.08	894.07	850.52

(i) the above includes the Right of Use (ROU) Assets recognized under Ind AS 116 Leases.

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	Impairment during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
ROU - Land	8.49	-	-	8.49	1.09	0.48	-	-	1.57	6.92	7.40
ROU - Building	3.05	-	-	3.05	0.80	0.11	-	-	0.91	2.14	2.25
Total	11.54	-	-	11.54	1.89	0.59	-	-	2.48	9.06	9.65

Notes:

a. The Company has taken several plots of land on lease with lease term ranging from 14.5 years to 99 years and factory shed buildings with a lease term of 99 years. Some of the lease contracts are having renewal option with mutual consent and also contain termination options. Such options are appropriately considered in determination of the lease term based on the management's judgement. For all these contracts, upfront payments have been made.

b. During FY 2020-21, the Company had classified a land in Andhra Pradesh having carrying value of Rs.13.16 crores as assets held for sale and the process to sale the land was initiated by the Company. However, during the previous year, the asset was reclassified back to land & building under PPE as the management has decided not to sale the property. The same did not have any impact on the results of the operations of the Company.

SINGHVI & MEHTA ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 3

Capital Work in Progress (CWIP)

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Exploration & Development*	72.00	73.49
CWIP Others	0.30	0.30
Total Capital Work in Progress	**72.30**	**73.79**

* During the year, the Company has provided for impairment / (impairment reversal) to the extent of Rs. (0.48) Crore (PY Rs.1.35 crore) against non moving capital spares & Rs. Nil (PY: Rs. 97.48 Crores) pertaining to one E & P Block. Refer Note 32.

(i) CWIP ageing schedule for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of					Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Project Inventory	
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	0.33	71.97	72.30

(ii) CWIP ageing schedule for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of					Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Project Inventory	
Projects in Progress	-	-	0.03	0.30	73.46	73.79

Notes:

a. Exploration and Development cost incurred by the joint arrangements has been bifurcated into CWIP tangible and intangible assets under Development as per the requirement of Guidance note on Accounting for Oil & Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS) issued by ICAI read with Ind AS 106 "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources".

b. The entire amount in CWIP is related to E&P business of the Company. The Company has considered each PSC as a separate Project. The Company does not have any assets under capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or whose costs have exceeded its original plan.

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 4

Investment property as at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Land and building*	1.41	-	-	1.41	0.32	0.03	-	0.35	1.06	1.09
Total investment property	1.41	-	-	1.41	0.32	0.03	-	0.35	1.06	1.09

Investment property as at 31st March, 2022

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Land and building*	1.41	-	-	1.41	0.28	0.04	-	0.32	1.09	1.13
Total investment property	1.41	-	-	1.41	0.28	0.04	-	0.32	1.09	1.13

*Includes land of an amount of Rs.0.16 crores (P.Y Rs. 0.16 crores) which is non depreciable.

Notes

a. The assets are given on lease to group companies for various lease term as agreed mutually. The leases are cancellable subject to the agreed notice period.

b. Amount recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss for investment properties :

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Rental income	1.42	1.35
Profit from investment properties before depreciation	1.42	1.35
Depreciation	(0.03)	(0.04)
Profit from investment properties	1.39	1.31
Fair value of investment properties (i)	4.72	4.72

(i) The fair value of investment property is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017. The Company obtains independent valuations for its investment properties once in every three to five years interval. Last fair valuation was done on 31st March 2022.

Note 5

Other intangible assets as at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Software	7.30	0.40	-	7.70	6.27	0.36	-	6.63	1.07	1.03
Total other intangible assets	7.30	0.40	-	7.70	6.27	0.36	-	6.63	1.07	1.03

Other intangible assets as at 31st March, 2022

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Software	7.10	0.20	-	7.30	5.90	0.37	-	6.27	1.03	1.20
Total other intangible assets	7.10	0.20	-	7.30	5.90	0.37	-	6.27	1.03	1.20

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 6

Intangible assets under development (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Exploration & Development*	102.74	110.06
Software under development	0.49	0.78
Total Intangible assets under development	**103.23**	**110.84**

* The Company has provided for impairment amounting to Rs. 9.2 Crores (PY: Rs. 73.21 Crores). Refer Note No.32.

(i) Intangible assets under development ageing schedule for the year ended 31st March, 2023 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Amount in Intangibles under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress	1.59	1.74	4.08	95.82	103.23

(ii) Intangible assets under development ageing schedule for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Amount in Intangibles under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress	1.74	4.08	16.64	88.38	110.84

The major amount in Intangibles under development is related to E&P business of the Company. The Company has considered each PSC as a separate Project. The Company does not have any assets whose completion is overdue or whose costs have exceeded its original plan.

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 7
Investment in subsidiary, associate & joint venture

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current		
A. Investments in quoted equity shares of subsidiary companies (at cost) [a]		
212,305,270 (31st March, 2022 : 212,305,270) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. of Rs.10 each	2,633.65	2,633.65
	2,633.65	2,633.65
B. Investments in unquoted equity shares of subsidiary companies (at cost) [a]		
840,002,936 (31st March, 2022 : 840,002,936) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd of Rs.10 each	840.00	840.00
25,060 (31st March, 2022 : 25,060) fully paid up equity shares of Guj Info Petro Ltd. of Rs.10 each	0.03	0.03
	840.03	840.03
C. Investments in unquoted equity shares of subsidiary companies (at cost)		
Nil (31st March, 2022 : 50,000;) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC Offshore Ltd. of Rs.10 each	-	0.05
50,000 (31st March, 2022 : 50,000) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC Energy Ltd. of Rs.10 each	0.05	0.05
117,140,060 (31st March, 2022 : 117,140,060) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC (JPDA) Ltd of Rs.10 each	117.14	117.14
Less : Provision for impairment on shares of GSPC (JPDA) Ltd & GSPC Offshore Ltd	(117.14)	(117.19)
	0.05	0.05
D. Investments in unquoted equity shares of equity accounted investees (at cost) [a]		
272,397,426 (31st March, 2022 : 272,397,426) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd (Associate) of Rs.10 each [b]	278.96	278.96
4,494,330 (31st March, 2022 : 4,494,330) fully paid up equity shares of Sabarmati Gas Ltd (Joint Venture) of Rs.10 each	175.55	175.55
11,500,000 (31st March, 2022 : 11,500,000) fully paid up equity shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd (Associate) of Rs.10 each	11.50	11.50
Less : Provision for impairment on shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd. [c]	(11.50)	(11.50)
	454.51	454.51
Total investments in subsidiary, associates & joint ventures	**3,928.24**	**3,928.24**
Aggregate value of quoted investments	**2,633.65**	**2,633.65**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**1,423.23**	**1,423.28**
Provision for impairment on unquoted investments	**(128.64)**	**(128.69)**
Market Value of Quoted Investments in Subsidiaries	**5,626.09**	**5,498.71**

a. On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to fair value its investments in equity share of subsidiaries, associates & joint ventures as at 1st April, 2015 and carry the same as deemed cost thereafter. The deemed cost so determined has been carried at cost thereafter.

b. The percentage holding of the Company in Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd is 53.70%. GSPC holds majority shares of GSEG but does not have majority voting power and hence GSEG is still an associate and not subsidiary of GSPC. The voting rights on such incremental equity shares acquired by GSPC during the financial year 2018-19 are restricted on account of ongoing litigation. As per the principles of Ind AS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company needs to determine whether it exercises the control over GSEG basis the voting rights and other contractual arrangement, if any. GSPC has given undertaking to NCLT, Ahmedabad that it shall not exercise voting powers in respect of such shares as are allotted to GSPC pursuant to the said offer for Right Issue of shares during the pendency of the petition no. 51 of 2018 filed by KRIBHCO and in view of that, NCLT has ordered to keep on hold the allotment against share application money of Rs .61.47 crores (PY: Rs. 61.47 Crores). The interest accrued thereon is Rs. 22.81 Crores (PY: Rs. 17.38 Crores). The matter is still pending with NCLT.

c. The Company had made investment in shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd. to the tune of Rs. 11.50 crores. As per audited financial statement of the company for FY 2011-12, accumulated losses of the company had exceeded its net worth. Hence, considering the same as other than temporary diminution in the value of investment, full provision for impairment on value of investment had been provided in the FY 2012-13 for Rs. 11.50 crores. Further, National Company Law Tribunal (Ahmedabad), vide it order dated 8th March 2021, appointed Insolvency Resolution Professional to initiate Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited.

The Company had made investment in GSPC Offshore Ltd. amounting to Rs. Nil (31st March, 2022 : Rs 0.05 crores) for carrying out E&P activities in Offshore fields. During FY 2020-21, the Company decided not to carry out any activities in this company and has fully provided for impairment in its books of accounts. GSPC Offshore Ltd. has been struck-off from the Register of Companies by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs effective from 10th October 2022. Accordingly, the investment in equity shares of the Company has been written off during the current year against the impairment provision already created in earlier years. The Company has not carried out any transactions with GSPC Offshore Limited during the current and previous year. Further, there is no outstanding balances to be settled with it.

The Company had made an investment in GSPC (JPDA) Ltd. amounting to Rs.117.14 crores (31st March, 2022 : Rs 117.14 crores) to carry out exploration activities in Australia. During the previous year liability related to Joint Venture has been cleared and written off in the JV books against shareholders fund. Based on the facts stated, GSPC (JPDA) Ltd is not having any alternative realistic way to continue the operations.Hence, the Company has fully provided impairment in its books of accounts

Note 8
Other Investments

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current		
A. Investment in quoted equity shares of other company (measured at fair value through OCI)		
3,697,000 (31st March, 2022 : 3,697,000) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat Industries Power Company Ltd. of Rs.10 each	28.06	27.15
B. Investment in unquoted equity shares of other companies (measured at fair value through OCI)		
11,430,000 (31st March, 2022 : 11,430,000) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC LNG Ltd of Rs.10 each	14.34	15.96
29,004,033 (31st March, 2022 : 29,004,033) fully paid up equity shares of ONGC Petro Additions Ltd of Rs.10 each	17.49	24.42
Total non-current other investments	**59.89**	**67.53**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**31.83**	**40.38**
Market Value of Investment in quoted equity shares of other company	**28.06**	**27.15**

a. Refer Note 40 for determination of fair values for investments measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

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SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 9
Loans

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current		
Loans and Advances to Employees		
Considered good - Secured	3.38	4.33
Total non-current loans	3.38	4.33
Current		
Loans and Advances to Employees		
Considered good - Secured	0.85	1.19
Advances to Related Parties*		
Unsecured, considered good	45.84	42.26
Total current loans	46.69	43.45

*Refer note 39 - Related Party Disclosures.

Note 10
Other Financial Assets

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current		
Application Money paid towards securities (including interest accrued) - Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd (Note 7b)	84.28	78.85
Receivable from employees (Unsecured - considered good)	0.22	0.24
Site restoration fund - Deposits with banks[a]	9.43	7.94
Total non-current financial assets	93.93	87.03
Current		
Advances recoverable in cash (Unsecured, considered good)		
Amount receivable under Joint arrangements (c)	689.66	647.54
Advances recoverable in cash (Unsecured, considered doubtful)		
Amount receivable under Joint arrangements	282.32	282.32
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	(282.32)	(282.32)
Security deposit given	1.03	0.69
Dividend Receivables	25.16	-
Receivable from employees (Unsecured - considered good)	0.15	0.13
Other financial assets[b]	3.46	2.20
Total current financial assets	719.46	650.56

a. The above amount has been deposited with banks under section 33ABA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and can be withdrawn only for the purpose specified in the Scheme i.e. towards removal of equipment and installations in a manner agreed with Central Government pursuant to an abandonment plan to prevent hazards to life, property, environment etc. This amount is considered as restricted cash and hence not considered as 'Cash and Cash equivalents'.

b. Includes advances to related parties & lease equalization reserve.

c. (i) The Company has issued forfeiture notice to Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) against Rs. 494.81 Crore (PY: Rs. 494.81 Crore) of the capital contribution (excluding applicable interest on capital contribution) made by the Company on behalf of JODPL in KG-OSN-2001/3 until 4th August 2017. Based on relevant clauses of PSC and JOA, it can be reasonably ascertained that the forfeiture notice shall be effected and GSPC shall be assigned commensurate PI towards the capital contribution. JODPL has filed for CIRP. NCLT has passed the order for liquidation. Liquidator has challenged the Company's letter of forfeiture of JODPL's PI issued by the Company in December 2018 because of default of JODPL in making contributions to KG Block Cash Calls. JODPL has also defaulted on cash calls raised by Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. ('ONGC') after August 4, 2017. As per the JOA, the Company being the non-defaulting partner may be required to further contribute to the defaulted cash calls of JODPL and the Company will have a right to recover such additional contribution from JODPL. The ratio in which the Company may be required to contribute the JODPL's defaulted cash calls is presently unascertainable in light of pendency of challenge to forfeiture notice before NCLT and also in light of balance PI of JODPL being subject to assumption by non-defaulting party(ies) depending upon the approval of management committee. Accordingly, the Company has accounted Rs. 494.81 Crores (PY: Rs. 494.81 Crores) as receivable from JODPL.

(ii) During the year, ONGC has raised cash-calls amounting to Rs. 20.00 crores for additional contribution of the Company towards default of JODPL. Accordingly, the Company has accounted Rs. 20 Crores (PY: Rs. Nil Crores) as payable to ONGC.

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 11

A) Non Current Tax Assets (Net)

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Advance Income Tax	1,572.27	1,538.91
Provision for Tax	(1,406.36)	(1,406.36)
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	165.91	132.55

B) Tax expense

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Current income tax	-	-
Deferred income tax liability / (asset) (Net)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.11)	(0.18)
Deferred tax expense	(0.11)	(0.18)
Total tax expense for the year	(0.11)	(0.18)

Amount recognized in other comprehensive income

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (A)		
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	0.43	0.73
Changes in fair value of equity instruments	(7.64)	(5.42)
	(7.21)	(4.69)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (B)		
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	(0.11)	(0.18)
Changes in fair value of equity instruments	-	0.00
	(0.11)	(0.18)
Net amount recognized in other comprehensive income (A+B)		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	0.32	0.55
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	(7.64)	(5.42)
	(7.32)	(4.87)

Reconciliation of effective income tax rate

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Profit before tax	2,986.90	1,183.55
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate @ 25.168% (Last Year @ 25.168%)	751.74	297.88
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible tax expenses		
Provision for impairment not allowable for taxes	32.77	63.07
Depreciation as per Statement of Profit and Loss	10.18	10.34
Other Disallowance	134.41	83.87
Donations/ Corporate Social Responsibility	3.60	2.53
Provision for Diminution in the Value of Investment	-	0.62
Exploration Cost Written Off	-	0.03
Impact on account of Ind As	7.20	2.53
Disallowance U/s 43B		
Any sum payable by way of contribution to any provident fund or superannuation fund or gratuity fund or any other fund for the welfare of employees - Gratuity & Leave Encashment	0.40	(0.12)
Deductions		
Depreciation as per income tax act	(124.97)	(142.38)
Reversal of Provision for doubtful advances	-	(0.74)
Deduction allowable - Others		
Profit on Sale of Asset	0.01	0.07
Recognition of tax effect of previously unrecognized tax losses	(815.34)	(317.70)
Short/(Excess) Provision of tax for earlier years	(0.11)	(0.18)
Tax expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.11)	(0.18)

C) Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) [Net]

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	31st March, 2023							
	Net balance April 1, 2022	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Recognized directly in equity	Other	Net balance March 31, 2023	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)								
On deficit of carrying value of PPE over Tax base	614.71	(52.46)	-	-	-	562.25	588.91	(26.66)
Investments	(609.15)	-	-	-	-	(609.15)	-	(609.15)
Loans and borrowings	(5.53)	5.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other items	(0.03)	47.04	(0.11)	-	-	46.90	46.93	(0.03)
Net tax assets/ (liabilities)	0.00	0.11	(0.11)	-	-	-	635.84	(635.84)

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(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	31st March, 2022							
	Net balance April 1, 2021	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Recognized directly in equity	Other	Net balance March 31, 2022	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)								
On deficit of carrying value of PPE over Tax base	615.33	(0.62)	-	-	-	614.71	645.15	(30.44)
Investments	(609.15)	-	-	-	-	(609.15)	-	(609.15)
Loans and borrowings	(5.96)	0.43	-	-	-	(5.53)	-	(5.53)
Other Items	(0.22)	0.37	(0.18)	-	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)
Net tax assets/ (liabilities)	0.00	0.18	(0.18)	-	-	0.00	645.15	(645.15)

Tax losses carried forward

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	31-Mar-23	Expiry date	31-Mar-22	Expiry date
Expire	7,424.14	31-Mar-25	10,536.96	31-Mar-25
Never Expire	733.89	-	864.96	-

Notes:

1 The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities related to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income by each jurisdiction in which the relevant entity operates and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

3 Provision of Tax for the current year is Rs. NIL (31st March, 2022: NIL).

The Company has continuously maintained a position that allowances / claims U/s. 42 and deduction U/s. 80IB (9) is admissible under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Company has been treating each well as a separate undertaking for the purpose of claiming deduction U/s 80IB(9). This view has not been accepted by the first assessing authorities. However, the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal) [C.I.T. (A)] has accepted the Company's contention regarding claim U/s. 80IB (9). The second appellate authority, i.e. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) has also upheld the Company's contention for A.Y. 2000-01 and allowed the claim U/s 80IB (9). Finance (No. 2) Act, 2009 has amended the provisions of Section 80IB (9) with retrospective effect from 1st April 2000, i.e. A.Y. 2000-01 in order to restrict the benefit of deduction U/s 80IB(9) to a "production sharing contract" instead of "well". The Company has been claiming deduction U/s. 80IB (9) by treating each well as a separate undertaking. The Company had challenged the above amendment by filing a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat. Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat has decided the matter in favour of the Company by its order dated 26th March, 2015 and has struck down the retrospective application of law by holding it as ultra vires. The Union of India has further preferred an SLP before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India challenging the Judgment of High Court of Gujarat. The SLP is placed for hearing on Application for Interim Stay sought by Union of India. The matter is still sub-judice. From F.Y. 2009-10 (A.Y. 2010-11), the Company has been claiming deduction U/s. 80IB(9) by treating "Each Block" as a separate undertaking.

Further to the above, in case of claim U/s 42, the ITAT has upheld the department's contention for claim U/s. 42 in respect of Hazira Field. In view of the ITAT order, CIT (A) has also upheld department's contention for Claim U/s. 42 in respect of Hazira Field for the first time in A.Y. 05-06. However, due to this, the Company does not envisage any tax liability. Both the Company and department have preferred appeals before Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat against the order of ITAT on issues which are not decided in their favour. The Company is confident of its position.

No provision is made for such disputed income tax liabilities, which is estimated at Rs.2,879.17 crores (31st March, 2022 : 1,714.11 crores). However the same is disclosed by way of a note as contingent liabilities vide note no.34.

The Company has availed deduction U/s.42 as well as claiming tax holiday U/s 80IB (9) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for exploration / development costs. This has impact of temporary differences, which in the management's view, considering the past performance and future estimates will be reversed during the "Tax Holiday Period"- and to that extent the deferred tax is not recognized and accordingly no provision for deferred tax liability in respect thereof is made.

4 As stated in para 35 read with para 31 of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS) 12 wherein it is specifically mentioned that, "When an entity has a history of recent losses, the entity recognizes a deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or tax credits only to the extent that the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized by the entity." As, the Company is also having history of losses and there is no other convincing evidence for sufficient future taxable profit, accordingly, Deferred Tax Assets of Rs. 2,930.87 Crores (PY: Rs. 3,757.52 Crores) and Deferred Tax Liabilities of Rs. 635.84 Crores (PY: Rs. 645.15 Crores) has been worked out. In view of paragraph 27, 28, 29, 31 and 35 of Ind AS - 12 on Income Taxes, Deferred Tax Assets has been created only to the extent of Deferred Tax Liabilities i.e. Rs. 635.84 Crores (PY: Rs. 645.15 Crores) and hence, Deferred Tax Assets of Rs. 2,295.03 Crores (PY: Rs. 3,112.37 Crores) has not been created.

Note 12

Other non financial assets

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current		
Prepaid expense	-	0.02
Deferred employee cost	1.18	1.27
Other non Financial assets	266.55	144.29
Total non-current non-financial assets	267.73	145.58
Current		
Prepaid expense	2.66	5.28
Deferred employee cost	0.76	0.61
Balance with Government Authorities	61.01	68.49
Other non financial assets[a]	115.71	577.61
Total current non-financial assets	180.14	651.99

a. Includes amount paid under protest, advances given to power exchange broker and assets related to employee benefits plan (refer note no. 36)

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 13
Inventories (For valuation, refer significant accounting policy) (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Finished goods - Crude oil (valued at rate specified in COSA)	4.42	4.35
Condensate	10.21	17.02
Traded goods - Liquified natural gas	447.47	336.38
Total inventories	462.10	357.75

Note 14
Trade Receivables (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Trade Receivable considered good - Secured	889.20	1,493.78
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured	106.26	177.93
Total trade receivables	995.46	1,671.71

a. Details of Trade Receivable Ageing
As at 31st March, 2023 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	2.58	889.07	18.20	1.24	0.08	0.02	84.27	995.46
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31st March, 2022 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	5.67	1,308.81	272.37	0.10	0.07	2.52	82.17	1,671.71
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 15
Cash and Cash Equivalents & Other Bank Balances (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents **		
Balances with banks / financial institutions		
In current accounts	14.84	42.96
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	264.11	30.00
Cash on hand	-	0.01
Total cash and cash equivalents	278.95	72.97
Other bank balances		
Margin money deposits	33.03	516.50
Fixed Deposit with banks / financial institutions		
With original maturity of more than 3 months but upto 12 months*	97.25	140.31
Earmarked Funds		
Bank balance towards Unpaid CSR	1.55	-
Bank balance in Settlement Account with Indian Gas Exchange	28.32	-
Total other bank balances	160.15	656.81

* includes Nil (PY Rs.42.78 crores) as DSRA (Debt Service Reserve Account).
** Transferred Rs. 4.94 Crore (PY: Rs. 4.36 Crore) to Separate CSR Unspent Account on 24th April 2023 (PY:26th April 2022).

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Note 16

Non current assets held for sale

E&P Fields

During the current financial year, the Company has issued notices of withdrawal of GSPC's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to four ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1, CB-ONN-2004/3 and GK-OSN-2009/1 which already have been impaired in full. ONGC being operator in CB-ONN-2004/2 block, has indicated its interest to acquire the entire Participating Interest of GSPC in CB-ONN-2004/2 in accordance with its pre-emptive rights as participating interest holder in the block by matching the price of H1 bidder i.e. Rs. 24.67 crore (USD 3 Million).

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Assets			
Non current assets (net of depreciation and amortization where applicable)			
Producing Properties		102.16	67.25
Exploration & Development		0.20	-
Total carrying value of non-current assets		102.36	67.25
Liabilities			
Liabilities associated with above group of assets		(11.41)	(5.75)
Net assets classified as held for sale during the year (A)		90.95	61.50
Fair value less cost to sell of above group of assets (B)		24.67	16.75
Impairment loss relating blocks already recognised in previous year (C)		44.75	-
Impairment loss recognized in statement of profit and loss as an exceptional item	(D) = (A) - (B) - (C)	21.33	44.75
Exploration Cost Written Off during current year		0.20	-

Details of profit and loss attributable to the above group of assets is below:

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Revenue	74.63	24.62
Expense	(66.97)	(14.80)
Impairment & exploration cost written off	(21.53)	(44.75)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(13.87)	(34.93)
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit/(loss) after tax	(13.87)	(34.93)

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 17
Equity Share Capital

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Authorised share capital*		
1200,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 1 each (31st March, 2022 : 1200,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 1 each)	1,200.00	1,200.00

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital*		
10,756,540,264 equity shares of Rs. 1 each (31st March, 2022 : 10,756,540,264 equity shares of Rs. 1 each)	1,075.65	1,075.65
Total	1,075.65	1,075.65

* There are no movements / changes in authorised, issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity share capital.

Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount (Rs. In Crores)
	Equity Shares of Rs. 1 each fully paid	
Shares outstanding at 1st April 2021	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Shares outstanding at 1st April 2022	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65

Details of shareholder(s) holding more than 5% Equity Shares / Details of shares held by parent company and ultimate holding entity and their subsidiaries/associates:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Number of Equity Shares		
Government of Gujarat (Holding entity)*	5,98,63,28,531	3,48,94,49,630
Gujarat State Investment Limited *	3,76,79,10,793	6,26,47,89,694
Gujarat State Financial Service Limited *	-	17,00,00,000
Gujarat Gas Limited (Subsidiary)	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
% Holding in equity shares		
Government of Gujarat (Ultimate Holding entity)	55.65%	32.44%
Gujarat State Investment Limited (Holding Company)	35.03%	58.24%
Gujarat State Financial Service Limited (Associate of Holding Company)	0.00%	1.56%
Gujarat Gas Limited (Subsidiary)	0.19%	0.19%

* There has been change in shareholding of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC) because of which Gujarat State Investment Limited (GSIL) ceased to be holding company of GSPC w.e.f. 20th October 2022. Accordingly, equity shares held by Associates of GSIL i.e. Gujarat State Financial Services Limited is not required to be disclosed as at 31st March 2023. Further, Government of Gujarat became holding entity of the Company with effect from 20th October 2022.

Notes:

a. As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of share.

Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

b. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs. 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

c. During the year ended 31st March, 2023 the amount of dividend per share recognized as distributions to equity shareholders is Rs. NIL (31st March, 2022 : NIL).

d. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity share held by each shareholder.

e. No bonus shares issued by the Company during last five years immediately preceding the reporting date. Further during 2019-20, the Company issued:
- 686,640,640 fully paid up equity shares against conversion of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of Rs. 550 Crore; and
- 7,490,636,704 fully paid up equity shares on settlement of Non-Convertible Debenture of Rs. 6000 Crore (through Scheme of Arrangement).

f. **Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters**

Promoter Name	Class of Shares	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 1st April 2022		% Change during the year
		No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Governor of Gujarat	Equity	5,98,63,28,531	55.65%	3,48,94,49,630	32.44%	71.56%

Promoter Name	Class of Shares	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 1st April 2021		% Change during the year
		No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Governor of Gujarat	Equity	3,48,94,49,630	32.44%	3,48,94,49,630	32.44%	0.00%

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Note 18

Other Equity

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Capital reserve	1.28	1.28
Securities premium	9,471.78	9,471.78
General Reserve	3,245.14	3,245.14
Retained Earnings	(9,909.38)	(12,896.71)
Other Comprehensive Income	2,044.42	2,052.06
Total other equity	4,853.24	1,873.55

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Capital reserve		
Opening Balance	1.28	1.28
Movements during the year	-	-
Total other equity	1.28	1.28

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Securities premium		
Opening Balance	9,471.78	9,471.78
Movements during the year	-	-
Total securities premium	9,471.78	9,471.78

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
General reserve		
Opening Balance	3,245.14	3,245.14
Movements during the year	-	-
Total General reserve	3,245.14	3,245.14

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	(12,896.71)	(14,080.99)
Add:		
Profit/(Loss) during the year	2,987.01	1,183.73
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	0.32	0.55
Total Retained earnings	(9,909.38)	(12,896.71)

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Other Comprehensive Income		
FVOCI - equity investments		
Opening Balance	2,052.06	2,057.48
Movements during the year	(7.64)	(5.42)
Total FVOCI - equity investments	2,044.42	2,052.06

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 19

Borrowings

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-current borrowings		
Secured		
Term loan from banks	-	1,946.92
Unsecured		
Term loan from banks	-	1,261.31
Term loan from related party - GSFS	-	421.87
Total non-current borrowings	-	3,630.10
Current borrowings		
Secured		
From banks (Loans repayable on demand)	-	50.00
Unsecured		
From banks (Loans repayable on demand)	-	50.01
	-	100.01
Current maturities of non-current borrowings		
Secured		
Term loan from banks	-	374.37
Unsecured		
Term loan from banks	-	272.07
Term loan from related party - GSFS	-	28.13
	-	674.57
Total current borrowings	-	774.58

Notes:

Secured Loans

a. State Bank of India had sanctioned a Rupee Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 1) Facility amounting to Rs. 3,000 Crores (Current outstanding is Nil (PY - Rs. 558.60 Crores) in F.Y 2014-15. During the year, GSPC had converted the outstanding loan from T Bill arrangement to SBI 3 Month MCLR . During FY 2022-23, there was no instalment due towards repayment of loan, as loan repaid from sales consideration received from ONGC has retired the near term instalments in the repayment schedule, however the Company repaid the entire term loan from GSFS funds on 20th December 2022, and the bank has issued "No Dues Certificate" towards closure of term loan. The loan was secured by way of first ranking parri passu charge over the Company's share (10%) share of receivables in the contract area (KG-OSN-2001/3), charge over receivables from JODPL Pvt. Limited (JODPL) as on 31st March 2017 and charge over any additional consideration which may be received from ONGC in future after approval of Field Development Plan for other six discoveries of KG-OSN-2001/3, the security / charge so offered to bank was released on 5th April 2023 .

b. State Bank of India has sanctioned a Rupee Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 2) of Rs. 2,100 Crores (Current Outstanding - Nil (PY : Rs. 813.55 Crores)) in FY 2019-20. During FY 2022-23, GSPC had converted the outstanding loan from T Bill arrangement to SBI 3 Month MCLR. The Company has repaid Rs. 39.375 Crores towards instalment due in FY 2022-23, however the Company prepaid the entire term loan from internal accruals on 19th October 2022, with a prior notice, and the bank has issued "No Dues Certificate" for closure of term loan. The security offered was (a) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding in GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd to the extent of 8.71% out of its present shareholding of 97.50%, (b) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding of 32.60% in Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd., (c) First pari-passu. Pledge charge over GSPC's entire 22.50% shareholding in Sabarmati Gas Ltd, the security / charge (including pledge of shares) so offered was released on 6th March 2023.

c. State Bank of India has sanctioned a Rupee Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 3) of Rs.764.78 Crores (Current Outstanding - Nil (PY : Rs. 623.78 Crores), wherein GSPC converted the External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) to INR term loan after RBI approval with State Bank of India to mitigated foreign exchange risk exposure. The Company has repaid Rs. 149.90 Crores towards instalment due in FY 2022-23, however the Company prepaid the entire term loan from internal accruals on 15th November 2022, with a prior notice, and the bank has issued "No Dues Certificate" for closure of term loan. The Company had provided security by way of first ranking parri passu charge over the Company's share (10%) share of receivables in the contract area (KG-OSN-2001/3), charge over receivables from JODPL Pvt. Limited (JODPL) as on 31st March 2017 and charge over any additional consideration which may be received from ONGC in future after approval of Field Development Plan for other six discoveries of KG-OSN-2001/3 along with (a) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding in GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd to the extent of 8.71% out of its present shareholding of 97.50%, (b) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding of 32.60% in Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd., (c) First pari-passu. Pledge charge over GSPC's entire 22.50% shareholding in Sabarmati Gas Ltd, the security / charge (including pledge of shares) so offered was released on 6th March 2023.

d. Consortium of member banks lead by Punjab National Bank has provided Rupee Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 4) of Rs. 4,500 Crore . During FY 2020-21, HDFC Bank had replaced the entire term loan (Current Outstanding - Nil (PY : Rs. 588.75 Crores)) from consortium of bank with same tenor and pricing linked to RBI repo rate + spread. During FY 2022-23, there was no instalment due towards repayment of loan, as loan repaid from sales consideration received from ONGC has retired the near term instalments in the repayment schedule, however the Company prepaid the entire term loan from internal accruals on 1st November 2022, with a prior notice, and the bank has issued "No Dues Certificate" for closure of term loan. The loan was secured by way of first ranking parri passu charge over the Company's share (10%) share of receivables in the contract area (KG-OSN-2001/3), charge over receivables from JODPL Pvt. Limited (JODPL) as on 31st March 2017 amounting to Rs. 485.71 Crores and charge over any additional consideration which may be received from ONGC in future after approval of Field Development Plan for other six discoveries of KG-OSN-2001/3, the security / charge so offered was released on 6th December 2022.

e. GSPC has tied up for Working capital facility with consortium of banks for an amount of Rs. 750 crores, under the said arrangement, GSPC has drawn a Working Capital Demand Loan (WCDL) from State bank of India for an amount of Rs. Nil (PY: Rs. 50 Crores), the loan is secured by First Pari Passu hypothecation charge over gas trading inventory and gas trading receivable (both present and future) of the Company. Further during the year, the Company has also drawn a unsecured short term loan from IDBI Bank for an amount of Rs. 50 Crores for cash flow mismatch from business operations. The outstanding balance as on reporting date is Rs. Nil.

Unsecured Loans

f. GSPC has replaced a Term loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 5) availed from GSFS (Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd) with Kotak Mahindra Bank for an amount of Rs. 492 Crores in August 2021 (Current Outstanding - Nil (PY : Rs. 246.00 Crores-GSFS)), with a pricing linked to Repo Rate + Spread. The Company has repaid Rs. 164.00 Crores towards instalment due in FY 2022-23, however the Company prepaid the entire term loan from internal accruals on 22nd November 2022, with a prior notice, and the bank has issued "No Dues Certificate" for closure of term loan.

g. GSPC had availed a Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 6) from GSFS for an amount of Rs. 1,050 Crore in FY 2019-20 for a tenor of 10 Years (2 years moratorium + 8 years quarterly repayment), for general business purpose. During FY 2021-22, Canara Bank replaced the existing term loan of GSFS (Current outstanding Nil (PY : Rs. 1,043.44 Crores) at same term and condition for a tenor of 7 Years, pricing linked to EBLR 2 (RBI repo rate) + Spread without any security. The Company has repaid Rs. 19.68 Crores towards instalment due in FY 2022-23, however the Company prepaid the entire term loan from internal accruals on 27th December 2022, with a prior notice, and the bank has issued "No Dues Certificate" for closure of term loan.

h. During FY 2021-22, GSPC has drawn Medium Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 7) from GSFS for an amount of Rs. 450 Crores (Outstanding Rs. Nil (PY: Rs. 450 Crores - GSFS)). The Company has prepaid the entire term loan from internal accruals on 9th March 2023, and GSFS has issued "No Dues Certificate" for closure of term loan. During the year, the Company has also availed Medium Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 8) of Rs. 506 Crores from GSFS, for refinancing of term loan of SBI (Corporate Loan 1) with same term and conditions, the said loan was also repaid by the Company on 17th March 2023 from internal accruals, and GSFS has issued "No Dues Certificate" for closure of term loan.

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 20
Other Financial Liabilities

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current		
Other payables	8.55	8.55
Total non-current financial liabilities	8.55	8.55
Current		
Payable to/on behalf of joint arrangement	348.47	301.59
Payable to Indian Gas Exchange (a)	12.06	-
Other current financial liabilities	8.16	7.82
Deposits received from customers	7.11	5.80
Total current financial liabilities	375.80	315.21

(a) During the year, the Company has obtained Proprietary Membership at Indian Gas Exchange Limited ('IGX'). The membership allows the Company to trade for gas through bids either on its own account or for other market players. The Company has registered its group companies as clients on this platform to increase the participation for various bids. The Company as a proprietary member of the exchange shall settle all the transactions entered, either on its own account or for its client (group entities), with IGX. This amount represents the amount collected from the clients (group companies) which are yet to be deposited with IGX as on the reporting date.

Note 21
Provisions

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current		
Provision for decommissioning obligations	84.41	78.72
Provision for gratuity and loyalty bonus	0.69	-
Total non-current provisions	85.10	78.72
Current		
Provision for gratuity and loyalty bonus	1.54	1.05
Provision for leave benefits	0.39	-
Total current provisions	1.93	1.05

a. For movement in provision related to employee benefits refer note no.36

b. Movement in other provisions

Particulars	Provision for decommissioning obligations
At 1 April 2022	78.72
Less: Changes during the year	(1.13)
Add: Unwinding of Discounts	6.82
At 31 March 2023	84.41

Note 22
Other non financial liabilities

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Current		
Statutory liability	194.57	274.59
Other non financial liabilities	19.52	16.63
Total current non-financial liabilities	214.09	291.22

Note 23
Trade Payables

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.59	1.97
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,734.90	1,517.47
Total trade payables	1,737.49	1,519.44

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a. Trade Payable ageing schedule:

As at 31st March, 2023 (Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	1.37	0.32	0.86	0.04	-	-	2.59
(ii) Others	278.98	743.32	26.04	1.37	0.63	6.27	1,056.61
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	77.74	570.41	-	-	-	30.14	678.29
TOTAL	358.09	1,314.05	26.90	1.41	0.63	36.41	1,737.49

As at 31st March, 2022 (Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	0.64	1.07	0.26	-	-	-	1.97
(ii) Others	48.64	3.39	1,095.09	0.62	2.58	3.76	1,154.08
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	48.30	284.95	-	-	-	30.14	363.39
TOTAL	97.58	289.41	1,095.35	0.62	2.58	33.90	1,519.44

b. Disclosure as required by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
1. The principal amount outstanding as at the end of accounting year.		
a) Trade payable	2.59	1.97
b) Capital creditors	-	-
2. Principal amount due and remaining unpaid as at the end of accounting year.	-	
3. Interest paid by the company in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during accounting year.	-	-
4. Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
5. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year (Refer Note below).	-	-
6. Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

No interest has been paid by the Company to the enterprises covered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 according to the terms agreed with the enterprises.

The above information regarding micro, small and medium enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 24
Revenue from Operations

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Sale of products		
Sale of natural gas - Trading	27,490.53	24,070.04
Sale of gas - Joint Arrangements	16.59	11.93
Sale of oil - Joint Arrangements	93.98	70.58
Sale of electricity - Windmills	33.43	36.73
	27,634.53	**24,189.28**
Sale of services		
Re-gasification income	42.82	127.26
Transportation income	13.73	17.72
	56.55	**144.98**
Other operating revenues	7.23	30.71
Total revenue from operations*	**27,698.31**	**24,364.97**

*For information on disaggregation of revenue, refer note 38 (Segment reporting)

Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss with the contracted price:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Revenue as per contracted price		
Adjustments	27,698.68	24,365.37
Rebates	(0.37)	(0.40)
Revenue from contract with customers	**27,698.31**	**24,364.97**

Note 25
Other Income

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Interest Income		
Interest on Deposits with banks / financial institutions	30.96	25.01
Other interest income	9.84	8.67
	40.80	**33.68**
Dividend from long term investments		
Dividend from subsidiary/ Joint Venture companies	87.40	51.45
Dividend from other companies	0.92	1.00
	88.32	**52.45**
Other non-operating income		
Lease Rental Income	2.21	2.32
Other income - Joint Arrangements	0.72	0.35
Other Non-Operating Income - G&G Projects	-	0.25
Net Foreign Exchange Gain	41.20	103.81
Other Non-Operating Income	1.40	1.96
	45.53	**108.69**
Total other income	**174.65**	**194.82**

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 26

Production expenditure - E&P

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Production expenditure	58.71	40.59
Duties and taxes	29.00	10.14
Other G&A expenses	9.67	13.27
Total production expenditure - E&P	**97.38**	**64.00**

Note 27

Cost of traded goods

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Purchase of gas		
Local Purchase of Gas	8,886.64	8,164.71
Import Purchase of Gas	13,874.80	12,838.81
	22,761.44	**21,003.52**
Other costs		
Import Gas Regasification Charges	909.72	845.30
Gas Transmission Charges	759.57	657.59
Commodity Hedging Cost	-	159.08
Net movement on Deferred delivery of natural gas	(43.07)	11.90
Other expenses - Gas Trading	6.72	3.66
	1,632.94	**1,677.53**
Total cost of traded goods	**24,394.38**	**22,681.05**

Note 28

Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-process and stock-in-trade

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars		For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Finished goods			
Closing stock of crude oil & Condensate		(14.63)	(21.37)
Opening stock of crude oil & Condensate		21.37	17.84
	(A)	**6.74**	**(3.53)**
Stock in trade			
Closing stock of liquified gas		(447.47)	(336.38)
Opening stock of liquified gas		336.38	274.46
	(B)	**(111.09)**	**(61.92)**
Total change in inventories of finished goods, stock in process and stock in trade-(A)+(B)		**(104.35)**	**(65.45)**

Note 29

Employee benefits expenses

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Salary and wages	22.64	12.08
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	4.40	0.90
Staff welfare expenses	0.10	0.15
Total employee benefit expenses[a]	**27.14**	**13.13**

a. Amount represents net expenditure for corporate.

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 30

Finance costs

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Interest Cost on Financial Liabilities	223.85	220.44
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing cost	-	111.18
Unwinding of discount on Provisions	6.82	4.99
Other Borrowing Costs (includes bank guarantee, LC charges, bank charges, etc.)	18.17	18.80
Total finance costs	**248.84**	**355.41**

Note 31

Other expenses

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Expenses related to wind mills		
Operation and maintenance expenses	12.58	11.40
Windmills insurance expenses	1.46	1.44
Total (A)	**14.04**	**12.84**
Administrative expenses		
Electricity expenses	0.97	0.84
Rent, rates and taxes	0.28	0.27
Repairs and maintenance		
Other repairs	1.94	1.54
Insurance expenses	1.01	1.12
Business development and promotion	3.86	-
Advertisement and publicity	-	0.05
Administration and establishment	5.14	3.45
Travelling expenses	0.65	0.35
Stationery and printing	0.24	0.34
Professional and technical expenses	8.63	7.96
Telephone, trunk calls and postage	0.06	0.08
Vehicle running expenses	0.13	0.11
Bandwidth expenses	0.08	0.03
Payment to auditors (a)	0.24	0.16
Net Loss on Sale/discarding of PPE	0.17	0.28
Corporate social responsibility expenses (b)	14.30	10.07
Other expenses	0.07	1.49
Total (B)	**37.77**	**28.14**
Provision for doubtful advances (C)	-	(2.94)
Total other expenses (A+B+C)	**51.81**	**38.04**

a. Payment to auditors

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
For statutory audit	0.18	0.16
For other services	0.03	-
For reimbursement of expenses	0.03	-
Total payment to auditors	**0.24**	**0.16**

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b. Corporate social responsibility expenses

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	14.29	8.22
Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	14.30	10.07
Amount spent during the year on (Paid in Cash) :		
Construction /acquisition of any asset	-	-
On purpose other than above	9.36	5.71
Amount spent during the year on (Yet to be Paid in Cash) :		
Construction /acquisition of any asset	-	-
On purpose other than above	4.94	4.36
Shortfall at the end of the year	**4.94**	**4.36**
Reason for Shortfall	For ongoing project	For ongoing project
The total of previous years' shortfall amounts	**4.36**	-

Nature of CSR Activities (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Expenditure during the year		
Fire Fighter Robot	-	4.40
PSA Oxygen Plant : Supply, Installation & Commissioning	-	0.48
Vocational Tourist Guide	-	0.19
Ambulance at PHC	-	0.64
One Dialysis	9.36	-
Unspent amount in relation to ongoing project (included in Note 22 as current non-financial liabilities)		
Mini Sanitary Pad Production Plant	-	2.00
Vocational Tourist Guide	-	0.31
Aadhar Enrolment/Biometric Kits	-	1.55
U N Mehta Institute of Cardiology	3.94	-
Renovation of auditorium at SVPNPA	1.00	0.50
Total	**14.30**	**10.07**

Details of CSR expenses other than ongoing project: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Opening balance	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	9.36	5.71
Amount spent during the year	(9.36)	(5.71)
Closing balance	-	-

Details of CSR expenses - ongoing project: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Opening balance		
- With Company **	4.36	-
Amount required to be spent	4.94	4.36
Amount spent during the year		
- In Separate CSR Unspent Account	2.81	-
Closing Balance		
- With Company *	**4.94**	**4.36**
- In Separate CSR Unspent Account	**1.55**	-

* Transferred to Separate CSR Unspent Account on 24th April 2023.
** Transferred to Separate CSR Unspent Account on 26th April 2022.

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Note 32

Exceptional items

The exceptional Items comprises of the following: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Impairment of oil and gas assets		
Provided During the year[a]	136.18	317.43
Less: Reversed during the year[a]	(5.97)	(49.85)
Impairment on Investment[b]	-	2.45
Exploration cost written off/ (written back)[c]	0.20	0.25
Litigation Settlement[d]	-	(4.31)
Gain on disposal of participating interest in joint arrangements[e]	-	(16.98)
Total exceptional items	**130.41**	**248.99**

Notes:

a. The Company identifies each E&P field /PSC under E&P segment as separate Cash Generating Unit (CGU). The recoverable amount of CGU is determined at higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. For E&P fields which are classified as Assets held for sale, the Company has considered fair value less cost to sell as the recoverable amount whereas for other fields, value-in-use is considered as the recoverable amount of CGU.

Fair value is determined at estimated selling price of CGU using Level III Inputs. This calculation uses the estimated future cash flows that can be generated from the continuing use of these blocks and outflows at the end of its useful life which are discounted to their present value. The present value of cash flows has been determined by applying discount rates of 10%.

The Value in Use of producing / developing CGUs is determined under a multi-stage approach, wherein future cash flows are initially estimated based on Proved Developed Reserves. Under the circumstances where further development of the fields in the CGUs is under progress and where the carrying value of the CGUs is not likely to be recovered through exploitation of proved developed reserves alone, the Proved and probable reserves (2P) of the CGUs are also taken for the purpose of estimating future cash flows. In such cases, full estimate of the expected cost of evaluation / development is also considered while determining the value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of assets and from its disposal at the end of its useful life are discounted to their present value. The present value of cash flows has been determined by applying discount rates of 10% (as at March 31, 2022 -10%).

Future cash inflows from sale of crude oil and value added products have been computed using the future prices, on the basis of market-based average prices of Brent crude oil as discounted to match the quality of our crude oil and its Co-relations with benchmark crude. Future cash flows from sale of natural gas are also computed based on the expected future prices on the basis of notification issued by the Government of India/GSA.

The Company has considered the prevailing business conditions to make an assessment of future crude oil and natural gas prices based on internal and external information / indicators of future economic conditions. Based on the assessment, the Company has recorded a net impairment to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the value in use, amounting to Rs. 130.21 crores.

During FY 2022-23, the Company has tested all its E&P fields and provided for impairment of Rs. 108.88 Crores, for Tarapur (Rs. 2.38 Crore reversal), Tarapur RFPSC (Rs. 9.20 Crores), Ahmedabad (Rs. 4.14 Crores), Ahmedabad RFPSC (Rs. 7.56 Crores), Sanand Miroli (Rs. 0.89 Crores reversal), Ankleshwar (Rs. 3.99 Crores), North Kathana (Rs. 0.11 Crores reversal), Kanawara (Rs. 0.66 Crores reversal), KG OSN 2001/3 (Rs. 89.65 Crores), Allora (Rs. 0.29 Crores), North Balol (Rs. 0.01 Crores reversal), Unawa (Rs. 1.44 Crores reversal) and Dholasan (Rs. 0.02 Crores) along with capital inventory (Rs. 0.48 Crores reversal) for impairment. Also, during the current financial year, the Company has issued notices of withdrawal of the Company's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to four ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1, CB-ONN-2004/3 and GK-OSN-2009/1 which already have been impaired in full in previous years of which Rs 0.20 crores capital expenditure has been incurred in current financial year in MB-OSN-2005/1 block is transferred to exploration cost written off. Additional impairment of Rs. 21.33 crores is provided in ONGC operated CB-ONN-2004/2 block, in which ONGC has indicated its interest to acquire the entire Participating Interest of the Company in CB-ONN-2004/2 by matching the price of H1 bidder i.e. Rs. 24.67 crore (USD 3 Million) (Refer Note 16). Accordingly, total additional impairment is provided for Rs.136.18 crore and an impairment of Rs.5.97 crore earlier provided was reversed during the year.

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During FY 2021-22, the Company has tested all its E&P fields and provided for impairment of Rs. 267.58 crores for Tarapur Block (Rs. 2.51 Crores reversal), Tarapur RFPSC (Rs.73.20 crores), Ahmedabad RFPSC (Rs. 16.72 crores reversal), Ahmedabad (Rs. 21.09 crores reversal), Sanand Miroli (Rs. 5.31 crores), Ankleshwar (Rs. 2.99 crores reversal), Palej (Rs. 1.95 crores), CB ONN 2004/2 (Rs. 44.75 crores), MB OSN 2005/1 (Rs. 97.48 crores), Kanawara (Rs. 6.53 crores reversal), KG OSN 2001/3 (Rs. 101.76 crores) along with capital inventory for impairment (Rs. 1.35 crores) and impairment reversal of Rs.8.38 crore arising out of Change in Current Assets and Current Liabilities of other Asset Held for Sale JVs.

b. The Company had made an investment in GSPC (JPDA) LTD. amounting to Rs.117.61 crores (31st March, 2022 : Rs 117.61 crores) to carry out exploration activities in Australia. Provision for impairment has been created to the extent of investment in previous years. Considering the same, the Company has also provided for Rs Nil (PY: Rs.2.45 crore) against additional investment made during FY 2021-22.

c. Exploration cost written off includes additional cost incurred towards fields already surrendered in earlier period.

d. The Company was in dispute with central government with respect to (i) Royalty on Royalty and (ii) Royalty on sales price instead of well head price. During FY 2020-21, the Company has provided for royalty payable amounting to Rs.55.41 crores on arbitration award against the Company. Of the same, Rs. 4.31 crore being excess provision is reversed during FY 2021-22.

e. During the previous year, the Company disposed off its participating interest in two of its joint arrangements i.e. Cambay & Bhandut. The net gains realised from the said transactions i.e. Rs. 15.53 Crore (Cambay) & Rs. 1.45 Crore (Bhandut) are recognised as part of exceptional items.

Note 33

Earnings per share (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Profit attributable to equity holders for (Rs. in Crores):		
Basic earnings	2,987.01	1,183.73
Adjusted for the effect of dilution	2,987.01	1,183.73
Weighted average number of equity Shares for:		
Basic EPS	10,75,65,40,264	10,75,65,40,264
Adjusted for the effect of dilution	10,75,65,40,264	10,75,65,40,264
Earnings per equity share (EPS) (face value of Rs.1/-)		
Basic (Rs.)	2.78	1.10
Diluted (Rs.)	2.78	1.10

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

Note 34

Contingent liabilities & assets

1. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts which in the opinion of the Management are not tenable/under appeal at various stages:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Income Tax (Ref. note no.11 - C point no.3)	2,879.17	1,714.11
Joint arrangements (Ref. note a to f below)	67.71	66.40
Indirect tax relating matters	5.86	5.86
Other (Ref. note g to i below)	161.70	162.31

Above Contingent Liabilities Includes-:

(a) Profit Petroleum paid under protest for Hazira Block: Joint arrangement (JV) partners are liable to pay profit petroleum to MoP&NG after recovery of cost petroleum. The Director General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) disallowed an amount of USD 17.745 million (mainly on account of purchase of compressor amounting to USD 11.328 million) from the cost petroleum recovered by JV and demanded profit petroleum on disallowed amount. In the Operating Committee meeting (10th June 2013) it was decided to deposit the amount demanded by the MoP&NG under protest. The Company had deposited Rs. 19.45 crore (PY: Rs.19.45 crores) on this account. Arbitration awarded in favour of the Company however government of India has preferred an appeal and has filed under the section 34 application before Delhi High Court challenging the arbitral award. As far as the dispute related to royalty is concerned, the Company has recognized the liability as per the arbitral award in previous financial year. Further, the Company has also voluntarily made a payment of the principal amount of Rs. 13.44 to Government of Gujarat towards the Company's share of additional royalty based on the outcome of the arbitration proceedings in previous financial year.

(b) GSPC has surrendered the South East Tungkal field in Indonesia. In the context of this case, the Company, via letter no. GSPC/Indonesia/SET/2014-167 dated 23rd December 2014, has requested to waive the minimum work program commitment and pending the response from the authority, contingent liability towards unfinished minimum work program amounting to Rs.16.61 crores (USD 2.02 Millions) (PY: Rs.15.31 crores (USD 2.02 Millions)) is disclosed.

(c) GSPC has issued notices of withdrawal of GSPC's Participating Interest under article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to four ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1, CB-ONN-2004/3 and GK-OSN-2009/1. GSPC may require to pay its share of expenditure, contribution towards Site Restoration Fund, Interest on Service tax payable and interest on delayed cash call etc. The amount of the same is unascertainable as on the reporting date.

(d) Other liabilities with respect to joint arrangements taken line by line amounting to Rs.26.55 crores (PY: Rs.26.54 crores).

(e) The Company has challenged the order of Revision Authority, P. Mallavaram dismissing the revision application which challenged demand notice for House tax issued by the P. Mallavaram Gram panchayat on the Company's OGT building for the Year 2014-2015 to 2016-17 aggregating to 5.10 Crore (PY: Rs. 5.10 Crore). In the demand notices issued to the Company, the house tax is being levied at the rate of 1% of capital value which is also the maximum rate under the relevant Act and Rules. The Company has challenged these demand notices before Andhra Pradesh High Court on major contention that other private operators are being assessed at far lesser slab than the 1% rate applied to the Company. As per the Orders passed by Andhra Pradesh High Court, the Company has deposited a total amount of Rs. 4 Crores under protest and pursuant to such deposit, Andhra Pradesh High Court has granted stay on recovery proceedings initiated by the Gram Panchayat.

(f) Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) has defaulted on cash calls raised by ONGC after August 4, 2017. As per the JOA, the Company being the non-defaulting partner may be required to further contribute to the defaulted cash calls of JODPL and the Company will have a right to recover such additional contribution from JODPL. The ratio in which the Company may be required to contribute the JODPL's defaulted cash calls is presently unascertainable in light of pendency of challenge to forfeiture notice before NCLT and also in light of balance PI of JODPL being subject to assumption by non-defaulting party(ies) depending upon the approval of management committee. In absence of clarity on the issue, the amount of contingent liability is unascertainable.

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(g) The Company had filed a complaint dated 06.04.2011 before PNGRB against GAIL, IOCL and BPCL. PGNRB had vide its orders dated 13.09.2011 of Chairman and dated 10.10.2011 of the majority members (three member panel of Board) unanimously held that GAIL had adopted Restrictive Trade Practices by blocking off direct connectivity to GSPC and further, directed Respondents to immediately give direct connectivity to GSPC at Dahej Terminal.

All the parties have preferred appeals against the PNGRB Orders before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) and APTEL has passed an interim order on 23.01.2012 and directed GAIL, IOCL and BPCL to give direct connectivity at Dahej Terminal subject to GSPC giving undertaking in respect of the following:

i) GSPC shall open a separate bank account and deposit an amount of Rs. 140 Crores. Accordingly, GSPC has opened and deposited equivalent amount in a separate bank account.

ii) From the date of change of delivery point, GSPC shall also deposit differential amount in a separate bank account. (Accordingly the Company had deposited additional Rs. 75.36 crore in a separate bank account).

The Company has submitted the Undertaking to APTEL in respect of the same on 18.02.2012 and deposited amounts as aforesaid.

The APTEL has passed common judgment dated 18.12.2013 ("the APTEL Judgment") in the appeals filed by GAIL, IOCL and BPCL and set aside the PNGRB Order.

The Company filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the APTEL Judgment and the Hon'ble Supreme Court has vide its order dated 28.02.2014 directed the Company, as an interim arrangement, to pay the interconnectivity charges at the rate of Rs. 12 / MMBTU from the account separately maintained for the said purpose in accordance with APTEL's Order dated 23.01.2012 as narrated in (i) & (ii) above.

Accordingly, the Company utilized Rs.176.55 crores for payments to GAIL, IOCL and BPCL as per Interim arrangement order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The amount paid net off amount recovered from customers is shown as amount paid under protest in the accounts amounting to Rs. 97.84 Crore (PY: Rs. 97.84 Crores).

Further, the Company has also not provided for differential amount charged by vendors above Rs.12/ MMBTU aggregating to Rs. 45.87 crores (PY: Rs. 45.87 Crores).

The appeal is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(h) The Company has implemented 7th Pay commission with effect from 1st December 2020 as per Government of Gujarat`s Resolution. The gross arrears amounting to Rs. 17.99 crores for the period from 1st January 2016 to 30th November 2020 is paid during the current financial year (Rs. 18.60 crores was reported as contingent liability during the previous year).

(i) On request of GSPC LNG Ltd (GLL), the Company had diverted LNG cargoes for regasification to GLL's Mundra terminal. This has been done to ensure continuity of plant operations at Mundra terminal. On account of this diversion of LNG cargoes, GSPC may face additional liabilities on account of take or pay from the existing LNG terminals wherein it has obligations. In absence of clarity on the issue, the amount of contingent liability is unascertainable.





Contingent Asset

a) The consideration received from ONGC towards 80% PI transfer in KG-OSN-2001/3 block had two components i.e. (i) Consideration towards DDW (ii) Advance floor consideration for Other Six Discoveries amounting to USD 995.26 Million(Rs. 6,295.02 crores) and USD 200 Million(Rs. 1,265 crores) respectively. The advance consideration received towards Other Six Discoveries is non-refundable.

The final consideration for Other Six Discoveries shall be determined based on Field Development Plan (FDP) of Other Six Discoveries prepared by ONGC for submission to Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH). In the scenario, wherein final consideration as per FDP of Other Six Discoveries is assessed at a value higher than USD 200 Million, the advance consideration received by GSPC shall be adjusted against the same and the balance consideration shall be paid to GSPC. In a scenario, wherein final consideration assessed for Other Six Discoveries is less than or equal to USD 200 Million, GSPC shall retain the non-refundable advance consideration already received.

However, ONGC has already applied for extension in timeline for submission of FDP. Following the principle of conservatism, the Company has not arrived at the valuation of the six discoveries as it is subject to preparation of FDP by ONGC and GSPC & ONGC agreeing to a value as per the valuation parameters adopted for DDW. Hence, at present the receivable on account of six discoveries cannot be reasonably ascertained.

b) Guaranteed Gas Price: The Company has executed Farm-in Farm-out Agreement with ONGC for farm-out of 80% PI in KG Block in FY 2017-18. The agreement involves annual valuation adjustment linked to existing gas prices during the currency of the respective financial year which is carried forward for the tenure of gas sales and purchase agreement between ONGC and GSPC. As per the terms of valuation adjustment clause of agreement, the Company shall be liable to annually adjust valuation i.e. pay any differential amount to ONGC which shall be evaluated based on difference between actual gas prices during the year and agreed prices for the respective financial year for the actual production quantity. The liability is unascertainable due to linkage of adjustment value to actual production during the year along with actual gas prices which is determined as per 6-month trailing market prices of varied mix of alternative fuels/sources of natural gas notified by PPAC. Both these factors cannot be accurately predicted/estimated, thus the valuation adjustment cannot be quantified with certainty. However, the Company has gas sales purchase agreement with ONGC for the entire natural gas produced from KG Block which is forms a component of gas trading pool, which effectively covers the risk of valuation adjustment under FIFO. Further, as on 31st March, 2023 there is an amount Rs.15.16 crores as surplus with the Company for valuation adjustment under FIFO.

c) The Empowered Committee in meeting held on 14th May 2019, for the matter related to GSPC's claim on GLL for approximately Rs. 80.23 crores towards GLL's failure to receive the commissioning cargo, decided that the payment be made by GLL once requisite funds are available and as per term-sheet GSPC is entitled to recover any damages, cost and expenses on account of GLL's failure to receive commissioning cargo.

d) In KG-OSN-2001/3 block ,GSPC and ONGC are under process to determine the amount for the final closing adjustment as per FIFO agreement.

Note 35

Capital commitments

A. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for:

1. In respect of Joint arrangements Rs. 108.61 crores (31st March 2022 : Rs. 108.61 crores)
2. In respect of others Nil (31st March 2022 : Nil)

B. Minimum work programme committed under various Production Sharing Contracts in India and Outside India.

1. In India: Nil (31st March 2022 : Nil)
2. Outside India: Nil (31st March 2022 : Nil)

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 36
Employee Benefits:
A. Defined contribution plans
1. Company's contribution to Provident Fund is Rs. 3.86 Crores (FY 2021-22 - Rs. 2.46 Crores)
2. Company's contribution to Super Annuation fund is Rs. 2.66 Crores (FY 2021-22 Rs. 1.51 Crores)

B. Defined benefit plans

The following table sets out the funded status of the Gratuity, Loyalty Bonus, Leave Encashment Plan and Post Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme(PRMBS) and the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements as at 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022 as required by Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits. The Company has participated in Group Gratuity scheme of LIC and HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Limited.

(Rs. In Crores)

Particular	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Change in benefit obligation								
1 Liability at the beginning of the year	9.99	10.09	11.33	10.30	12.63	12.86	0.27	0.22
2 Interest cost	0.70	0.67	0.80	0.68	0.90	0.86	(0.01)	(0.01)
3 Current service cost	0.73	0.94	0.84	0.79	0.58	0.57	0.03	0.08
4 Benefit Paid	(0.78)	(0.83)	(0.35)	(0.32)	(0.62)	(0.61)	-	(0.00)
5 Actuarial (gain) / Losses	(0.35)	(0.88)	(0.27)	(0.12)	(0.20)	(1.04)	(0.01)	(0.02)
6 Liability at the end of the year	10.29	9.99	12.35	11.33	13.29	12.63	0.28	0.27
Change in fair value of plan assets								
1 Plan assets at the beginning of the year	9.62	9.14	10.64	9.75	12.88	12.81	0.36	0.35
2 Interest income	0.70	0.63	0.78	0.67	0.93	0.88	0.01	0.01
3 Contributions	-	0.95	-	0.55	-	0.05	0.01	0.01
4 Benefit paid	(0.78)	(0.83)	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.62)	(0.61)	-	(0.00)
5 Actuarial gain / (Loss)	0.08	(0.27)	(0.29)	-	(0.29)	(0.25)	0.01	-
6 Plan assets at the end of the year	9.62	9.62	10.79	10.64	12.90	12.88	0.39	0.36
7 Total Actuarial Gain/(Loss) To Be Recognized	0.43	0.61	(0.02)	0.12	(0.09)	0.79	0.02	0.02
Actual Return on plan assets								
1 Interest income	0.70	0.63	0.78	0.67	0.93	0.88	0.01	0.01
2 Actuarial gain / (loss)	0.08	(0.27)	(0.29)	-	(0.29)	(0.25)	0.01	-
3 Actual return on plan assets	0.78	0.36	0.49	0.67	0.64	0.63	0.02	0.01
Net (asset) / liability recognized in the Balance Sheet								
1 Liability at the end of the year	10.29	9.99	12.35	11.33	13.29	12.63	0.28	0.27
2 Plan assets at the end of the year	9.62	9.62	10.79	10.64	12.90	12.88	0.39	0.36
3 Amount recognized in the Balance Sheet	0.67	0.37	1.56	0.68	0.39	(0.24)	(0.11)	(0.09)
Current liabilities/ (asset)	0.67	0.37	0.87	0.68	0.39	(0.24)	(0.11)	(0.09)
Non-current liabilities/ (asset)	-	-	0.69	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss account for the year								
1 Current service cost	0.73	0.94	0.84	0.79	0.58	0.57	0.03	0.08
2 Interest cost	0.70	0.67	0.80	0.68	0.90	0.86	(0.01)	(0.01)
3 Expected return on plan assets	(0.70)	(0.63)	(0.78)	(0.67)	(0.93)	(0.88)	(0.01)	(0.01)
4 Actuarial (gain) / Losses	-	-	-	-	0.09	(0.79)	(0.02)	(0.02)
5 Total expenses*	0.73	0.98	0.86	0.80	0.64	(0.25)	(0.01)	0.04
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income								
Actuarial (gain) / Losses on obligations :								
Due to change in financial assumptions	(0.23)	(0.38)	(0.27)	(0.53)	-	-	(0.01)	(0.02)
Due to change in demographic assumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to experience adjustment	(0.12)	(0.50)	-	0.41	-	-	-	-
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	(0.08)	0.27	0.29	-	-	-	(0.01)	-
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income	(0.43)	(0.61)	0.02	(0.12)	-	-	(0.02)	(0.02)
Other Information								
1 Expected contribution during next 12 months	0.67	0.37	0.87	0.68	0.55	(0.25)	0.02	0.18
2 Average Outstanding Term of the Obligations Years)	10.69	11.60	11.27	11.99	11.49	12.32	15.68	24.71
3 Composition of plan assets								
Policy of Insurance	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
Special Deposit Scheme	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%
Other Bank Balance	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	8%
Actuarial Assumptions								
1 Discount Rate	7.45%	7.20%	7.40%	7.20%	7.40%	7.20%	7.45%	7.20%
2 Rate of return on plan assets	7.45%	7.20%	7.40%	7.20%	7.40%	7.20%	7.45%	7.20%
3 Salary Escalation	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	9.00%	7.00%
4 Withdrawal Rate	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%
5 Medical Inflation Rate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.00%	9.00%
6 Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) table							
7 Retirement Age	60 years				60 years			

* The figures represent the amount before the allocation of salary expense.
** Benefits to KMPs - Refer note no. 39 - Related Party Transactions

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Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

(Rs. In Crores)

Particular	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Discount rate varied by 0.5%								
	9.86	9.55	11.71	10.71	12.60	11.93	0.22	0.21
	10.76	10.47	13.04	11.99	14.04	13.39	0.26	0.25
Salary growth rate varied by 0.5%								
	10.41	10.13	13.04	11.99	14.04	13.39	NA	NA
	10.15	9.84	11.71	10.71	12.59	11.93	NA	NA
Withdrawal Rate (W.R.) varied by 10%								
	10.41	10.12	12.35	11.33	13.31	12.64	0.23	0.22
	10.16	9.86	12.34	11.32	13.28	12.62	0.24	0.23
Medical Inflation rate Sensitivity								
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.26	0.25
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.22	0.21

Notes

a. Plan Risks

The plans expose the Company to a number of actuarial risks such as Actuarial risk, investment risk, legislative risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

b. Asset-liability matching strategies:

For funded plans, Company is expecting to contribute the amount which can mitigate future liability. The estimate of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factor, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

c. Expected undiscounted future cash flows.

(Rs. In Crores)

Particular	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
1st Following year	0.70	0.85	0.35	0.47	0.39	0.47	0.00	0.00
2nd Following year	0.92	0.42	0.80	0.30	0.78	0.38	0.00	0.00
3rd Following year	0.75	0.88	0.55	0.74	0.85	0.74	0.00	0.00
4th Following year	0.90	0.70	0.75	0.50	0.85	0.79	0.01	0.01
5th Following year	0.94	0.85	0.79	0.69	0.86	0.81	0.01	0.01
6th year onwards for balance duration	4.39	4.10	4.79	4.05	4.77	4.20	1.38	1.39

0.00 denotes value less than Rs. 50,000.

d. GSPC is maintaining the Provident Fund contribution corpus of employees through GSPC EPF Trust. In this regard, a decision was taken in the 249th Meeting of the Board of Directors held on 30th May 2022 vide which the Board had approved to initiate the process of liquidation of GSPC EPF Trust and to transfer the entire employee provident funds maintained in the name of GSPC EPF Trust to EPFO (Employee Provident Fund Organisation). Board of Directors has also approved that in the event Trust undergoes any loss due to premature withdrawals from the investments for the reason of liquidation of Trust or any additional contribution as required by EPFO, GSPC to make good such loss/contribution to the Trust/EPFO. In this regards EPFO has provided necessary approval for withdrawal of exemption / relaxation of trust, with an effective date of surrender being 1st May 2023.

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Note 37

Joint Operations (un-incorporated Joint arrangements)

The Company has entered into Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) / Agreements in consortium with various Private/Public Sector & Foreign Companies as stated below with the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (Government of India), for exploration of oil and gas in the following fields. The Company has also entered into Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs)/Work Permits overseas relating to Oil & Gas/ Exploration Areas blocks along with various companies. Pursuant to the PSCs, Joint Operations (unincorporated Joint arrangements (JVs) have been formed to undertake necessary economic activities for production of Oil and Gas by entering into a Joint Operating Agreement with them. The details are stated below:

I Blocks/Fields currently under exploration, development and production

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI*	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	GSPC Operated			
1a	CB-ON/2 (Tarapur)		Exploration	
		80% (80%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	20%
			Development	
		56% (56%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	14%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	30%
1b	CB-ON/2 RFPSC - (Tarapur RFPSC) (Refer Note d)	80% (80%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	20%
2a	CB-ONN-2000/1 (Ahmedabad)	50% (50%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	50%
2b	CB-ONN-2000/1 –(RFPSC)	50% (50%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	50%
3	CB-ONN-2002/3 (Sanand)	55% (55%)	Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited	20%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	15%
			Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	10%
4	CB-ONN-2003/2 (Ankleshwar)	75% (75%)	Exploration	
			GAIL (India) Ltd	25%
		50%(50%)	Development & Production:	
			GAIL (India) Ltd	20%
			Jubilant Capital Private Limited	20%
			Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	10%
B	GSPC Non Operated JVs			
5	Asjol	50% (50%)	Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company Limited (Operator)	50%
6	Palej (Refer Note b)	50% (50%)	Exploration	
			Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company Limited (Operator)	50%
		35% (35%)	Development	
			Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company Limited (Operator)	35%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	30%
7	North Balol	45% (45%)	Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company	25%
			GNRL Oil & Gas Limited (Operator) (Formerly Heramec ltd.)	30%
8	Kanawara	70% (70%)	GNRL Oil & Gas Limited (Operator) (Formerly Heramec ltd.)	30%
9	KG-OSN-2001/3	10% (10%)	JODPL Pvt. Ltd.	10%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.(Operator)	80%

II Blocks/Fields identified as assets held for sale / Under surrender/ relinquishment

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI*	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	GSPC Non Operated JVs			
1	CB-ONN-2004/2 (Refer Note a)	45% (45%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	55%
2	CB-ONN-2004/3(Refer Note a)	35% (35%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	65%
3	MB-OSN-2005/1 (Refer Note a)	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	80%
4	CB-ONN-2004/1 (Refer Note a)	40% (40%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	60%
5	GK-OSN-2009/1 (Refer Note a)	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	40%
			Indian Oil Corporation Limited	20%
			Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd	20%

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III Blocks/Fields for which company has proposed to surrender its PI

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI*	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	**GSPC Operated**			
1	Block No 19 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
2	Block No 28 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
3	Block No 57 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
4	South East Tungkal (Indonesia)	50.50% (50.50%)	Essar Oil Limited	49.50%
5	KG-ONN-2004/2	40% (40%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	40%
			Petrogas E&P LLC	20%
6	RJ-ONN-2005/3	60% (60%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	40%
B	**GSPC Non Operated JVs**			
7	RJ-ONN-2004/1	22.225% (22.225%)	GAIL (India) Ltd (Operator)	22.225%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	22.22%
			BPCL	11.11%
			Hallworthy Shipping Ltd. SA	11.11%
			Nitin Fire Protection Industries Ltd.	11.11%
8	CY-ONN-2005/1	30% (30%)	GAIL (India) Ltd (Operator)	40%
			Bengal Energy Inc.	30%
9	KK-DWN-2005/2	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	90%
10	AA-ONN-2003/1(Assam)	20% (20%)	Jubilant oil & Gas Pvt Limited (Operator)	10%
			Jubilant Securities Pvt. Ltd.	35%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	35%
11	CY-DWN-2004/3	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	70%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	10%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	10%
12	CY-PR-DWN-2004/1	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	70%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	10%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	10%
13	MB-OSN-2005/5	30% (30%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	70%
14	MB-OSN-2005/6	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	80%
15	CB-ONN-2005/4	49% (49%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	51%
16	CB-ONN-2005/10	49% (49%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	51%
17	CB-ONN-2009/4	50% (50%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	50%

*PI – Participating Interest

** Figures in bracket indicate previous year figures. There is no change in previous year figures unless otherwise stated.

Notes

a. During the current financial year, the Company has issued notices of withdrawal of GSPC's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to four ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1, CB-ONN-2004/3 and GK-OSN-2009/1 which already have been impaired in full. ONGC being operator in CB-ONN-2004/2 block, has indicated its interest to acquire the entire Participating Interest of GSPC in CB-ONN-2004/2 in accordance with its pre-emptive rights as participating interest holder in the block by matching the price of H1 bidder i.e. Rs. 24.67 crore (USD 3 Million). All these are classified as held for sale (Refer note 16 - Assets held for sale).

b. In FY 2017-18 GSPC and HOEC has submitted the proposal for CB-ON/7 Ring Fenced PSC (RFPSC) to MOPNG. GSPC has already paid the requisite amount of USD 1.275 Million (Rs.8.17 Crores) as per the guidelines of MOPNG for signing of CB-ON/7 RFPSC. Signing of PSC is pending.

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c. During the financial year 2012-13, the Company along with it JV partners have recommended to surrender the three blocks by invoking the termination provision of the PSAs on account of continuation of force majeure events for more than six months. Vide letter dated 13th February, 2013, GSPC led consortium has terminated Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs) for 3 blocks awarded in Republic of Yemen (RoY). PSAs have been terminated on the ground of existence of force majeure event. The Consortium had initiated the arbitration proceedings under the PSAs before the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris and in the interim stage, obtained order Republic of Yemen not to take steps invoking SBLCs, while Consortium has been directed to extend the validity of SBLCs. Detailed pleadings were filed by both the parties and the final hearing was held from 8-12th September 2014 at the ICC hearing center in Paris. After the final hearing was concluded both the parties had submitted Post Hearing Briefs before the Arbitral Tribunal. Subsequently upon completion of the arbitration proceedings, the final award has been passed by the Arbitral Tribunal on 10th July 2015. The Arbitral Award inter alia:

- Declared that the three Production Sharing Agreements (Blocks 19, 28, and 57) have been validly terminated by GSPC Consortium;
- Declared that the Republic of Yemen and/or the Yemeni Ministry of Oil and Minerals were and are not entitled under the Production Sharing Agreements to draw on the related Standby Letters of Credits (US$ 42 million i.e. ~Rs.308.72 crores) issued in their favor by the International bank of Yemen;
- Arbitral Tribunal has awarded costs of approx. USD 3.92 million (~Rs.28.81 crores) in favour of GSPC Consortium.

The Said Arbitral Award has been challenged by the Yemen Government by filing Annulment Proceedings in Court Of Appeal at Paris. GSPC Consortium has filed the response to the Annulment Proceedings filed by Yemen Government. The hearing for the matter took place on February 28, 2017. The Annulment Proceedings have also been held in favour of GSPC Consortium by the Paris Court.

- Following dismissal of Annulment Proceedings by Court of Appeal at Paris, GSPC consortium has initiated enforcement actions against Government of Yemen to secure the award money. The matter is sub-judice.

d. With respect to Tarapur Extension phase the grant of Petroleum Mining License (PML) for the 570 sq km area in the block is pending because of existing issue of non-regularization of Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) since 23rd November 2008 by the Company. The Company has paid PEL license fee for the period 23rd November 2008 to 22nd December 2020 to Government of Gujarat in March 2021. However, the grant of PML from GoI is pending as on 31st March 2023.

e. Of above fields/blocks, 9 blocks / fields are in production, namely Asjol, North Balol, CB-ON/7 (Palej), Kanawara, CB-ONN-2000/1 (Ahmedabad), Tarapur, CB-ONN-2003/2 (Ankleshwar), KG-OSN-2001/3 and Sanand Miroli block. Net quantity of the Company's interest (on gross basis) in proved developed reserves is as follows:

Particulars	Proved Reserves (Oil) (Million MT)*	Proved Reserves (Gas) (Million Cubic Meter) *
Opening Balance for the year ended on 1st April 2022	0.20	3,027.80
	(0.23)	(3,043.44)
Additions	-	-
	-	-
** Adjustments on account of change in Reserve estimate	-	-
	-	-
Deletions	-	-
	-	-
Production	0.03	12.84
	(0.03)	(15.64)
Closing Balance for the year ended on 31st March, 2023	**0.17**	**3,014.96**
	(0.20)	**(3,027.80)**

*Figures in brackets relate to period ended 31st March, 2022

The Company's share of reserve has been considered on the basis of the "Reserve" certification provided by Gujarat Energy Research & Management Institute (GERMI) as on 31st March, 2019 and accordingly the proved reserves as on 31st March, 2023 has been worked based on the reserve estimates certified by GERMI and only includes the blocks which are in production.

** Adjustments reflects change in current reserve estimation and earlier reserve estimation based on proved reserves.

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e. The financial statements of the Company reflect its share of Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure of the Joint arrangement operations which are accounted on a line to line basis with similar items in the Company's accounts to the extent of participating interest of the Company as per the various Joint arrangement agreements, in compliance of Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements. The income and expenditure from Joint arrangements are disclosed separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The summary of the Company's share in Assets & Liabilities of Joint arrangements are as follow:

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Property Plant & Equipment (Gross Block)	4,973.70	4,807.10
Current Assets	88.08	104.55
Current Liabilities and Provisions	194.84	206.49
Contingent Liabilities	67.71	66.40

f. The Statement of Profit and Loss of the Company includes its share in Profit or Loss pertaining to the respective Joint arrangements. The summary of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2023 is given as under:

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	GSPC's Share	GSPC's Share
Income		
Sale of Crude Oil	93.98	70.58
Sale of Gas	24.04	15.83
Increase/(Decrease) in Stock	(6.74)	3.53
Other Income	0.72	0.35
Total	**112.00**	**90.29**
Expenditure		
Production Expenses	58.71	40.59
Duties & Taxes	29.00	10.14
Administrative Expenses	9.67	13.27
Total Expenditure before Depreciation & Impairment	**97.38**	**64.00**
Profit before depreciation / impairment	**14.62**	**26.29**

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

Note 38

Segment Information

1. Description of segment and principal activities

The Company's Board of Directors monitors the operating results of the below business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and has identified three reportable segments of its business:

a) Exploration and production (E&P) : Company is engaged in oil and gas exploration and production operations.

b) Gas Trading : Company is engaged in the procurement of gas from Domestic & International market to meet the demand of gas across India.

c) Wind power : Generation of electricity through windmills.

2. Segment revenue and expenses

Revenue and Expenses have been identified to a segment on the basis of operating activities of the segment. Revenue and Expenses which relate to common activities and are not allocable to segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Unallocable".

3. Segment assets and liabilities

Segment assets include all operating assets in respective segments comprising of net Property, Plant & equipment, Capital Work in Progress, current assets, loans and advances. Segment liabilities include operating liabilities and provisions excluding borrowings and deferred tax liabilities.

4. Information about geographical areas

All non-current operating assets of the Company are held within India and whole revenue generated from external customers are related to Indian geography. The Company revenue comprises of revenue from 3 (PY:3) major customers (accounting for 10% or more of the Company's revenue).

5. Information about product and services

The Company's revenue from external customers for each product is same as that disclosed below under "segment revenue".

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023					As at 31st March, 2022				
	E & P	Gas Trading	Wind Power	Unallocated	Total	E & P	Gas Trading	Wind Power	Unallocated	Total
A. Segment revenue										
External sales*	118.02	27,554.31	33.43	-	27,705.76	86.41	24,245.73	36.73	-	24,368.87
Inter segment sales	(7.45)	-	-	-	(7.45)	(3.90)	-	-	-	(3.90)
Total segment revenue	110.57	27,554.31	33.43	-	27,698.31	82.51	24,245.73	36.73	-	24,364.97
B. Segment results										
Profit(+)/ loss(-)	13.90	3,263.57	19.39	-	3,296.86	25.94	1,622.70	23.89	-	1,672.53
Unallocated expenses	-	-	-	(64.91)	(64.91)	-	-	-	20.27	20.27
Operating Profit	13.90	3,263.57	19.39	(64.91)	3,231.95	25.94	1,622.70	23.89	20.27	1,692.80
Interest/ dividend income	-	0.26	-	128.86	129.12	-	0.37	-	85.76	86.13
Other Income	0.72	-	0.16	44.65	45.53	0.35	-	0.83	107.51	108.69
Interest Expenses	-	-	-	(248.84)	(248.84)	-	-	-	(414.01)	(414.01)
Depreciation	(28.85)	-	(9.82)	(1.78)	(40.45)	(28.13)	-	(11.12)	(1.82)	(41.07)
Provision for taxation	-	-	-	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	0.18	0.18
Profit/Loss from ordinary Activities	(14.23)	3,263.83	9.73	(141.91)	3,117.42	(1.84)	1,623.07	13.60	(202.11)	1,432.72
Impairment Recognized	(136.18)	-	-	-	(136.18)	(317.43)	-	-	-	(317.43)
Impairment Reversed	5.97	-	-	-	5.97	49.85	-	-	-	49.85
Other Exceptional item	(0.20)	-	-	-	(0.20)	16.14	-	-	2.45	18.59
Net profit/(loss)	(144.64)	3,263.83	9.73	(141.91)	2,987.01	(253.28)	1,623.07	13.60	(199.66)	1,183.73
* Segment Revenue includes other operating income which is directly attributable to each segment.										
C. Segment assets										
Segment assets	1,511.92	1,601.80	71.30	-	3,185.02	1,584.58	2,511.15	82.19	-	4,177.92
Unallocated Assets	-	-	-	5,178.24	5,178.24	-	-	-	5,395.90	5,395.90
Total Assets	1,511.92	1,601.80	71.30	5,178.24	8,363.26	1,584.58	2,511.15	82.19	5,395.90	9,573.82
D. Segment Liabilities										
Segment Liabilities	463.09	1,423.73	10.55	-	1,897.37	401.25	1,108.02	11.12	-	1,520.39
Unallocated Liabilities	-	-	-	537.00	537.00	-	-	-	5,104.23	5,104.23
Total Liabilities	463.09	1,423.73	10.55	537.00	2,434.37	401.25	1,108.02	11.12	5,104.23	6,624.62
E. Other Information										
Capital Expenditure	70.14	1.27	-	0.09	71.50	10.74	0.12	-	0.19	11.05
Depreciation	28.85	-	9.82	1.78	40.45	28.13	-	11.12	1.82	41.07
Impairment Recognised	136.18	-	-	-	136.18	317.43	-	-	-	317.43
Impairment Reversed	(5.97)	-	-	-	(5.97)	(49.85)	-	-	-	(49.85)
Non Cash Expenses other than Depreciation	0.20	-	-	-	0.20	(16.14)	-	-	(2.45)	(18.59)

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

Note 39

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As per the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24 on "Related Party Disclosures" notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the related parties of the Company are as follows.

39.1.1 Holding Company - Government of Gujarat (w.e.f. 20 October 2022) and Gujarat State Investments Limited (up to 19 October, 2022)*

39.1.2 Subsidiary Company - Gujarat State Petronet Limited, GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd, Guj Info Petro Limited, GSPC (JPDA) Ltd, Gujarat Gas Limited, GSPC Offshore Ltd (Refer Note 7 (c)), GSPC Energy Ltd.

39.1.3 Associate Companies - Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited, Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited (Refer Note 7 (c));

Entity over which Holding Company exercise significant influence * - Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd, Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd, Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd, Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Limited

39.1.4 Joint Ventures- GSPL India Gasnet Limited ,GSPL India Transco Limited and Sabarmati Gas Ltd.

39.1.5 Key Managerial Personnel:

Name of Key Managerial Personnel:	F.Y.2022-23		F.Y.2021-22	
	From Date	To Date	From Date	To Date
Shri Anil Mukim, IAS (Chairman)	-	-	1-Apr-21	31-Aug-21
Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS (Chairman)	1-Apr-22	1-Feb-23	7-Sep-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Pankaj Joshi, IAS - (Holding Company - Chairman)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	1-Apr-21	6-Dec-21
Shri J P Gupta, IAS - (Holding Company - Chairman)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	6-Dec-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Sanjeevkumar, IAS (Managing Director)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Milind Torawane, IAS - (Holding Company - Managing Director)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS (Director)	1-Apr-22	8-Jun-22	1-Jul-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Raj Kumar, IAS (Director)	20-Jul-22	20-Feb-23	-	-
Shri Raj Kumar, IAS (Chairman)	21-Feb-23	31-Mar-23	-	-
Shri J. P. Gupta, IAS (Director)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	25-Nov-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Milind Torawane, IAS (Managing Director)	1-Apr-23	-	13-Sep-21	3-Dec-21
Shri Pankaj Joshi, IAS (Director)	-	-	1-Apr-21	25-Aug-21
Smt. Sunaina Tomar, IAS (Director)	-	-	1-Apr-21	14-Jun-21
Dr. Manjula Subramaniam, IAS (Retd.) (Woman Independent Director)	1-Apr-22	12-Dec-22	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Ms. Shridevi Shukla - (Holding Company - Woman Independent Director)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Ms. Arti Kanwar, IAS - (Holding Company - Woman Director)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Yamal Vyas, Independent Director	-	-	1-Apr-21	23-Dec-21
Shri M. M. Srivastava, IAS (Retd.) (Director)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Shri K. Kailashnathan, IAS (Retd.) (Director)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Vasantkumar Raval - (Holding Company - Independent Director)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	-	-
Dr. N. Ravichandaran (Independent Director)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Prof. Yogesh Singh (Independent Director)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Dr. Ravindra Dholakia (Independent Director)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Rajesh Sivadasan (CFO)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Ghanshyam Pathak – (Holding Company - CFO)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Smt. Reena Desai (Company Secretary)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Sandeep Shah – (Holding Company - Company Secretary)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22

*Consequent to change in shareholding pattern of the Company pursuant to the sale of shares by Gujarat State Investments Limited (GSIL) to Government of Gujarat, GSIL has ceased to be the holding company of the Company with effect from 20 October 2022. Accordingly, GSIL and its associates are considered as related parties for the disclosures under Ind AS 24 only for the period upto 19 October 2022.

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

39.1.6 Related party disclosure

Transactions during the year with related parties:

(Rs. in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries		Associates		Joint Ventures		Key Management personnel		Associate of Holding Company		TOTAL	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Income:												
Sale of LNG	9,905.44	12,409.92	2.72	87.31	458.39	526.57	-	-	1,189.40	788.78	11,555.96	13,812.57
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	57.13	124.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.13	124.17
Gujarat Gas Limited	9,845.68	11,982.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,845.68	11,982.77
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	2.64	122.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.64	122.98
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	-	-	-	-	319.22	526.57	-	-	-	-	319.22	526.57
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	548.73	472.40	548.73	472.40
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	635.66	316.08	635.66	316.08
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.01	0.30	5.01	0.30
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	-	-	139.17	-	-	-	-	-	139.17	-
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	2.72	87.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.72	87.31
GSPC Energy Ltd.	-	180.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180.00
REGASIFICATION INCOME	29.39	32.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	14.31	30.09	46.97
Gujarat Gas Limited	29.39	32.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.39	32.66
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	13.25	0.70	13.25
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.04	-	1.04
TRANSPORTATION INCOME	3.15	-	-	-	1.41	-	-	-	0.41	8.80	4.97	8.80
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	8.14	0.41	8.14
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65	-	0.65
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	1.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.07	-
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	-	-	-	-	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	1.41	-
Gujarat Gas Limited	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-
GSPC Energy Ltd.	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.08	-
Brokerage Income	2.53	-	-	-	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	2.79	-
GSPC Energy Ltd	0.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.69	-
Gujarat Gas Limited	1.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.16	-
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.68	-
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	-	-	-	-	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	-
Rent received	1.19	1.13	0.23	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.42	1.35
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	0.40	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.38
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	0.23	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.22
Gujarat Gas Limited	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.56	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56	0.53
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	0.23	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.22
Dividend Income	42.46	42.46	-	-	44.94	8.99	-	-	-	-	87.40	51.45
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	42.46	42.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.46	42.46
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	-	-	-	-	44.94	8.99	-	-	-	-	44.94	8.99
Interest Income	-	0.01	9.39	8.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	9.39	8.06
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	9.39	8.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.39	8.04
GSPC Energy Ltd	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chem Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01

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Reimbursement of Exp-Received	5.71	5.75	0.53	0.40	0.73	1.16	-	-	0.02	0.03	6.98	7.34
Gujarat Gas Limited	1.41	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.41	1.32
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	1.43	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.43	2.07
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	0.97	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.97	0.76
GSPC ENERGY LIMITED	0.63	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.63	0.60
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.02
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Guj Info Petro Ltd	1.27	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.27	1.00
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	0.53	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.53	0.40
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	-	-	0.28	0.44	-	-	-	-	0.28	0.44
GSPL INDIA TRANSCO LTD	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.70	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.70
Expenses:												
Purchase of Gas	209.08	-	-	-	-	2.14	-	-	-	-	209.08	2.14
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	87.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.70	-
GSPC ENERGY LIMITED	89.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.72	-
Gujarat Gas Limited	15.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.63	-
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	16.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.03	-
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	2.14
Gas transportation charges	289.36	302.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289.36	302.67
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	289.36	302.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289.36	302.67
Administrative & Other Expenses paid	0.41	0.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.62
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.41	0.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	0.62
Gujarat Narmada Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest on term Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.52	86.90	16.52	86.90
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.52	86.90	16.52	86.90
Purchase of Fuel	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.03
Gujarat Gas Limited	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.03
Reimbursement of Expenses: Paid	1.45	0.70	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.45	0.70
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	1.36	0.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.36	0.66
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.30	1.04	-	-	1.30	1.04
Key management personnel compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.21	0.91	-	-	1.21	0.91
Director Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.08	-	-	0.06	0.08
Post employment benefit plan											-	-
-Employee group gratuity scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.02	0.01
Other Long term benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.04	-	-	0.01	0.04
Purchase of Fixed Assets	0.16	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.18
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.16	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.18
Sale of Fixed Assets	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Current Assets & Liabilities:												
Trade Receivables	309.92	247.86	-	-	27.36	18.24	-	-	-	36.24	337.28	302.33
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	-	34.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.66	
Gujarat Gas Limited	307.53	211.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307.53	211.57
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.78	-	29.78
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.46	-	6.46
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	-	-	-	-	27.36	18.24	-	-	-	-	27.36	18.24
GSPC Energy Limited	2.39	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.39	1.63
Loan Given	-	-	45.83	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.83	42.26
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	45.83	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.83	42.26

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

CHVI & MEHTA

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Trade Payables	14.74	15.08	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.74	15.08
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	13.10	15.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.10	15.02
Gujarat Gas Limited	0.00	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.02
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.73	-
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.16	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.04
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
GSPC Energy Limited	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-
Advance/Receivables	1.80	1.13	1.54	1.10	0.47	0.11	-	-	-	-	3.81	2.34
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	0.78	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.78	0.03
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	0.61	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.61	0.21
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.41	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	0.16
Gujarat Gas Limited	-	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.73
Gspl India Transco Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.09
Gspl India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	0.28	-
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	1.54	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.54	1.10
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Term Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450.00	-	450.00
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd.									-	450.00	-	450.00
Investment in Share Capital (Allotment) *	1,170.53	1,170.58	290.18	290.18	55.10	55.10	-	-	-	-	1,515.81	1,515.86
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	213.31	213.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213.31	213.31
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	840.00	840.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	840.00	840.00
GSPC (JPDA) Ltd.	117.14	117.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117.14	117.14
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	278.68	278.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	278.68	278.68
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	-	-	-	-	55.10	55.10	-	-	-	-	55.10	55.10
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited (excluding provision for Diminution in value)	-	-	11.50	11.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.50	11.50
GSPC Energy Limited	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05
GSPC Offshore Limited	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
Investment in Share Capital (Allotment pending-share application money)	-	-	84.28	78.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.28	78.85
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	84.28	78.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.28	78.85
Bank Guarantee received	1,330.54	1,454.67	-	-	16.70	41.04	-	-	-	185.86	1,347.24	1,681.57
Gujarat Gas Ltd.	1,330.54	1,454.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,330.54	1,454.67
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	-	-	-	-	16.70	41.04	-	-	-	-	16.70	41.04
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185.86	-	185.86
Term / Liquid Deposit												
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd.												
Interest received Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.81	13.88	14.81	13.88
Deposit - Placed/Renewed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,731.00	2,575.26	13,731.00	2,575.26
Deposit - Withdrawn/Redeemed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,831.58	3,723.00	12,831.58	3,723.00
Deposit - Asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.85	-	34.85

* Investment in share capital excluding any addition on account of fair value / write off.

Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances are unsecured.

Apart from the above transactions, the Company has also entered into transactions including but not limited to transmission of natural gas, purchase and sale of natural gas, regassification, rendering & receiving of services, placement & maturity of term/liquid deposits, use of public utilities, receipt/payment of rent etc. with Government related entities (entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by Government of Gujarat). These transactions are entered in ordinary course of business & are at arm's length prices based on the agreed contractual terms. Further, the Company has significant transactions with State Government related entity, being Gujarat State Financial Services Limited [GSFS] (w.e.f. 20th October, 2022]. The related party transactions with GSFS during the period are Placement/renewal of deposits Rs. 6,641 Crores, Withdrawal/maturity of Deposits Rs. 7,311.19 Crores and Interest Income Rs. 8.64 Crores. Further, the balance of deposit as on 31st March, 2023 is Rs. 264.11 Crores.

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 40
A. Financial instruments by category and their fair value

(Rs. In Crores)

As at 31st March, 2023	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets									
Investments									
Quoted	-	28.06	-	2,633.65	2,661.71	28.06	-	-	28.06
Unquoted	-	31.83	-	1,294.59	1,326.42	-	-	31.83	31.83
Loans									
Non-current	-	-	3.38	-	3.38	-	-		-
Current	-	-	46.69	-	46.69	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	995.46	-	995.46	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	278.95	-	278.95	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	160.15	-	160.15	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets									
Non-current	-	-	93.93	-	93.93	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	719.46	-	719.46	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	59.89	2,298.02	3,928.24	6,286.15	28.06	-	31.83	59.89
Financial liabilities									
Other financial liabilities									
Non-current	-	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	375.80	-	375.80	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	1,737.49	-	1,737.49	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	2,121.84	-	2,121.84	-	-	-	-

(Rs. In Crores)

As at 31st March, 2022	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets									
Investments									
Quoted	-	27.15		2,633.65	2,660.80	27.15	-	-	27.15
Unquoted	-	40.38		1,294.59	1,334.97	-	-	40.38	40.38
Loans									
Non-current	-	-	4.33	-	4.33	-	-		-
Current	-	-	43.45	-	43.45	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	1,671.71	-	1,671.71	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	72.97	-	72.97	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	656.81	-	656.81	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets									
Non-current	-	-	87.03	-	87.03	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	650.56	-	650.56	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	67.53	3,186.86	3,928.24	7,182.63	27.15	-	40.38	67.53
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings									
Non-current	-	-	3,630.10	-	3,630.10	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	774.58	-	774.58	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities									
Non-current	-	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	315.21	-	315.21	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	1,519.44	-	1,519.44	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	6,247.88	-	6,247.88	-	-	-	-

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost is not materially different from Fair Value. Further, impact of time value of money is not significant for the financial instruments classified as current. Accordingly, the fair value has not been disclosed separately.

Types of inputs for determining fair value are as under:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instrument measured using quoted price such as quoted price for equity security on security exchange.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instruments is included in level 3. This is the case of unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

FVTOCI in unquoted equity shares - Investments in Equity Shares of Other Entities	- Investment in equity shares of ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. ("OPAL") has been valued using Net Asset Value ("NAV") method (P.Y. NAV method). - Investment in equity shares of GSPC LNG ltd. is fair valued using Comparable Companies Method ("CCM") i.e. based on Price/Book Value ratio of peer companies in current year and previous year.

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Transfers between Levels 1 and 2
There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting periods

Level 3 fair values
Movements in the values of unquoted equity instruments for the period ended 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022 is as below:

Particulars	(Rs. in Crores)
As at 1 April 2021	44.94
Gains/ (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	(4.56)
As at 31 March 2022	40.38
Acquisitions/ (disposals)	
Gains/ (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	(6.55)
As at 31 March 2023	33.83

Transfer out of Level 3
There were no transfers out of level 3 during the year 2022-23 and 2021-22.

Sensitivity analysis
Investments in unquoted equity shares comprises of investments in ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. & GSPC LNG Ltd.

Sensitivity analysis-ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. (OPAL) (Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	2022-23		2021-22	
	10% increase in NAV	10% Decrease in NAV	10% increase in NAV	10% Decrease in NAV
Impact on other comprehensive income (Before Tax)	1.75	(1.75)	2.44	(2.44)

Sensitivity analysis-GSPC LNG Ltd. (Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	2022-23		2021-22	
	10% increase in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Decrease in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% increase in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Decrease in Price/Book Value Multiple
Impact on other comprehensive income (Before Tax)	1.43	(1.43)	1.59	(1.59)

C. Financial risk management
The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
a. Credit risk ;
b. Liquidity risk ; and
c. Market risk

(I) Risk management framework
The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from business/operating activities as well as financial instruments. The risks include market risks pertaining to price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk; credit risk; and liquidity risk. The finance and commercial team advises the management (including the CFO) which oversees the risk management strategies and procedures. The objective of the teams is to inform the management on financial risks and propose appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. Based on the inputs from respective teams, analysis and understanding, the management issues directives for mitigation of risks. The Company regularly monitors the risks to ensure that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with risk management policies.

The Company's risk management activities pertaining gas trading business are managed by the commercial team, while those pertaining to financing activities are managed by the finance team. All derivative activities are carried out by teams with appropriate skills and experience under supervision as per directives of management. The teams are subject to necessary financial and management control.

(II) Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or fail to pay amounts due causing financial loss to the Company. The potential activities where credit risks may arise include from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks / financial institutions and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding trade receivables and other receivables. The maximum credit exposure associated with financial assets is equal to the carrying amount. Details of the credit risk specific to the Company along with relevant mitigation procedures adopted have been enumerated below:

Trade receivables
Customers of the Company in the gas trading business comprise of subsidiaries / associates / joint ventures and corporates which include public sector undertakings. The Company ratifies the counterparty creditworthiness prior to the contractual agreement for gas sale/purchase and adequate risk mitigation measures are incorporated in the agreement. The counterparty dealings with respect to receivables are governed by the Company's debtor's policy which is guiding document. Hence, at this point in time, the Company does not perceive credit risk on gas trading receivables. Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL), a public sector undertaking controlled by the Government of Gujarat, is the single customer for wind energy business. Thus customer being a PSU with timely payment track record and adequate credit rating, the Company perceives no credit risk.

Age of Receivables (Gross) (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Unbilled	2.58	5.67
Not Due	889.07	1,308.81
Less than 6 months	18.20	272.37
6 months - 1 year	1.24	0.10
1-2 years	0.08	0.07
2-3 years	0.02	2.52
More than 3 years	84.27	82.17

The above receivables which are past due but not impaired are assessed on case-to-case basis. The instances pertain to third party customers which have a proven creditworthiness record. Management is of the view that these financial assets are not impaired as there has not been any adverse change in credit quality and are envisaged as recoverable based on the based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings, if they are available. Further, since the amounts are collected within one year, there is no loss on account of time value of money. Consequently, no additional provision has been created on account of expected credit loss on the receivables. There are no other classes of financial assets that are past due but not impaired. The provision for impairment of trade receivables, movement of which has been provided below, is not significant / material.

Movements in Expected Credit Loss Allowance (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	2.94
Movements in allowance	-	(2.94)
Closing balance	-	-

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings if they are available. The trade receivables of the Company are located in India and there is no credit exposure located outside India. Since the Company has fairly diversified in terms of spread and hence no concentration risk is foreseen.

Other financial assets
Other financial assets comprises of an amount of Rs. 494.81 Crores (PY: Rs. 494.81 Crores) which is receivable from Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) pertaining to Production Sharing Contract executed between the parties for KG-OSN-2001/3 block. JODPL had filed a petition for insolvency and Insolvency Restructuring Professional (IRP) was appointed. However, the resolution process did not materialize subsequent to which JODPL has gone into liquidation and a liquidator has been appointed. The Company has issued forfeiture notice to JODPL to recover the outstanding dues. The Company has adequate rights under the Production Sharing Contract to ensure recovery of receivable amounts from JODPL through the future cash flows of KG Block. The Company is assessing way forward and committed to undertake necessary steps.

Apart from this, other financial assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents, loans provided to employees and investments in equity shares of companies other than subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.
• Cash and cash equivalents and Bank deposits are placed with banks having good reputation and past track record with adequate credit rating. The Company reviews their credit-worthiness at regular intervals.
• Investments are made in credit worthy companies.

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(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are proposed to be settled by delivering cash or other financial asset. The Company's financial planning has ensured, as far as possible, that there is sufficient liquidity to meet the liabilities whenever due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company has practiced financial diligence and syndicated adequate liquidity in all business scenarios.

Financing arrangement

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

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Expiring within one year (working capital demand loan, line of credit and other facilities)	1,050.00	1,200.00

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross / undiscounted values and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

(Rs. in Crores)

31st March, 2023	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows based on maturity		
		Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Non current financial liabilities	8.55	8.55	-	8.55
Current financial liabilities	375.80	375.80	375.80	-
Trade and other payables	1,737.49	1,737.49	1,737.49	-
Total	2,121.84	2,121.84	2,113.29	8.55

(Rs. in Crores)

31st March, 2022	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows based on maturity		
		Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Non current borrowings	3,630.10	4,590.12	-	4,590.12
Current borrowings	774.58	1,130.33	1,130.33	
Non current financial liabilities	8.55	8.55	-	8.55
Current financial liabilities	315.21	315.21	315.21	-
Trade and other payables	1,519.44	1,519.44	1,519.44	-
Total	6,247.88	7,563.65	2,964.98	4,598.67

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the present/future performance of a business. The market risks include price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk. The primary price risk for the company is commodity price risk i.e. price risk of natural gas that could adversely affect the value of the Company's financial assets, liabilities or expected future cash flows. The currency risk for the Company involves exposure arising from External Commercial Borrowings and payments for supply of natural gas. The interest rate risk involves rate risk linked to borrowings of the Company. The currency risk of these foreign currency loans is covered through a natural hedge linked to revenue from E &P Blocks & margins from Gas Trading business denominated in USD. The borrowings outstanding as on 31 March 2023 is Nil.

Commodity price risk

The Company's integrated natural gas procurement and trading business (including Liquefied Natural gas (LNG)) is open to price risk which is substantially mitigated through contractual agreement with back-to-back customers through terms of pricing and also through conventional derivative instruments which ensures the hedging of the commodity price at marketable/acceptable level for sale to the customer. The Company executes commodity swaps and options linked to Brent Crude prices which are highly correlated to natural gas prices. These derivatives in conjunction with the long term rate contracts forming part of the gas trading business assist in mitigating the commodity price risk. Further, as mentioned above, the sales prices are modified appropriately to counter market price movements.

Equity price risk

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Company which are classified in the balance sheet as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The captioned equity investments are publicly traded as they are listed on the NSE Nifty 50 Index.

Sensitivity

The table below summarizes the impact of increases/decreases of the index on the Company's other comprehensive income for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the index had increased average of the actual movements in quoted prices of equity shares held as investments for the respective periods. All other variables held constant.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Impact on Other Comprehensive Income	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
NSE NIFTY 50 - increase 6%	1.68	1.63
NSE NIFTY 50 - decrease 6%	(1.68)	(1.63)

Currency risk

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees. However, the Company has exposure from its accounts payables in foreign currency. The currency risk linked to the payables of gas trading business is mitigated by appropriately factoring the same in the sales prices for the natural gas sold to downstream customers.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that either fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates i.e. Base Rate / MCLR / T Bill linked in INR denominated loans and 6-month LIBOR linked in USD denominated loans.

The Company has INR denominated borrowings. The Company manages the interest rate risk in INR denominated loans through contractual agreement (i.e. term loan agreement) clauses with the lenders wherein provisions are built-in to allow the Company to prepay the loans without penalty. This clause can be exercised in scenarios that the interest rate under the agreement are not moving in favourable directions and the Company has other available options to switch with borrowings bearing lower interest rates.

(Rs. in Crores)

Variable-rate instruments	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non current - Borrowings	-	3,630.10
Current - Borrowings	-	100.01
Current portion of Long term borrowings	-	674.57
Total	-	4,404.68

Sensitivity analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates. The profit or loss impact on account of change in interest rates at the reporting date is indicated in the following table:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity (net of tax)	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31st March, 2022				
Non current - Borrowings	(36.30)	36.30	(27.16)	27.16
Current - Borrowings	(1.00)	1.00	(0.75)	0.75
Current portion of Long term borrowings	(6.75)	6.75	(5.05)	5.05
Total	(44.05)	44.05	(32.96)	32.96

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note 41

Capital management

The Company defines capital as total equity including issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company (which is the Company's net asset value). The primary objective of the Company's financial framework is to support the pursuit of value growth for shareholders, while ensuring a secure financial base. The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans / borrowings less cash and other bank balances. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity. Outstanding loans and borrowings as on 31 March 2023 is Nil. The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio on reporting date is as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Total liabilities comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	4,404.68
Less : Cash and bank balances	439.10	729.78
Adjusted net debt	(439.10)	3,674.90
Total equity	5,928.89	2,949.20
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	-	1.25:1 times

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note 42

Financial ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	2022-23	2021-22	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.22	1.42	-14%	The change in Current ratio is mainly due to repayment of loans, wherein there were no current maturity of debts due in a year.
Debt-equity ratio (in times)	Current & Non-Current Borrowing	Shareholder's Equity	-	1.49	-100%	The company has during the financial year, repaid all loans, therefore there is no current & non current borrowing in the numerator, due to which the ratio is Nil.
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation & Amortization Expenses + Finance Costs - Other Income + Taxes	Interest + Principal Repayments including prepayments	0.67	1.82	-63%	Principal repayment of Loan is ₹ 4,424.12 crores during Current year as against previous year ₹ 412.74 crores
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Net profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	67.29%	50.16%	34%	Profit after Tax is ₹ 2,987.01 crores during Current Year as against Previous year ₹ 1,183.73crores
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Traded Goods + Changes in Inventories + Production Expenditure	Average Inventory	59.49	69.78	-15%	Average Inventory is ₹ 409.93 crores during Current Year as against Previous year ₹ 325.03 crores
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Avg. Accounts Receivables	20.77	19.16	8%	Average Receivable is ₹ 1,333.59 crores during Current Year as against Previous year ₹ 1,271.35 crores
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Traded Goods + Production Expenditure	Avg. Trade Payables	15.04	17.26	-13%	Average Payable is ₹ 1,628.47 crores during Current Year as against Previous year ₹ 1,317.63 crores
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	53.93	19.95	170%	Working Capital is ₹ 513.64 crores during Current Year as against Previous year ₹ 1,203.74 crores
Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit After Tax	Total Revenue from Operations	10.76%	4.86%	122%	Profit after Tax is ₹ 2,987.01 crores during Current Year as against Previous year ₹ 1,183.73crores
Return on capital employed (in %)	Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation & Amortization Expenses + Finance Costs - Other Income + Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	53%	19%	178%	Profit after Tax is ₹ 2,987.01 crores during Current Year as against Previous year ₹ 1,183.73 crores
Return on Investment (in %)	Change in Fair Value of Investments + Dividend	Investments	-10%	-6%	65%	Change in fair value of investments is ₹ 59.89 crores during Current Year as against Previous year ₹ 67.53 crores

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	2021-22	2020-21	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.42	1.10	29%	Current Assets increased during the year due to advance to vendors (for exchange traded transactions)
Debt-equity ratio (in times)	Current & Non-Current Borrowing	Shareholder's Equity	1.49	2.72	-45%	Due to loan repayment during the year and profits during the year
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation & Amortization Expenses + Finance Costs - Other Income + Taxes	Interest + Principal Repayments including prepayments	1.82	0.61	199%	Due to loan repayment during the year and higher profits during the year
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Net profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	50.16%	52.74%	-5%	Not Applicable
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Traded Goods + Changes in Inventories + Production Expenditure	Average Inventory	69.78	63.39	10%	Not Applicable
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Avg. Accounts Receivables	19.16	15.59	23%	Not Applicable
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Traded Goods + Production Expenditure	Avg. Trade Payables	17.26	11.44	51%	Increase in trade payables is lower than increase in gas purchase cost
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	19.95	58.30	-66%	Trade Receivables and advance to vendors has increased during the year
Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit After Tax	Total Revenue from Operations	4.86%	5.44%	-11%	Not Applicable
Return on capital employed (in %)	Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation & Amortization Expenses + Finance Costs - Other Income + Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	19%	16%	23%	Not Applicable
Return on Investment (in %)	Change in Fair Value of Investments + Dividend	Investments	-6%	1%	-653%	Change in value of listed investments

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

Note 43

In case of balances of Joint Venture parties, for cash call and other transactions and also in case of balances of other parties i.e. Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, Loans and Advances and other liabilities the Company is in the process of reconciling it with the parties. Adjustments if any will be accounted on reconciliation/settlement of the same. As per JOA, interest is receivable or payable on delayed payment of cash calls. Generally, delay in processing cash call occurs only in case of pending clarifications or disputed matters and hence collection or payment of interest is highly uncertain. Accordingly, the interest receivable or payable on delayed payment or receipt of cash calls is recognized in the books of accounts as and when realized.

Note 44

Leases

A. The Company as a lessee

Nature of the lease transaction:

The Company has taken several plots of land on lease with lease term ranging from 14.5 years to 99 years and factory shed buildings with a lease term of 99 years. Further the Company has taken office, guest house & equipment on lease with lease tenure of less than 12 months. Some of the lease contracts are having renewal option with mutual consent and also contain termination options. Such options are appropriately considered in determination of the lease term based on the management's judgement. In certain contracts, the Company is restricted from assigning and subletting the leased assets. For all these contracts, upfront payments have been made and accordingly, there is no lease liability required to be recognized. For leases where the lease term is less than 12 months with no purchase option, the Company has elected to apply exemption for short term lease and accordingly, right of use assets and lease liabilities for these contracts are not recognised.

Amounts recognized in profit or loss: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Amortization charge for right-of-use assets	0.57	0.59
Expenses/Cash Outflows for short term leases	0.10	0.07

B. The Company as lessor

The Company has given certain portion of office building and guest house on lease with the lease term ranging from 11 months to 10 years. The lease rentals are subject to escalations over the period of lease tenure. The same is accounted as operating lease under Ind AS 116 Leases.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Rental income	2.21	2.32

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Operating leases under Ind AS 116		
Less than one year	0.42	0.40
One to two years	0.26	0.42
Two to three years	0.18	0.27
Three to four years	0.19	0.18
Four to five years	0.10	0.19
More than five years	-	0.10

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

Note 45

Receivables, Contract Assets And Contract Liabilities (Ind As 115 - Revenue From Contracts With Customers)

Revenue from contracts with customers (refer note 24):

Revenue from the sale of gas is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the gas on metered/assessed measurements facility. In case of high sea sales, control is transferred to the customer on delivery of the gas outside the territorial water of India. The amount recognised as revenue is stated inclusive of royalty payable to Government of India and exclusive of profit petroleum, sales tax /value added tax (VAT) and Goods and service tax (GST).

Revenue from regasification services is recognised over time such services are performed by the Company and revenue from gas transmission is recognized over the period in which the related volumes of gas are delivered to the customers.

Revenue from sale of electricity is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the electricity on metered/assessed measurements facility.

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Trade Receivables	995.46	1,671.71

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets (unbilled receivables) are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognised as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Note 46

Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property.

(ii) On the basis of the information available with the Company as on the reporting date and as on the date on which financial statements are approved and authorised for issue, the Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off. Further, the Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any Bank / Financial Institution / any other lender.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iv) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries).

(v) The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(vii) All immovable properties shown in the Balance Sheet are held in the name of the Company. Further, in case of joint operations, the immovable properties are held in the name of the operator.

(viii) For the working capital borrowings from the Banks (either sanction & utilized or unutilized), the quarterly returns / statements of working capital filed by the Company with the Banks reflect no material difference with the books of the accounts. Further, in case of specific borrowings, the funds are utilised for the purpose for which the same are borrowed.

(ix) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come in to effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period when the Code becomes effective.

(x) The Company does not undertake any transactions with respect to crypto currency / assets.

(xi) The Company has not granted any loan or advances in the nature of loan to promoters, KMPs, Directors and related parties where it is repayable on demand or without specifying any terms of repayment.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

Note 47

RECLASSIFICATION OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain reclassifications have been made to the comparative period's financial statements to:
- enhance comparability and ensure consistency with the current year's financial statements; and
- ensure compliance with the Guidance Note on Division II - Ind AS Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Revised).

The Company believes that such presentation is more relevant for understanding of the Company's performance. However, this does not have any material impact on the profit, equity and statement of cash flows for the comparative period.

Items of balance sheet before and after reclassification as at 31st March, 2022: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Balance before reclassification	Reclassification amount	Balance after reclassification
Share Application Money Towards Securities			
Other Financial Assets - Non-Current	61.47	17.38	78.85
Other Financial Assets - Current	19.58	(17.38)	2.20

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 002464W

Garima Tater
Partner
Membership No. 407752

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The preparation of consolidated financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the Management of the Company. The Statutory Auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139(5) read with section 129(4) of the Act are responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under Section 143 read with section 129(4) of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 25 May2023.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the consolidated financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 under Section 143(6)(a) read with Section 129(4) of the Act. We conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of **Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited,** Subsidiaries (**Annexure-I**), Associates (**Annexure-II**) but did not conduct supplementary audit of the financial statements of subsidiaries (**Annexure-III**) and Associates (**Annexure-IV**) for the year ended 31 March 2023. Further, Section 139(5) and 143(6) of the Act are not applicable to Gujarat Gas Limited Employees Welfare Stock Option Trust and Social Welfare Trust being private entities incorporated in foreign country under the respective laws for appointment of their Statutory Auditor nor for conduct of supplementary audit. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the Statutory Auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the Statutory Auditors and Company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

Based on my supplementary audit, I would like to highlight the following significant matters under Section 143(6)(b) of the Act which have come to my attention and which in my view are necessary for enabling a better understanding of the financial statements and the related Audit Report:

A. Comment on Profitability

1. Consolidated Balance Sheet
Liabilities
Current Liabilities
Provisions-₹1.93 crore

With reference to Note 34 of the Financial Statements above does not include ₹ 24.64 crore being interest payable to the GoG on delayed payment of additional royalty as per the Rule 23 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 2003. The Rule 23, inter- alia, provide that payments (including royalties), if not made within the specified time, be increased by a penal rate of 200 basis points over the prime lending rate of State Bank of India for the delayed period.

It is pertinent to mention that in July 2013, GoI recovered its share of additional royalty, alongwith interest payable thereon from the GSPC-NIKO JV. The GSPC-NIKO JV initiated (October 2013) arbitration proceedings for refund of the recovery made by GoI. The Arbitration Tribunal rejected (August 2020) the claim of GSPC-NIKO JV. Based on award, GSPC paid (18 August 2021) ₹ 13.44 crore towards its share of principal amount of additional royalty to GoG but did not pay the interest payable on this additional royalty.

This resulted in understatement of provisions and interest expenses by ₹ 24.64 crore. Consequently, it resulted in overstatement of profit for the year to the same extent.

2. Consolidated Balance Sheet
Assets
Other Financial Assets
Current (Note No. 8)
Amount receivables under Joint arrangements ₹ 689.66 crore

i. The above includes ₹20.00 crore shown as receivable from Jubiliant Offshore Drilling Pvt.(JODPL) Ltd. being the share of the Company for default by JODPL in cash calls raised by ONGC which is the Operator in Joint venture at Deen Dayal West field in the Block KG-OSN-2001/03 from August 2017 onwards. Since JODPL is under liquidation process as per NCLT order, there is low probability of its recovery. Hence provision for the non recoverable amount should have been made by the Company.

ii. A reference is invited to Note 8 (i) in which it is stated that the company has issued forfeiture notice to JODPL for 494.81 crore of the capital contribution made by the company on behalf of JODPL till August 2017.

JODPL is under liquidation since December 2017 and as per the Statement of Claim of Financial Creditor, the liquidator has admitted total claims of financial creditors of JODPL to be ₹ 2942.51 crore. Against this, the liquidator has assessed the liquidation value of ₹ 579.50 crore only i.e. around 20 per cent. Therefore, against the Company's claim of ₹ 534.55 crore (₹494.81 crore +interest) admitted by the Official Liquidator, the recovery would be to the similar extent only.

Thus, Note 8 (i) is deficient to above extent.

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

V.N. Kothari

(Vijay N. Kothari)
Accountant General (Audit-II), Gujarat

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 05/09/2023

Annexure

Annexure-I (Subsidiaries)

1. Gujarat State Petronet Limited
2. Gujarat Gas Limited
3. GSPC Pipavav power company limited
4. GSPC (JPDA) Limited
5. Guj Info Petro Limited

Annexure-II (Associates)

1. Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited
2. Sabarmati Gas Limited
3. GSPL India Transco Limited
4. GSPL India Gasnet Limited

Annexure-III (Subsidiaries)

1. GSPC Energy Limited

Annexure-IV (Associates)

1. Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited

Management's Reply to the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India received from AG Office, Ahmedabad under Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited, for the year ended 31st March 2023.

Comments of C&AG	Management Reply
With reference to Note 34 of the Consolidated financial statements, the above does not include Rs 24.64 crore being interest payable to the GOG on delayed payment of additional royalty as per the Rule 23 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules,2003, The Rule 23, inter-alia, provide that payments (including royalties), if not made within the specified time ,be increased by a penal rate of 200 basis points over the prime lending rate of State Bank of India for the delayed period. It is to mention that in July 2013, GOI recovered its share of additional royalty, along with interest payable thereon from the GSPC-NIKO JV. The GSPC-NIKO JV initiated (October 2013) arbitration proceedings for refund of the recovery made by GOI. The Arbitration Tribunal rejected (August 2020) the claim of GSPC-NIKO JV. Based on the award, GSPC paid (18 August 2021) Rs 13.44 crore towards its share of principal amount of additional royalty to GOG but did not pay the interest payable on this additional royalty.	In Hazira Field, Government of India ("GoI") and Government of Gujarat ("GoG") were recovering royalty, in the ratio of 47:53 respectively, from GSPC NIKO JV on sale of natural gas to the customers. Further, GSPC NIKO JV recovered royalty at prescribed rate from the customers over and above the gas price charged. GoI started demanding additional royalty on the component of royalty recovered from the customers which demand was disputed by the GSPC-NIKO JV. However, pursuant to coercive recovery by GoI, GSPC-NIKO JV paid the amount towards additional royalty together with interest in July 2013. Such coercive recovery was immediately challenged by GSPC – NIKO JV in arbitration proceedings initiated against GoI in October 2013. In August 2020, the arbitration tribunal rejected the claim of GSPC-NIKO JV pertaining to refund of additional royalty recovered coercively by the GoI. In June 2021, the Board of Directors of GSPC decided not to appeal against the said findings of the arbitration award. Upon such decision of the Board and based on the award, GSPC on its own motion without any demand being raised by Government of Gujarat, paid its share of principal amount of such additional royalty to the GoG in August 2021. From the above, it is clear that the claim of additional royalty on royalty was disputed by GSPC since inception and was a sub-judice matter until August 2020 when the arbitration tribunal passed an award in this regard. Therefore, the liability of GSPC to pay additional royalty to GoG crystalized only in August 2020. Rule 23 of the PNG Rules provides for increased rate of royalty by way of penalty (and not interest) and therefore the same would have application only in case of deliberate delay or default in payment. However, since the liability was disputed under bona-fide belief and was under

This resulted in understatement of provision and interest expense by Rs 24.64 crore. Consequently, it resulted in overstatement of profit for the year to the same extent.	litigation till August 2020, GSPC cannot be said to have deliberately defaulted or delayed payment of additional royalty to GoG. The enhanced royalty under Rule 23 of the PNG Rules was neither disclosed as part of the contingent liability nor provided separately as it was unascertainable as on the reporting date Therefore, the Management believes that there is no understatement of expenses or overstatement of profits for the Financial Year 2022-23 and the disclosure in Note No. 34 is sufficient and in line with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standards. It may be noted lastly that GoG, vide its letter dated 5th August 2023 raised a demand on GSPC for payment of Rs. 1.68 Crores towards enhanced royalty under Rule 23 of the PNG Rules towards delay in payment of additional royalty by GSPC after passing of the Arbitration Award i.e., for the period of October 2020 till 18th August 2021 being the date of payment by GSPC. GSPC has already made payment of such enhanced royalty on 19th August 2023. The Company shall provide appropriate accounting treatment of the same in the Financial Year 2023-24.
With reference to Note 8 of the Consolidated financial statements, **I.** The above includes Rs 20.00 crore shown as receivable from Jubiliant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) being the share of the Company for the default by JODPL in cash calls raised by ONGC which is the Operator in Joint Venture at Deen Dayal West Field in the Block KG-OSN-2001/03 from August 2017 onwards. Since JODPL is under liquidation process as per NCLT order, there is a low probability of its recovery. Hence provision for the non-recoverable amount should have been made by the company. **II.** A reference is invited to Note 8[i] in which it is stated that the	In KG-OSN-2001/3 Block, the Company contributed an amount of Rs. 494.81 Crores on account of JODPL's default in payment of its share of cash calls till August 2017 when the operatorship of the Block together with 80% PI was handed over to ONGC. Such contribution made by GSPC on behalf of JODPL is secured by various provisions of the JOA and PSC for the KG Block which provide that GSPC has right of lien as well as forfeiture over JODPL's share of revenues and PI. The JOA further provides that balance PI of JODPL may also be "assumed" by GSPC subject to approval of Management Committee. Both JOA and PSC provide that such contractual rights of GSPC have primacy over the rights of other lenders. In line with the above contractual rights, in December 2017, GSPC forfeited 2.73% PI of JODPL and also asserted that balance PI would also be assumed by GSPC at no cost subject to approval of Management Committee. Further, in January 2018, GSPC also intimated to the Liquidator that the entire PI of JODPL cannot form part of Liquidation Estate of JODPL in light of superior contractual rights having

company has issued a forfeiture notice to JODPL for Rs 494.81 crore of the capital contribution made by the company on behalf of JODPL till August 2017. JODPL is under liquidation since December 2017 and as per the Statement of Claim of Financial Creditor, the liquidator has admitted total claims of financial creditors of JODPL to be Rs 2942.51 crore. Against this, the liquidator has assessed the liquidation value of Rs 579.5 crore only i.e. around 20 percent. Therefore, against the company's claim of Rs 534.55 crore (Rs 494.81 crore + interest) admitted by the Official Liquidator, the recovery would be to the similar extent only. Thus, Note 8 [i] is deficient to above extent.	already been exercised by GSPC. While the Liquidator has challenged such forfeiture notice of GSPC in June 2019, there is no stay granted by NCLT and the matter is sub-judice. Since GSPC has already asserted that no part of JODPL's PI can form part of Liquidation Estate, satisfaction of GSPC's debt does not depend on the Liquidation Value of JODPL and the entire PI of JODPL remains at GSPC's disposal exclusively towards satisfaction of GSPC's debt. It may be noted that such security is available to GSPC in relation to not only the debt already incurred by JODPL but also in relation to any additional contribution that GSPC may be required to make towards default of JODPL after August 2017. The Company has accounted assets, liabilities, incomes, and expenses pursuant to KG Block considering the principles of Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements i.e. line by line in proportionate to GSPC's existing PI Share. Further, considering the above facts and applicable guidance under Ind AS, the Company has recognized the financial asset for amount recoverable from JODPL. Such an asset represents GSPC's contractual right to recover (either in cash or in the form of JODPL's PI in KG Block) the contribution made by GSPC on behalf of JODPL. Since the fair value of 10% PI of JODPL in KG Block to be assumed by GSPC would be more than the outstanding value recoverable from JODPL, such receivable has been considered good and no additional provision has been made toward non-recovery in the books of accounts. This accounting treatment has been consistently followed since 2017-18 onwards. While the Company has given the required disclosures in Note 8(i), the Company has given an assurance to include additional clarification with reference to satisfaction of the Company's debt not being dependent on liquidation value of JODPL as elaborated above in the said note in the next financial year.

SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL:(O) 48915933 (M)-93-283-55933, 93-282-55933

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO
THE MEMBERS OF
GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
GANDHINAGAR (GUJARAT)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of **GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED** ("hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), and its Subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its Subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its Associates and Jointly Controlled entities which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023, and the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of cash flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies (Hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements"), which we have signed under reference to this report.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated 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, ("Ind AS"), of the Consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31st March 2023, and its consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, its Consolidated Cash Flows and the Consolidated Changes In Equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated Ind As Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements section of our report. We

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are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Consolidated Ind As Financial Statements.

Emphasis of Matter

a) Para (s) Accounting for oil and gas joint operations of Note No. 1 Significant Accounting Policies, which describes that the financial statements of the joint operations (unincorporated joint ventures) prepared in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the respective Production Sharing Contracts or Joint Operating Agreement of the joint operations (unincorporated joint ventures).In view of the same, certain adjustments/disclosures required under the mandatory Indian Accounting Standards and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 have been made in the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements to the extent information available with the Group as on the date.

b) We draw attention to the Note No. 8 matter regarding the forfeiture notice issued by the Company to Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) against the capital contribution of Rs. 494.81 Crore (PY: Rs. 494.81 Crore) made on behalf of JODPL in KG-OSN-2001/3 until 4th August 2017. Based on the relevant clauses of the Profit-Sharing Contract (PSC) and Joint Operating Agreement (JOA), it is reasonably expected by the Management that the forfeiture notice will be enforced, and the Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC) will be assigned a commensurate Participating Interest (PI) towards the capital contribution. However, the liquidator of JODPL has challenged GSPC's action of forfeiture, which has resulted in liquidation due to the insolvency process. Additionally, the assignment of JODPL's PI is pending with the Management Committee (MC), and as the non-defaulting partner with a 10% PI in the block, the Company will be required to contribute against the cash call receivables from JODPL, as per the terms of the JOA.

Considering the pending assignment of JODPL's PI, the specific ration determining GSPC's share with respect to JODPL's share cannot be determined at this stage.

Our opinion is not modified in above matter.

c) Note No. 32 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements regarding impairment aggregating to Rs. 108.88 Crore on E&P Fields along with capital inventory (Rs. 0.48

crores reversal) for impairment. Also during the year company has issued notices of withdrawal of the Company's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to four ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1, CB-ONN-2004/3 and GK-OSN-2009/1 which already have been impaired in full in previous years of which Rs 0.20 crores capital expenditure has been incurred in current financial year under exploration cost written off. Additional impairment of Rs. 21.33 crores are provided in ONGC operated CB-ONN-2004/2 block, in which ONGC has indicated its interest to acquire the entire Participating Interest of the Company in CB-ONN-2004/2 by matching the price of H1 bidder i.e. Rs. 24.67 crore (USD 3 Million).

d) Note no. 34 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements regarding non provisioning of disputed Income Tax demands/ claims by the Income Tax Authority amounting to Rs. 2879.17 (Previous Year Rs. 1714.11) Crore, on account of joint arrangements Rs. 67.71 Crore (Previous Year Rs. 66.40), Indirect taxes Rs. 5.86 Crore (Previous Year Rs. 5.86) and other contingent liabilities Rs. 161.70 Crore (Previous Year Rs. 162.31) and disclosed by way of a note as contingent liability as the matter is disputed.

e) Note No. 34 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements regarding reasonable uncertainty for an amount receivable on account of adjustment of advanced floor consideration received towards Other Six Discoveries amounting to Rs. 1,265 Crores (USD 200 Million) and subsequently to be adjusted towards final consideration receivable as per Field Development Plan (FDP) prepared by ONGC for submission to DGH.

f) We would like to draw attention to note 11 in which it is conveyed that long outstanding amounts are cleared by GUVNL during the previous financial year 2021-22 and some amounts to the extent of Rs.1220.02 lakhs are being stipulated by GUVNL to be paid over a period of time. In this respect, the Company is conveyed to have demanded either interest on working capital on such amounts if paid in installment or amounts to be paid in one go. Final outcome of the same will depend upon future events.

g) We draw attention to Note number 34 of the Consolidated Financial Statements which describe the following matter:

In a matter, pursuant to the contractual dispute under arbitration between the company and M/s Fernas Construction Company Inc. (FCCI) amounting Rs. 9519.91 lacs (31st March, 2022: Rs. 8688.21 lacs), and (b) the Company and M/s Tehran Jonoob – Jai hind Consortium (TJJC) amounting Rs. 2911.77 lacs (Previous year Rs.

2911.77 lacs) in which the Arbitration Tribunal has issued award in favour of contractors.

However, the company has filed the application under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 against contractor before the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat for setting aside the Arbitral Award and in the interim seeking stay on the same, pending disposal of the matter.
The Management of the company believes that for these matters no provision is required in the books of accounts as on 31st March, 2023.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information and other information in the Holding Company's annual report, but does not include the consolidated Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Holding Company's annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated Ind AS 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.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charges with Governance for the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position,

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consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive Income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes of equity of the Group including its associates and jointly controlled entities in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its Associates and Joint Ventures 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities are also responsible for overseeing the Group financial reporting process of the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 effectiveness of such Group have adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating 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 ability of Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or the business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities include in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors

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remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities including in the consolidated Ind AS financial statement of which we are independent auditors 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.

Other Matter

a) We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information of Seven (7) Subsidiaries whose financial statements and other financial information are considered in these Consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of those subsidiaries reflect total assets of Rs. 19030.86 (Previous Year Rs. 17,172.27 Crore) & net assets of Rs. 13582.59 (Previous Year Rs 11,403.76 Crore) as at 31st March, 2023, total revenues of Rs. 19,290.49 Crore (Previous Year Rs. 19118.07 crore) and net cash flows amounting to Rs. 722.52 Crore amounting to (Previous Year Rs. (281.43) Crore) for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of Rs. 74.69 Crores (Previous Year Rs. 147.80 Crores) for the year ended 31st March, 2023, as considered in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in respect of Three (3) Jointly Controlled Entities and One (1) associate whose financial statements and other financial information have not been audited by us. These Ind As financial statements and other financial information has been audited by other auditor whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the

consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associate, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) and (11) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid Subsidiaries, Jointly Controlled entities and Associate, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors (Subject to SA-600).

b) The Consolidated Financial Statements also include the Group's share of net profit of Rs. NIL for the year ended 31st March, 2023, as considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements, in respect of One (1) associate, whose financial statements and financial information have not been audited by us. These financial statements and financial information are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of associate, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid associate is based solely on such unaudited financial statements and financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements and financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Ind As Financial Statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors (Subject to SA-600).

c) It is conveyed by the management of holding company that long outstanding amounts are cleared by GUVNL to GPPC (Subsidiary company) during the previous financial year 2021-22 and some amounts to the extent of Rs. 12.20 Crore are being stipulated by GUVNL to be paid over a period of time. In this respect, the GPPC (Subsidiary Company) is conveyed to have demanded either interest on working capital on such amounts if paid in installment or amounts to be paid in one go. Final outcome of the same will depend upon future events.
Further, amounts which are not acknowledged as admissible are considered for 100% provision by the group during the year.

d) It is conveyed by the Management that there are several issues pending with EPC Contractor of GPPC (Subsidiary Company) due to which balances are subject to confirmation / agreement. Certain transactions will be recorded in the books of accounts on reaching agreement with the party. It is conveyed to us that amounts payable and receivable will vary as the events take place in future.

e) The Consolidated Ind As Financial Statements include the Holding Company's share of:

(i) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 1111.44 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 7.08 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. 64.27 Crore and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 28.59 Crore in respect of Seven (7) Producing Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), which have been incorporated on the basis of accounts audited by other auditors (Subject to SA-600).

(ii) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 3028.79 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 38.78 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. 14.74 Crore and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 31.9 Crore in respect of Two (2) Producing Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), which has been incorporated on the basis of unaudited financial information approved by the management and made available to us, in the absence of audited accounts.

(iii) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 122.01 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 1.59 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. Nil and expenditure aggregating to Rs. Nil in respect of One (1) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures) under exploration and development phase or proposed to be surrendered/sold, which have been incorporated on the basis of accounts audited by other auditors (Subject to SA-600).

(iv) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 725.84 Crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 164.91 Crore, income aggregating to Rs. 74.63 and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 36.89 Crore in respect of Twenty-One (21) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), under exploration and development phase or proposed to be surrendered/sold, which have been incorporated on the basis of unaudited financial information approved by the management made available to us, in the absence of audited accounts.

f) We have placed reliance on technical/commercial evaluation by the Group's management in respect of categorization of wells as exploratory, development and producing, allocation of costs incurred on them, treatment of capitalization, depletion of producing properties on the basis of the proved hydrocarbon reserves, impairment, liability for decommissioning, liability for NELP and nominated blocks for underperformance against agreed minimum work programme and liability for abandonment costs.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of Ind AS Consolidated Financial Statement except for the unaudited financial information relating to Eighteen (18) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures) for the year ended March 31, 2023 referred to in sub paragraph (c) (ii) and (c) (iv) of other matter paragraph above and read with our comments in paragraph (a) of Emphasis of Matter.

   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of Consolidated Ind As Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

   c. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Cash flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of accounts maintained for the purpose of preparation of Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Ind As Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

   e. As the Group its associates and jointly controlled entities comprising of Government Companies, in terms of notification no. G.S.R. 463(E) dated 5th June 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, New Delhi the sub-section (2) of section 164 is not applicable to the Group.

   f. As the Group, its associates and jointly controlled entities comprising of Government Companies, in terms of notification no. G.S.R. 463(E) dated 5th June 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, New Delhi the sub-section (16) of section 197 is not applicable to the Group.

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g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiary and associate companies and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure –A"**.

h. 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Consolidated Ind As Financial Statements have disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position of the Group, its associates and jointly controlled entities - Refer Note 34 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

ii. Provision has been made in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts for the consolidated financial position of the Group, its associates and jointly controlled entities.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies in India.

iv. (a) The management of the Holding Company 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 Group its associates and jointly controlled entities to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), which 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 Group its associates and jointly controlled entities ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management of the Holding Company 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 Group its associates and jointly controlled entities from any person or entity, including

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foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Group its associates and jointly controlled entities 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. (a) The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Group, its associates and jointly controlled entities during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.

(b) The Board of Directors of the Group, it's associates and jointly controlled entities have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act.

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of accounts using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to company w.e.f April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

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2) With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order"/ "CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO report issued by other auditor (Subject to SA-600) of Subsidiary company, Associates and Jointly Controlled Companies included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, provided to us by the Management of the Company and based on the identification of matters of qualifications or adverse remarks in their CARO reports by the respective component auditors and provided to us, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in this CARO report.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

(GARIMA TATER)
PARTNER
M. NO.407752
UDIN:23407752BGUFST6985

PLACE: GANDHINAGAR
DATE: 25TH MAY,2023

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"ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED for the year ended 31st March, 2023, we report that:

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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 **GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED** (herein after referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its Subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its Associates And Jointly Controlled Entities as of 31st March, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding company, its Subsidiaries, its Associates and Jointly controlled entities is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by these entities 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 the respective 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.

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Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company, its Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly controlled entities, 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

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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 Consolidated Ind As 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 Consolidated Ind As 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 Consolidated Ind As 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 fraud or error 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors, as referred to in Other Matters paragraph, the Holding Company, its Subsidiaries, its Associates and Jointly controlled entities, which are Companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these Consolidated Ind As Financial Statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Consolidated Ind As Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal

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Other Matter

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Consolidated Ind As Financial Statements of the Holding Company, in so far as it relates to separate financial statements of 7 Subsidiaries, 2 Associate and 3 Jointly Controlled Entities, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities incorporated in India.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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(GARIMA TATER)
PARTNER
M. NO.407752
UDIN: 23407752BGUFST6985

PLACE: GANDHINAGAR
DATED: 25TH MAY,2023

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	12,098.77	11,879.71
Capital work-in-progress	2	1,454.33	1,291.56
Investment property	3	1.44	1.44
Goodwill on consolidation	4	186.14	186.14
Other intangible assets	4	621.14	548.54
Intangibles under development	4	129.65	137.69
Investment in equity accounted investees	5	2,067.77	2,096.43
Financial assets			
Other investments	6	177.87	189.03
Loans	7	13.76	16.88
Other financial assets	8	193.68	171.59
Non current tax asset (net)	20	241.44	219.09
Deferred tax assets (net)	20	0.89	0.72
Other non-financial assets	9	763.76	618.75
Total Non-Current Assets		17,950.64	17,357.57
Current Assets			
Inventories	10	766.94	660.54
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	11	1,925.84	2,574.23
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,099.99	169.55
Other bank balances	12	785.70	731.88
Loans	7	52.16	47.91
Other financial assets	8	857.74	680.09
Other non-financial assets	9	380.20	1,030.52
Total Current Assets		5,868.57	5,894.72
Assets held for sale	22	36.08	22.50
TOTAL ASSETS		23,855.29	23,274.79
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	1,073.65	1,073.65
Other equity	14	6,655.23	3,091.17
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		7,728.88	4,164.82
Non controlling interest		9,086.98	7,491.56
Total Equity		16,815.86	11,656.38
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	208.37	4,394.66
Lease Liabilities	43	118.37	118.48
Other financial liabilities	16	36.58	32.73
Provisions	17	167.79	160.18
Deferred revenue/ contract liabilities	18	111.86	110.53
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	20	779.35	737.98
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,422.32	5,554.56

SINGHVI & MEHTA ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	174.12	1,153.39
Lease Liabilities	43	27.89	22.07
Trade payables	21		
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		32.65	32.98
Outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,128.79	1,723.57
Other financial liabilities	16	2,813.20	2,681.42
Other non-financial liabilities	19	294.96	360.35
Deferred revenue/ contract liabilities	18	95.21	47.16
Provisions	17	38.75	35.08
Current Tax Liabilities	20	0.13	2.08
Total Current Liabilities		5,605.70	6,058.10
Total Liabilities		7,028.02	11,612.66
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	22	11.41	5.75
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		23,855.29	23,274.79
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 002464W

Garima Tater
Partner
Membership No. 407752

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 03600655

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

GSPC

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	23	36,623.34	30,622.10
Other income	24	222.86	250.67
TOTAL INCOME (A)		36,846.20	30,872.77
EXPENSES			
Production expenditure	25	97.38	64.00
Cost of material consumed	26	409.02	538.44
Cost of traded goods	27	27,110.02	22,921.90
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-process and stock-in-trade	28	(95.29)	(76.75)
Excise duty		546.76	331.13
Employee benefits expenses	29	320.78	287.40
Finance costs	30	365.85	516.53
Depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses	2,3,4	801.77	761.20
Other expenses	31	1,138.80	1,017.80
TOTAL EXPENSES (B)		30,695.09	26,361.65
Profit before exceptional items, share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates and tax (A-B)		6,151.11	4,511.12
Exceptional items	32	(130.41)	(239.81)
Profit before share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates and tax		6,020.70	4,271.31
Share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method			
Share of net profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method (Net of tax)		74.69	147.79
Profit before tax		6,095.39	4,419.10
Tax expense			
Current Tax			
- Current year		760.50	730.26
- Earlier year		(12.83)	(9.10)
Deferred tax		37.95	17.77
Profit after tax for the year (C)		5,309.77	3,680.17
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss :			
Changes in fair value of FVTOCI equity instruments		(11.17)	(5.40)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations		2.12	2.09
Income tax relating to above items		(3.24)	1.02
Share of OCI in Associate and JV (net of tax)		(3.47)	(2.89)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (D)		(15.76)	(5.18)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (C+D)		5,294.01	3,674.99
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		3,584.88	2,064.48
Non-Controlling Interest		1,724.89	1,615.69
Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(20.85)	(6.80)
Non-Controlling Interest		5.09	1.62
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		3,564.03	2,057.68
Non-Controlling Interest		1,729.98	1,617.31
Earnings per equity share (EPS) - (Face Value of Rs.1/-)	33		
Basic (Rs.)		3.34	1.92
Diluted (Rs.)		3.34	1.92

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes are integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 002464W

Garima Tater
Partner
Membership No. 407752

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

SINGHVI & MEHTA * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * CA AHMEDABAD

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD * GSPC * GANDHINAGAR

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	6,095.39	4,419.10
Adjustments for:-		
Depreciation, Amortization & Depletion	801.77	761.20
Interest & Finance Charges	324.90	512.87
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Assets	3.44	4.02
Share of profit of joint ventures and associates	(74.69)	(147.79)
Reversal in Impairment on account of expected credit loss assessment	-	2.94
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	13.09	(1.13)
Employee benefit Expense	6.11	2.57
Other non-cash expenses	(4.57)	8.06
Exploration Cost Written off	0.20	0.25
Impairment of oil and gas assets / Gain on sale of participating interest in joint arrangement (Net)	130.21	250.60
Provision/(Reversal) for Doubtful Advances	(11.59)	(4.30)
Litigation Settlement	-	(4.31)
	7,284.26	**5,804.08**
Interest and Dividend Income	(121.33)	(86.63)
Profit on Lease termination / modification / reassessment (net)	(0.44)	-
Operating Profit before working capital changes	**7,162.49**	**5,717.45**
Adjustments for changes in Working Capital		
Change in Current/non-current Assets		
(Increase)/decrease in Loans	(0.58)	0.46
(Increase)/decrease in Other Financial Assets	(42.87)	(39.21)
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	(106.39)	(155.30)
(Increase)/decrease in Trade Receivables	519.68	(927.37)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Bank Balances	(0.16)	(0.40)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Assets	461.81	(647.59)
Change in Current/Non-current Liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	129.32	(150.21)
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	14.69	(14.26)
Increase/(decrease) in Trade payables	528.88	428.05
Increase/(decrease) in Other Liabilities	(9.86)	402.59
Increase/(decrease) in Deferred Revenue/contract Liabilities	0.32	(0.01)
Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operations	**8,657.33**	**4,614.20**
Taxes (paid)/ refund (Net)	(766.76)	(752.62)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operating Activities (A)	**7,890.57**	**3,861.58**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payment for Purchase of PPE/ CWIP/ Intangible asset including Joint Arrangements	(1,349.76)	(1,306.48)
Sale proceeds from sale of Participating Interest in Joint Arrangements	-	18.80
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment / CWIP	2.61	0.94
Proceeds from/(cash used in) Other Investments	-	(169.00)
Interest and Dividend Income received	153.85	95.44
Movement in Other bank balances	(129.57)	(308.00)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(1,322.87)**	**(1,668.30)**

SINGHVI & MEHTA * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from /(Repayment of) Long Term Loans (net)	(5,054.63)	(1,932.87)
Proceeds from /(Repayment of) Short Term Loans (net)	(126.83)	0.50
Interest & Financing Charges paid	(285.53)	(500.47)
Dividend paid	(133.66)	(133.27)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(9.41)	(6.68)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(24.05)	(17.77)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Financing Activities (C)	**(5,634.11)**	**(2,590.56)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (D) (A+B+C)	**933.59**	**(397.28)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		
Cash on hand	1.65	1.20
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	105.94	354.75
Bank overdraft / cash credit	(3.15)	-
Bank Balance	61.96	207.73
	166.40	563.68
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the year		
Cash on hand	1.43	1.65
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	1,025.67	105.94
Bank overdraft / cash credit	-	(3.15)
Bank Balance	72.89	61.96
Total	1,099.99	166.40

Notes
(i) The above Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared using the "Indirect Method"as set out in the Ind AS 7 Statements of Cash Flows.
(ii) Previous year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified whenever considered necessary to confirm to the current year's figures.
(iii) Change in Liability arising from Financing Activities:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	1st April, 2022	Cash Flow	Foreign Exchange & Other Non Cash Movement	31st March, 2023
Non- current borrowing including current maturities (Refer Note 15)	5,374.88	(5,054.63)	54.76	375.01
Current borrowings (Refer Note 15)	173.17	(126.83)	(38.86)	7.48

Particulars	1st April, 2021	Cash Flow	Foreign Exchange & Other Non Cash Movement	31st March, 2022
Non- current borrowing including current maturities (Refer Note 15)	6,915.84	(1,932.87)	391.91	5,374.88
Current borrowings (Refer Note 15)	559.63	0.50	(386.96)	173.17

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 002464W

Garima Tater
Partner

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

SINGHVI & MEHTA ★ AHMEDABAD ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the year ended 31st March 2023

GSPC

A. Equity Share Capital

For the Year ended 31st March 2023

Particulars	As at 1 April, 2022	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance As at 1 April 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the period	As at 31st March, 2023
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL					
Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each fully paid up					
No of shares	10,75,65,40,264	-	10,75,65,40,264	-	10,75,65,40,264
Amount in Rs. Crores	1,075.65	-	1,075.65	-	1,075.65
Treasury Shares held by subsidiary company					
No of shares	(2,00,00,000)	-	(2,00,00,000)	-	(2,00,00,000)
Amount in Rs. Crores	(2.00)	-	(2.00)	-	(2.00)
Closing balance of the year					
No of shares	10,73,65,40,264	-	10,73,65,40,264	-	10,73,65,40,264
Amount in Rs. Crores	1,073.65	-	1,073.65	-	1,073.65

For the Year ended 31st March 2022

Particulars	As at 1 April, 2021	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance As at 1 April 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the period	As at 31st March, 2022
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL					
Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each fully paid up					
No of shares	10,75,65,40,264	-	10,75,65,40,264	-	10,75,65,40,264
Amount in Rs. Crores	1,075.65	-	1,075.65	-	1,075.65
Treasury Shares held by subsidiary company					
No of shares	(2,00,00,000)	-	(2,00,00,000)	-	(2,00,00,000)
Amount in Rs. Crores	(2.00)	-	(2.00)	-	(2.00)
Closing balance of the year					
No of shares	10,73,65,40,264	-	10,73,65,40,264	-	10,73,65,40,264
Amount in Rs. Crores	1,073.65	-	1,073.65	-	1,073.65

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the year ended 31st March 2023

GSPC

B. Other Equity

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Attributable to owners of the Company										Non controlling interest
	Reserve & Surplus							Other Comprehensive Income		Total other equity	
	Capital reserve	Capital reserve on consolidation	Amalgamation and arrangement reserve*	Securities premium	General reserve	Capital reserve on common control & business combination	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		
Balance at April 1, 2021**	10.01	6.21	358.00	9,627.04	3,261.77	(3,594.73)	(8,775.26)	57.54	80.51	1,031.09	6,010.81
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,064.48	-	-	2,064.48	1,615.69
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.87	-	(7.67)	(6.80)	1.62
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,065.35	-	(7.67)	2,057.68	1,617.31
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(133.50)
Transfer from foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.54	(57.54)	-	-	-
Transaction with non controlling interest	(0.01)	-	0.39	-	-	-	2.07	-	(0.05)	2.40	(3.06)
Balance at March 31, 2022**	10.00	6.21	358.39	9,627.04	3,261.77	(3,594.73)	(6,650.30)	-	72.79	3,091.17	7,491.56
Profit for the year							3,584.88	-	0	3,584.88	1,724.89
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)							(2.85)	-	(18.00)	(20.85)	5.09
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,582.03	-	(18.00)	3,564.03	1,729.98
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(133.48)
Distribution of ESOP Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.22)	-	-	(0.22)	(0.83)
Transaction with non controlling interest	-	-	(0.05)	-	-	-	0.29	-	0.01	0.25	(0.25)
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	1.20	-	(1.20)	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	10.00	6.21	358.34	9,627.04	3,262.97	(3,594.73)	(3,069.40)	-	54.80	6,655.23	9,086.98

* Includes Amalgamation and Adjustment Reserve of Rs. (118.10) Crore (PY: Rs. (118.05) Crores).

** There are no change in other equity due to prior period errors.

Purpose of Reserves:

(i) Capital Reserve: Capital reserve was created on account of transition to Ind AS.

(ii) Securities Premium: Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iii) General Reserve: General reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. General reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income.

(iv) Retained Earnings: The amount that can be distributed by the Group as dividends to its equity shareholders out of accumulated reserves is determined considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the closing balance amounts reported above are not distributable in entirety. The same includes accumulated balances pertaining to remeasurement actuarial gain or loss on post employment defined benefit plans.

(v) Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income: The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the Equity Investments through OCI reserves.

(vi) Capital Reserve on common control business combination: The reserve is created on account of using pooling of interest method under Appendix C to Ind AS 103 Business Combination for acquisition/restructuring within the Group.

(vii) Capital reserve on consolidation: The reserve is generated while consolidating the acquired entities on acquisition date under previous IGAAP.

(viii) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve: The reserve is created on translating the foreign operation's financial statements into presentation currency of the Group.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 002464W

Gamna Tater
Partner
Membership No. 407757

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

SINGHVI & MEHTA * AHMEDABAD * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

Corporate information

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited ("GSPC" or "the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office is situated at GSPC Bhavan, B/H Udyog Bhavan, Sector - 11, Gandhinagar - 382010. GSPC is a Government Company u/s 2(45) of Companies Act, 2013. The Company, along with its subsidiaries, is referred as "the Group". The Group has further investments in joint arrangements and associate.

The Group is primarily engaged in oil and gas activities comprising of oil & gas exploration, development and production and trading of natural gas. The Group is also engaged in transmission of natural gas, city gas distribution, PNG-CNG gas sale and generation and sale of electricity.

The Consolidated Financial Statements ('the financial statements') for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution passed in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 25th May 2023.

1. Significant accounting policies

This note provides list of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Basis of preparation of Consolidated financial statements:

(i) Statement of compliance with Ind AS

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [including the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act (as amended from time to time), and the Guidelines issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except whereby a newly issued Indian Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Indian Accounting Standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on accrual basis of accounting under historical cost convention in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 including Indian Accounting Standards notified there under, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value;
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value;
- Assets held for sale - measured at fair value less cost to sell

(iii) Use of estimates and judgements

The presentation of the consolidated financial statements are in conformity with the Ind AS which requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Such estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of consolidated financial statements. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates.

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

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CA AHMEDABAD

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. 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 consolidated financial statements.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets
- Current / Deferred tax expense
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations (including key actuarial assumptions)
- Provisions and contingencies
- Expected credit loss for receivables
- Estimation of Oil and Gas reserves
- Impairment of assets
- Valuation of Inventory
- Fair valuation of unlisted securities and Assets held for sale
- Definition of lease, lease term and discount rate
- Identifying performance obligations under contracts with customers
- Timing of revenue recognition under contracts with customers
- Recognition and measurement of unbilled gas sales revenue Identification of investment properties

(iv) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

A. expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in its normal operating cycle;
B. held primarily for the purpose of trading;
C. expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
D. cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The liability is classified as current when:

A. it is expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle;
B. it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
C. it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
D. there is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for an at least twelvemonths after the reporting period.

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

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

(b) Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

The consolidated financial statement of GSPC represents consolidation of its standalone financial statements with subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (JV). The proportion of ownership interest in each subsidiary, associate and joint venture is as follows:

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Name of Entity	Relationship with GSPC	Direct Control or Control through Subsidiary (indirect Control)	ownership interest as on 31st March 2023	ownership interest as on 31st March 2022
Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL)	Subsidiary (By Management Control)	Direct Control	37.63%	37.63%
Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL) (earlier known as GSPC Distribution Networks Limited)	Subsidiary	Indirect Control	20.38%	20.38%
Guj Info Petro Limited (GIPL)	Subsidiary	Direct Control	60.24%	60.24%
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)	Subsidiary	Direct Control	97.47%	97.47%
GSPC (JPDA) Limited	Subsidiary	Direct Control	100.00%	100.00%
GSPC Energy Limited	Subsidiary	Direct Control	100.00%	100.00%
GSPC Offshore Limited*	Subsidiary	Direct Control	0	100.00%
GSPL India Gasnet Limited	JV	Indirect JV	19.57%	19.57%
GSPL India Transco Limited	JV	Indirect JV	19.57%	19.57%
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	JV	Direct JV	32.87%	32.87%
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited	Associate	Associate	54.17%	54.17%
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited	Associate	Associate	22.50%	22.50%
Social Welfare Trust	Subsidiary	Direct	100.00%	100.00%
Gujarat Gas Limited Employee welfare stock option trust	Subsidiary	Indirect	20.38%	20.38%

* GSPC Offshore Ltd. has been struck-off from the Register of Companies by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs effective from 10th October 2022.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, other equity, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been aligned where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Balance Sheet respectively.

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Associates
Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Assessment of whether the Group has significant influence or not is made based on Ind AS 28 – Investments in Associates and joint ventures, which requires duly considering potential voting rights if any. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

Joint ventures
Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. The investments in joint ventures are accounted using the equity method based on requirements of Ind AS 111 – Joint arrangements, after initially being recognised at cost in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Equity method
Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the Group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income.

Any excess / short of the amount of investments in associate or joint venture over the Group's portion of in net assets of associate or joint venture, at the date of investments is considered as goodwill / capital reserve.

Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been aligned where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The carrying amounts of equity accounted investments are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy.

Changes in ownership interests
The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

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This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss.
If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss where appropriate.

Business combination of entities under common control
Business combinations involving entities that are ultimately controlled by the same party before and after the business combination are considered as common control business combination to be accounted using the pooling of interest method which comprises of the below.

- The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amount.
- No adjustments are made to reflect the fair values or recognise new assets or liabilities. Adjustments are made to align accounting policies.
- The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior period is restated as the business combination has occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination.

The balance of retained earnings appearing in the financial statements of the transferor is aggregated with the corresponding balance appearing in the financial statements of the transferee or is adjusted against general reserve. Acquisition costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

The identity of the reserves is preserved, and the reserves of the transferor become the reserve of the transferee. The difference if any between the amounts recorded as share capital plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to "Capital Reserve on common control business combination" and is presented separately from other capital reserves.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Oil and Gas properties

The Group has adopted Contract Area (PSC-Production Sharing Contract) level cost center based accounting for the oil and gas operations with effect from 1st April, 2015 and accordingly, all costs incurred in acquisition, prospecting, exploration and development of a Contract Areas are accumulated considering a contract area as a cost center. Costs incurred at each of the following level are accounted for as stated below.

1) Pre-acquisition Cost

Expenditure incurred before obtaining the right(s) to explore, develop and produce oil and gas are expensed as and when incurred.

2) Acquisition, Exploration & Evaluation Costs: -

Acquisition cost of an oil and gas property are costs incurred to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire a property or mineral rights. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Exploration Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development based on the nature of the expenditure.

Exploration and Evaluation activities cover the prospecting activities conducted in search for oil and gas after the Group has obtained legal rights to explore a specific area, as well as activities towards determination of the technical feasibility and commercial visibility of extracting the oil & gas. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Exploration Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development based on the nature of the expenditure.

3) Development Cost

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Development activities cover the activities conducted after determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting oil & gas but before the well start actual commercial production and includes drilling cost of development wells, completion of successful exploration wells laying gathering lines, production facilities etc. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Development Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development based on the nature of the expenditure.

4) Producing properties

Producing Properties are created in respect of an area / field having proved developed oil and gas reserves, when the well in the area / field is ready to commence commercial production. All the exploration cost and development cost incurred for the producing wells are reclassified as Producing Properties or Property Plant & Equipment as the case may be. The exploration and evaluation expenditure on unsuccessful wells in a proved area are also capitalised as Producing Properties as per the guidance available para 23 of Guidance Notes issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS).

5) Abandonment Cost

The full eventual estimated liability towards costs relating to dismantling, abandoning and restoring well sites and allied facilities are recognized in respective assets when the well is complete / facilities are installed.

6) Surrender / Relinquishment of a Contract Area

The carrying cost of a Contract Area is written off in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such a Contract area is surrendered after the required approvals. Further, the carrying cost of a Contract Area that is proposed for surrender during a year but approval for which is still awaited at the end of such year, is also provided for in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss under the head exploration cost written off.

7) Disposal of Interest

Gain (excess of net consideration over carrying value of the assets) or loss (excess of carrying value of the assets over net consideration) on sale of interest in a Contract Area is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year in which such agreement is executed.

(ii) Other property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost of acquisition / construction (net of recoverable taxes) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. 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 Group 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. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

In case of transmission and city gas distribution business, the Group capitalises all the cost directly attributable and ascertainable to project assets, till completing the project. These costs include expenditure of pipelines, plant and machinery, cost of laying of pipeline, cost of survey, commissioning and testing charge, detailed engineering and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of such assets. The gas distribution networks are treated as commissioned when supply of gas commences to the customer(s).

Costs of meter / regulator consumed for initial connection to customers are capitalized as per underlying contracts with customers and consumed for replacement during the year are charged to statements of profit & loss.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its useful life is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Capital Work-in-progress includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition / construction of assets, which are yet to be commissioned and project inventory.

An item of property, plant or 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 recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(d) Investment properties

Investment properties comprise portions of free hold or lease hold land (right of use asset) and office buildings that are held for rental yield and / or capital appreciation. An investment property generates cash flow largely independently of the other assets held by the Group.

Property used in production or supply of goods or services and also held to earn rentals / capital appreciation is accounted separately as investment property only if portion of property held to earn rental / capital appreciation can be sold separately (or leased out separately under a finance lease). If the portions could not be sold separately, the property is investment property only if an insignificant portion is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Further property with provision of ancillary services to the occupants is treated as investment property if the services are insignificant to the arrangement as a whole. Investment property shall be recognised as an asset when and only when: (a) it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity; and (b) the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed out as and when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

(e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Intangible assets like software, licenses, right of way / right of use which are expected to provide future enduring economic benefits are capitalized as Intangible Assets.

Any item of intangible assets is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the intangible asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset) is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the intangible asset is derecognised.

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(f) Depreciation, depletion and amortisation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciation on producing properties is provided on unit of production method and on other tangible items of property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value method (WDV) except otherwise stated.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's experts which are in line with useful lives specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The residual values are at less than 5% of the original cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Mobile instruments purchased by the Group are fully written off as expenses in the year of purchase.

In case of Property, Plant and equipment, the right-of-use asset under Ind AS 116 is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment used for exploration and drilling activities is initially capitalized as part of exploration or development costs.

The depletion on producing properties has been calculated and provided, using the unit of production method as described in the Guidance Note on Accounting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS) issued by ICAI, in proportion of oil and gas production achieved vis a vis the proved reserves.

As Guidance Note is for "Producing Activities", the Group, keeping in mind the prudent industry practice, considers the assets for depletion only once the commercial production is commenced with the approval of the appropriate authority as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC). Till that time, neither the reserves are taken for depletion nor are the assets with respect to the said PSC are capitalized.

No depreciation or depletion is provided in the accounts of the Joint Ventures. However, the depreciation and depletion, as applicable, has been provided for by the Group in its own books based on its participating interest.

Depreciation on Plant and Machinery - pipelines (Steel and MDPE) is provided at 3.33 % on Straight-Line Method (SLM) considering useful life of thirty years.

City gas stations, skids, pressure regulating stations, meters & regulators are written off on SLM basis. These are estimated to have useful life of 18 years based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management

The Group has constructed / installed CNG stations' buildings and machineries, on land taken on lease from various lessors under lease deed for periods ranging from 35 years to 99 years. However, assets constructed / installed on such land have been depreciated at useful lives as referred above. Capital assets / facilities installed at the customers' premises on the land of the customers / CNG franchisee whose ownership is not with the Group have been depreciated at the useful lives specified as above.

On Power Generation Assets depreciation is provided on straight line method (SLM) following the rate and methodology as notified by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) pursuant to provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.

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For intangible assets, Right of Use in land for laying pipelines is indefinite life and hence it is not amortised. However, the same is tested for impairment annually. Right of Way (ROW) is amortised over 30 years on straight line method as the same is inextricably linked and dependent on useful life of gas transmission pipeline(s).

Depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment acquired / disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / disposal.

Investment properties are depreciated on written down value method (WDV) based on the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

In case of intangible assets, software is amortized at 40% on written down value method.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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 pre-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 considered. 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.

For impairment of Oil and Gas JV Fields, the Group considers the prevailing business conditions to make an assessment of future crude oil and natural gas prices and internal and external information / indicators of future economic conditions & future cashflows. The estimated future cash flows are calculated till end of its useful life or PSC end term, whichever is earlier.

In other cases, the Group bases its impairment calculation based on estimates, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously valued with the revaluation surplus taken to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

(h) Leases

The Group assess whether a contract contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether (i) the contract involves the use of identified asset; (ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and (iii) the Group has right to direct the use of the asset.





Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised

The Group as a lessee
As a lessee, the Group has taken assets on lease including land, office building, factory shed, vehicles, plant and machinery and guest house. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the lease liability recognized adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined. After the commencement date, lease liability is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payment made.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprises of fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:
The Group has applied the recognition exemption for short term leases that have a lease term of less than or equal to 12 months with no purchase option and assets with low value. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term.
Modifications to a lease agreement beyond the original terms and conditions are generally accounted for as a re-measurement of the lease liability with a corresponding adjustment to the ROU asset. Any gain or loss on modification is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the modifications that increase the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets at a price commensurate with the stand-alone selling price are accounted for as a separate new lease. In case of lease modifications, discounting rates used for measurement of lease liability and ROU assets is also suitably adjusted.

The Group as a lessor
Leases for which the Group is a lessor is classified as finance or operating leases. When the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease
All assets given on finance lease are shown as receivables at an amount equal to net investment in the lease. Principal component of the lease receipts is adjusted against outstanding receivables and interest income is accounted by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease to the net investment. The Group has a scheme of providing certain assets viz. mobiles, laptops, vehicles

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to their employees. Under the said scheme, the Group initially purchases the asset which is transferred to an employee after a specified period at book value on that date. As this arrangement has element of finance lease, the Group has derecognised the items of PPE given to employees & reclassified it as finance lease. The difference between the cost of the asset and present value (or absolute value if the present value is not material) of the consideration to be received from the employee over the lease term and at the time of transfer of ownership in the future is recognised as an employee cost over the period.

Operating lease

Lease income from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In case of modification of contractual terms, the same is accounted as a new lease, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

(i) Borrowing costs

The Group is capitalising borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. For interest capitalisation, the capital cost of a particular project is identified against a borrowing in terms of period of construction and the interest for the relevant period is added to the capital cost till the particular project is capitalised and thereafter the interest is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred and charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

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

(j) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets and liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets, right of use assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal Group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

(k) Financial instruments

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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

A financial asset is recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset except trade receivables (not containing significant financing component) are measures at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

For purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into:

A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
C. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

The Group classifies its financial assets in the above-mentioned categories based on:

A. The Group's business model for managing the financial assets, and
B. The contractual cash-flows are characteristics of the financial asset.

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

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

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 Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

A. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
B. The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition, the Group may elect to designate a financial asset, 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').

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group

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may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument.as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

De-recognition

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 Group's balance sheet) when:

A. The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or
B. The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
   i) The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
   ii) The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a 'pass-through' arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group 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 Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

(i) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
(ii) Trade receivables and contract asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.
(iii) Lease Receivables.

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

A. The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
B. Lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables which do not contain significant financing component. Under the simplified approach, the Group is not required to track changes in credit risk. Rather,

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it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group 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, then the Group reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group 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 Group 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

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, as appropriate.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loan and borrowings including bank overdrafts and financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

A. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
B. Financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains / losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains / losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability initially it measures the financial guarantee at their fair values and subsequently measures at higher of:

- The amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

Loan and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses on EIR amortisation and de-recognition are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss. 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss over the period of borrowing using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down. The said fee is deferred and treated as a transaction cost when draw-down occurs; it is not amortised prior to the draw-down.

Borrowings are removed from the Consolidated Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss as other income or other expenses.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the Group does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the consolidated financial statement for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liability for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition

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

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lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(l) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet when, and only when, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amount and there is intention either to settle on net basis or to realise the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or counterparty.

(m) Fair value measurement

The Group measures certain financial instruments, such as investment in equity shares, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

A. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
B. 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 Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, if market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

A. Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
B. Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
C. Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Group's Board of Directors (BOD) determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale / distribution in discontinued operations.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies.

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For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group 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.

(n) Inventories

- Crude oil in flow lines is not valued as it is not stored.
- Natural Gas in pipeline is valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.
- Inventory of crude oil & condensate with Joint Ventures is valued as per net realisable value as per the rate specified on sale agreement.
- Natural gas imported as LNG and stored in the storage tank of the LNG terminal are valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.
- Chemicals, fuels, consumables, stores and spare parts are valued at Weighted Average Cost.
- Inventory of Gas (including inventory in own pipeline and CNG cascades) is valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on weighted average cost method.
- Inventories of Project materials, spares, stores, consumables and line pack gas not meant for sale in ordinary course of business are valued at weighted moving average cost. However, stores and spares meeting the definition of property plant and equipment are capitalised and depreciated from the date of purchase.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) *Short term employee benefit obligations*

Liabilities for wages, salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are to be settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the consolidated balance sheet.

(ii) *Other long-term employee benefit obligations*

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yield at the end of reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet if the Group does not have unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) *Post-employment obligations*

The Group operates the following post-employment schemes:

A. Defined benefit plans such as gratuity, Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme (PRMBS) & loyalty bonus etc. and
B. Defined contribution plan such as provident fund, superannuation fund etc.

Gratuity / Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme / Loyalty Bonus obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the consolidated balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan / PRMBS / loyalty bonus is present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The Group provides for loyalty bonus to eligible employees whereby a lump sum payment to eligible employees at the time of retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment is paid based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. Liabilities with

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regard to the loyalty bonus scheme are determined by independent actuarial valuation as on the balance-sheet date.

The present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expenses in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are accumulated in retained earnings in the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and in the consolidated Balance Sheet.

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendment or curtailments are recognised immediately in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Group pays provident fund and superannuation fund contributions to Employee's Provident Fund / Trust and Group Superannuation Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India respectively. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payment is available.

(iv) *Termination benefits*

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(v) Employee Stock Option plan

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via Employee Stock Option Scheme.

The fair value of options granted under the Employee Option Plan is recognised as an employee benefit expenses with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

A. including any market performance conditions (e.g. entity's share price)
B. excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specific time period); and
C. including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g. the requirements for employees to save or holding shares for specific period of time).

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of revision to original estimates, if any, in the profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

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(p) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Group's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end exchange rates are generally recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs and MTM for derivatives taken for FCNR loan are presented as finance costs in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(q) Revenue recognition

- Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer. The Group assesses promises in the contract to identify separate performance obligations to which a portion of transaction price is allocated.
- Revenue is measured based on the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange of goods or services. The transaction price includes Excise Duty; however, it excludes amount collected on behalf of third parties such as Goods and Service Tax (GST), Value Added Tax (VAT) etc. which the Group collects on behalf of the government.
- In determining the transaction price, the Group estimates the variable consideration to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.
- The Group recognises revenue from each distinct good or service over time if the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as it performs.
- Income from sale of crude oil and gas produced from wells until start of commercial production is adjusted against the cost of such wells.
- Revenue from sale of gas is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the gas on metered / assessed measurements facility. In case of high sea sales, control is transferred to the customer on delivery of the gas outside the territorial water of India. The amount recognised as revenue is stated inclusive of royalty payable to Government of India and exclusive of profit petroleum, sales tax /value added tax (VAT) and Goods and service tax (GST).
- Profit Petroleum payable to the Government of India (MoP&NG) under a PSC is accounted for initially on an estimated basis and upon approval of the DGH, MoP&NG, difference, if any, is accounted for in the year of such of approval.
- Revenue from regasification services is recognised over time such service is performed by the Group and revenue from gas transmission is recognized over the period in which the related volumes of gas are delivered to the customers.

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- Revenue from sale of electricity is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the electricity on metered / assessed measurements facility.
- Revenue from transmission of gas through pipeline is recognised over the period in which the related services are performed. Customers are billed on fortnightly basis.
- In case of city gas distribution business, revenue from sale of Natural Gas is recognized at the point in time when the control is transferred to the customers, generally on delivery of the gas on metered / assessed measurement facility. Sales are billed bi-monthly for domestic customers, monthly / fortnightly for commercial and non-commercial customers and fortnightly for industrial customers.
- Revenue from sale of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery to customers from retail outlets.
- Revenue recognised towards supply of natural gas already occurred for the period from the end of the last billing date to the balance sheet date has been reflected under Contract Asset (as unbilled revenue) which is calculated based on customer wise previous average consumption.
- In case of IT business, Revenue from sale of traded goods is recognised at the point in when control is transferred to the customers, generally on delivery of the goods to the customers. Revenue from operation & maintenance services, webcasting services, server co-location, software as a service model over specified period of time on a straight-line basis, because customers simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. Facility Management Services are recognised at gross amount charged to customers with a corresponding charge in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.
- Revenue in respect of 'Take or Pay' quantity of gas (short lifted quantity of gas under the Gas Sale Agreements) is recognized on accrual basis in the period to which it relates to.
- Group's share of Revenue from Joint Operations is considered on the basis of Accounts submitted by Joint Operations.
- Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets (unbilled receivables) are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognised as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.
- The Company recognises revenue from software development services over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the software being developed does not have an alternative use to the Company and it has the enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Further, the Company recognises revenue from consultancy projects over time, using an output method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service.
- Revenue recognized in excess of billing has been reflected under "unbilled revenue". Excess billing over revenue recognized has been reflected under "deferred revenue/contract liability".
- Revenue in respect of interest/ late payment charges on delayed realizations from customers and cheque bounce charges, if any, is recognized on grounds of prudence and on the basis of certainty of collection.
- Where the Group's performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party, it is acting as an agent and hence the Group recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission or brokerage to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the other party to provide its goods or services. The Group's fee or commission or brokerage is the net amount of consideration that the entity retains after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods or services to be provided by that party.

Other Income:

- Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Group 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

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effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

- Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the same is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend in case of final dividend and when the Board of Directors of investee company declares the dividend in case of interim dividend.Income in respect of interest on delayed realizations from customers, if any, is recognized when it can be reliably measured, and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.
- Investment property rental income is recognised as revenue on accrual basis as per the terms of the underlying contact with customers.
- Liquidity damages, if any are recognised at the time of recording the purchase of materials in books of accounts and the matter is considered settled by the management.
- Where the Group's performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party, it is acting as an agent and hence the Group recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the other party to provide its goods or services. The Group's fee or commission is the net amount of consideration that the entity retains after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods or services to be provided by that party.

(r) Allocation of General Administrative Expenses

In case of Joint Operations, in which the Group is an operator, the allocation of Common General and Administrative Expenses and Employee cost to various operated blocks, is done on the basis of time allocations notified by each employee.

(s) Accounting for oil and gas joint operations

All Oil and Gas Joint Operations are in the nature of unincorporated joint operations. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements of the Group reflect the Group's share of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the Joint operations, which are accounted on a line by line basis, based on the available information as on the date of the Balance Sheet, with similar items in the Group's accounts, to the extent of the Participating Interest of the Group in each joint operation and related Joint Operating Agreements (JOA), if any, except in case of abandonment, impairment, depletion and depreciation, which are accounted for as per the accounting policies of the Group. The consolidated financial statements of the unincorporated joint operations are prepared by the respective Operators of the Contract Area in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the respective PSC and JOA. Hence, certain adjustments / disclosures required under the mandatory Indian Accounting Standards and the Companies Act, 2013 have been made in the consolidated financial statements of the Group only to the extent of information available with the Group as on the date of the balance sheet. Such information include information relating to foreign exchange differences, micro, small and medium enterprises, expenditure in foreign currency, earnings in foreign currency, CIF value of imports, transactions with related parties, details of commitments and contingencies, inventory of oil and gas and consumption of stores and spares.

(t) Taxation

Income taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period i.e. as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with Income Computation and Disclosure Standards – ICDS as amended from time to time. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in

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which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Group measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented on net basis in the Consolidated Balance Sheet considering the legal offset right in the same tax jurisdiction for relevant tax paying units and intention of the Group to settle the same on net basis.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on the rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated 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 (including carry forward of unused tax losses and credits) to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. However, when there is no convincing evidence available for future taxable profit, the Group recognises Deferred Tax assets arising from unused tax losses or tax credit only to the extent of Deferred Tax liability already recognised by the Group till date.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint Operations where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint operations where the parent, investor, joint venturer or joint operator is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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Any tax credit available is recognised as deferred tax to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised. The said asset is created by way of credit to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and shown under the head deferred tax asset.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

(u) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Group by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(v) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the consolidated statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

The Group records a provision for decommissioning costs of a leasehold land and producing properties. It is recognised as the windmills and oil and gas properties are constructed on leasehold lands which are to be returned to the lessor at the end of the lease tenure on 'as is' basis. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the respective assets. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risk specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

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Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

A. A present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
B. A present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
C. A possible obligation arising from the past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent liabilities are not provided for in the books of accounts and are disclosed by way of notes to accounts. Contingent assets are not recognized in consolidated financial statements. However, the same is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

(w) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, cash at bank, cheque / demand draft on hand and deposits with banks / financial institutions and corporations. The Group considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks / financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(x) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby 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 Group are segregated.

(y) Insurance claims

The Group accounts for insurance claims when there is certainty that the claims are realizable and acknowledged by insurance company and amount recognized in books of accounts is as under:

- In case of loss of asset /goods by transferring, either the carrying cost of the relevant asset / goods or insurance value (subject to deductibles), whichever is lower under the head "Claims Recoverable-Insurance".
- In case insurance claim is less than carrying cost the difference is charged to consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. As and when claims are finally received from insurer, the difference, if any, between Claims Recoverable-Insurance and claims received is adjusted to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

(z) Dividends

The Group recognises a liability for dividends to equity holders of the Group when the dividend is authorised, and the dividend is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in other equity.

(aa) Segment Reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker (CODM) monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the

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internal reporting provided to the CODM. The Board of Directors (BoD) of the Parent assesses the financial performance and position of the Group, and makes strategic decisions; hence, are CODM.

(bb) Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and notes have been rounded to the nearest Crore (up to two decimals) except when otherwise indicated.

(cc) Events occurring after the Reporting Date

Adjusting events (that provides evidence of condition that existed at the balance sheet date occurring after the balance sheet date are recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Material non adjusting events (that are inductive of conditions that arose subsequent to the balance sheet date) occurring after the balance sheet date that represents material change and commitment affecting the financial position are disclosed in the Directors' Report. Further, the shareholders of the Companyve the power to amend the Consolidated Financial Statements after the same has been authorised for issue by Board of Directors as per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

(dd) Exceptional Items

Certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Group is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Group, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the consolidated financial statements.

(dd) New and revised Indian Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

Following are the amendments to existing standards (as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) on 31st March 2023) which are effective for annual periods beginning after 1st April 2023. The Group intends to adopt these standards or amendments from the effective date, as applicable and relevant. These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. This assessment is based on currently available information and may be subject to changes arising from further reasonable and supportable information being made available to the Group when it will adopt the respective standards.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction:

Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying Ind AS 116 Leases at the commencement date of a lease. The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognized for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations.

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure of Accounting Policies:

The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered

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together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The supporting paragraph in Ind AS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

Amendments to Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors—Definition of Accounting Estimates:

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 2

Property, plant, equipment as at 31st March 2023

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Impairment during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Freehold Land	686.08	5.24	-	691.32	-	-	-	-	-	691.32	686.08
Lease hold Land (i)	180.42	10.20	(3.34)	187.28	14.31	4.12	-	(0.09)	18.34	168.94	166.11
Buildings (i)	594.76	16.52	(5.00)	606.28	164.15	23.68	-	(2.67)	185.16	421.12	430.61
Plant and Machinery (i)	15,231.08	1,000.51	(5.82)	16,225.77	5,402.75	676.35	-	(3.30)	6,075.80	10,149.97	9,828.33
Furniture and Fixture	35.13	1.76	(0.61)	36.28	23.73	2.35	-	(0.57)	25.51	10.77	11.40
Office Equipments	29.26	2.81	(0.86)	31.21	21.93	2.41	-	(1.45)	22.89	8.32	7.33
Computer Equipment	55.35	8.79	(1.34)	62.80	40.53	6.00	-	(1.22)	45.31	17.49	14.82
Vehicles (i)	108.88	20.57	(2.71)	126.74	20.61	21.93	-	(1.68)	40.86	85.88	88.27
Electrical Installation & Equipment	119.08	0.84	(0.01)	119.91	84.96	7.64	-	-	92.60	27.31	34.12
Communication Equipment	62.68	1.52	(0.01)	64.19	43.80	3.23	-	(0.01)	47.02	17.17	18.88
Ships	0.06	-	-	0.06	0.05	-	-	-	0.05	0.01	0.01
Books	0.33	-	-	0.33	0.33	-	-	-	0.33	-	-
Producing Properties (being Group's share in Joint Arrangement)	1,496.95	34.82	-	1,531.77	903.20	26.70	101.40	-	1,031.30	500.47	593.75
Total tangible assets	18,600.06	1,103.58	(19.70)	19,683.94	6,720.35	774.41	101.40	(10.99)	7,585.17	12,098.77	11,879.71
Capital work in progress:											
Exploration & Development										71.64	73.49
CWIP Others										1,382.69	1,218.07
Total capital work in progress										1,454.33	1,291.56

*During the year, the Group has provided for impairment / (impairment reversal) to the extent of Rs. (0.48) Crore (PY Rs.1.35 crore) against non moving capital spares & Rs. Nil (PY: Rs. 97.48 Crores) pertaining to one E & P Block. Refer Note 32.

Property, plant, equipment as at 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 1 April, 2021	Addition during the year	Impairment during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Freehold Land (Refer note b)	696.25	5.98	(16.15)	686.08	-	-	-	-	-	686.08	696.25
Lease hold Land (i)	149.81	1.55	29.06	180.42	8.33	5.71	-	0.27	14.31	166.11	141.48
Buildings (i)	572.09	23.55	(0.88)	594.76	140.82	23.82	-	(0.49)	164.15	430.61	431.27
Plant and Machinery (i)	14,381.07	865.67	(15.66)	15,231.08	4,763.75	641.45	-	(2.45)	5,402.75	9,828.33	9,617.32
Furniture and Fixture	34.19	1.53	(0.59)	35.13	21.73	2.53	-	(0.53)	23.73	11.40	12.46
Office Equipments	27.85	2.46	(1.05)	29.26	21.25	1.67	-	(0.99)	21.93	7.33	6.60
Computer Equipment	57.45	1.33	(3.43)	55.35	37.76	6.00	-	(3.23)	40.53	14.82	19.69
Vehicles (i)	38.86	78.99	(8.97)	108.88	13.23	16.35	-	(8.97)	20.61	88.27	25.63
Electrical Installation & Equipment	113.79	5.29	-	119.08	75.79	9.17	-	-	84.96	34.12	38.00
Communication Equipment	61.82	0.86	-	62.68	39.93	3.87	-	-	43.80	18.88	21.89
Ships	0.06	-	-	0.06	0.05	-	-	-	0.05	0.01	0.01
Books	0.33	-	-	0.33	0.33	-	-	-	0.33	-	-
Producing Properties (being Group's share in Joint Arrangement)	1,370.45	126.50	-	1,496.95	822.03	25.88	55.29	-	903.20	593.75	548.42
Total tangible assets	17,504.02	1,113.71	(17.67)	18,600.06	5,945.00	736.45	55.29	(16.39)	6,720.35	11,879.71	11,559.02
Capital work in progress:											
Exploration & Development										73.49	185.58
CWIP Others										1,218.07	952.95
Total capital work in progress										1,291.56	1,138.53

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(i) the above includes the Right Of Use (ROU) assets recognized under Ind AS 116 Leases:

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Impairment during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
ROU - Land	180.42	10.20	(3.34)	187.28	14.31	4.12	-	(0.09)	18.34	168.94	166.11
ROU - Building	9.84	3.85	(3.37)	10.32	4.81	1.76	-	(2.39)	4.18	6.14	5.03
Plant and Machinery	34.43	-	-	34.43	6.23	2.72	-	-	8.95	25.48	28.20
Vehicles	95.77	20.57	(1.78)	114.56	10.18	21.28	-	(0.80)	30.66	83.90	85.59
Total	320.46	34.62	(8.49)	346.59	35.53	29.88	-	(3.28)	62.13	284.46	284.93

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 1 April, 2021	Addition during the year	Impairment during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
ROU - Land	149.81	1.55	29.06	180.42	8.33	5.71	-	0.27	14.31	166.11	141.48
ROU - Building	10.24	-	(0.40)	9.84	3.73	1.44	-	(0.36)	4.81	5.03	6.51
Plant and Machinery	31.30	3.13	-	34.43	3.88	2.35	-	-	6.23	28.20	27.42
Vehicles	26.21	78.44	(8.88)	95.77	3.38	15.67	-	(8.87)	10.18	85.59	22.83
Total	217.56	83.12	19.78	320.46	19.32	25.17	-	(8.96)	35.53	284.93	198.24

a. The Group has taken several plots of land on lease with lease term ranging from 14.5 years to 99 years and factory shed buildings with a lease term of 99 years. Some of the lease contracts are having renewal option with mutual consent and also contain termination options. Such options are appropriately considered in determination of the lease term based on the management's judgement. For all these contracts, upfront payments have been made.

b. During FY 2020-21, the Group had classified a land in Andhra Pradesh having carrying value of Rs.13.16 crores as assets held for sale and the process to sale the land was initiated by the Group. However, during the previous year the asset was reclassified back to land & building under PPE as the management has decided not to sale the property. The same did not have any impact on the results of the operations of the Group.

(ii) Capital work in Progress Aging Schedule

As on 31 March 2023

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Project Inventory	Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years		
Projects in Progress	922.10	209.65	65.64	142.05	71.97	1,411.41
Projects temporarily suspended	0.06	1.94	6.68	34.24	-	42.92
Total	922.16	211.59	72.32	176.29	71.97	1,454.33

As on 31 March 2022

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Project Inventory	Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years		
Projects in Progress	844.53	157.07	49.68	161.11	73.46	1,285.85
Projects temporarily suspended	0.02	-	2.17	3.52	-	5.71
Total	844.55	157.07	51.85	164.63	73.46	1,291.56

Notes:

In case of Parent Company - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited :

a. Exploration and Development cost incurred by the Joint Arrangements has been bifurcated into CWIP tangible and intangible assets under Development as per the requirement of Guidance note on Accounting for Oil & Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS) issued by ICAI read with Ind AS 106 "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources".

b. The entire amount in CWIP is related to E&P business of the Group. The Group has considered each PSC for a separate Project. The Company does not have any assets under capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or whose costs have exceeded its original plan.

In the Case of Subsidiary - Gujarat State Petronet Limited:

The Group does not have any assets under capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or whose costs have exceeded its original plan for assets pertaining to its transmission business. For city gas distribution business, the Group is engaged in the business of City Gas Distribution (CGD) in India which involves distribution of gas from sources of supply to the end user customers. The CGD project is designed considering demand, supply and future requirements based on the facilities envisaged for CGD network in authorised areas for 25 years on the basis of authorization from Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) to lay, build, operate or expand city or local natural gas distribution network. On the basis of demand projections, the CGD network is planned. Project execution plans are modulated on the basis of continuous ongoing expansion and all the projects are executed and expanded on ongoing basis as per rolling annual plan. Hence, it is considered that there is no project whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

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In the Case of Subsidiary - Guj Info Petro Limited:
Guj Info Petro Limited has entered into irrevocable lease arrangement for leasing office space at Infocity, Gandhinagar for an upfront one time consideration of Rs. 0.23 crores plus incidental charges. In addition to this, a freehold premium amounting to Rs. 0.02 crores is payable at the end of 58 years.

In the Case of Subsidiary - GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited:
c. GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited had capitalized substantial portion of 702MW power plant during FY 2013 - 2014 that were ready for commercial production based on trial run as per terms of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with GUVNL. Further the work under EPC contract is not over and the Company has not issued Provisional Acceptance Certificate (PAC) to Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL). Considering uncertainty in recoverability and crystallization of exact amount of liquidated damages on account of delay in execution of contract under the EPC contract with BHEL (including liquidated damages arising that may arise on Performance Acceptance Certificate), the management has decided to consider accounting of liquidated damages under EPC contract after PAC and Performance Guarantee test by BHEL.
d. On 8th July 2020, a major fire broke out at Switch yard and control room of the Company's 5 MW Solar Plant in which factory building was destroyed. The Company had entered agreement with LANCO, whereby LANCO had indemnified the Company for any damage to assets at solar plant. In F.Y. 2020-21 the written down value of the building was removed from property, plant and equipment and loss pertaining to the same was debited to LANCO. The plant is partially recommissioned on 7th April, 2021 and entire plant came into service and available for generation from 17th April, 2021. Accordingly the written down value of the building was added back to property, Plant and equipment in previous year.

e. The assets i.e. 702MW gas based combined cycle power plant located at Pipavav, Amreli is commissioned for generation of power (electricity). Presently, the Company is generating power as per the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) executed with GUVNL. Although, GUVNL is the sole procurer of electricity generated from the assets at this point in time, the Company has right to use the assets for other customer/s in future, if any.

In light of the above aspects of the arrangement, the Company had examined the parameters of determining whether this arrangement contains a Lease in light of the Power Purchase Agreement, Articles of Association, its relationship with the promoters and the
f. Addition in Freehold land is due to stamp duty paid as directed by competent authority for existing land, there is no new additional land purchased. The Pipavav Project Land is comprised of 114.44 Hectares of acquired land and 16 Hectares of Government Land.

The acquired land has already been transferred in GPPC's name and subsequently the said land had been mortgaged in favour of Company's lenders. GPPC has already made full payment of outstanding term loan availed in connection with 702MW Pipavav Project. The process of the freeing the acquired land in revenue records, Sub Registrar office, Taluka Rajula District Amreli is going on.

During the FY 2022-23, as per the decision taken by the management of the Company, a request has been made to The District Collector, Amreli with respect to the whole Government land 16 Hectares for conveying the formalities (as may be necessary) for buying the said government land. Presently, GPPC continues to follow up in the matter.

Besides, it is also submitted that during FY 2022-23, as per the order passed by The Chief Controller Revenue Authority (CCRA), Gujarat State's order No. EGR/Legal/ 53- K/86/2020/22451-53 dated 02.06.2022, GPPC has deposited Rs. 1.91 crores in State Government Treasury on account of short payment of stamp duty amounting Rs. 1.91 crores during the course of transfer of the transfer of ownership of acquired land to GPPC in 2015.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 3
Investment Property as at 31 March 2023

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Land and building *	1.56	-	-	1.56	0.12	-	-	0.12	1.44	1.44
Total Investment property	1.56	-	-	1.56	0.12	-	-	0.12	1.44	1.44

Investment Property as at 31 March 2022

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal/ Adjustment	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 1 April, 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Land and building *	1.56	-	-	1.56	0.08	0.04	-	0.12	1.44	1.48
Total Investment property	1.56	-	-	1.56	0.08	0.04	-	0.12	1.44	1.48

*Includes land of an amount of Rs. 1.44 Crores (P.Y Rs. 1.44 crores) which is non depreciable.

Notes
a. The assets are given on lease for various lease terms as agreed mutually. The leases are cancellable subject to agreed notice period.
b. Amount recognized in profit or loss for investment properties :

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Rental Income	2.41	0.96
Profit from investment properties before depreciation	2.41	0.96
Depreciation	-	(0.04)
Net Profit from investment properties	2.41	0.92

In case of Subsidiary Gujarat Gas Limited:
Till Financial Year 2021 – 22, the Group had recognized the rental facilitation fees on investment property for the financial years 2016-17 and 2017-18 on the basis of provisional working submitted by tenants and for financial year 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 on the basis of previous years working, as no further working of rental facilitation fees was submitted by tenants post FY 2017-18. In this regard, the Group was contesting the issue of valuation of land for rental facilitation fees with tenant. During the year, the issue was resolved and hence, the Group has recognized rental facilitation fees of ₹ 1.15 Crores till March 31, 2022 being difference between rental facilitation fees agreed with tenant and the fees recognized so far on provisional basis. On similar lines, the Group has recognized rental facilitation fees of ₹ 0.46 Crores for the financial year 2022-23.

c. Contractual Obligations
Refer to Note 35 for disclosure of contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for its repair, maintenance or enhancements.

d. Leasing Arrangements
The investment property is leased to tenants under long term operating leases with rentals payable annually as per the formula given in the agreement executed by both the parties. The lease period is 10 years (extendable as mutually agreed). Either party can terminate the agreement by giving 6 months notice (Non cancellable period). The future minimum lease payments receivables for 6 months can not be determined as the amount of rent is dependent on variable lease payment factors.

Fair value of investment properties:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Investment Properties	4.00	4.00
Total	4.00	4.00

In Case of Parent Company - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited:
The fair value of investment property is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017. The Company obtains independent valuations for its investment properties once in every three to five years interval. Last fair valuation was done on 31st March 2022.
In Case of Subsidiary Gujarat Gas Limited:
The fair value of investment property is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017. The Group obtains independent valuations for its investment properties once in every three to five years interval. Last fair valuation was done on 31st March 2021.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 4

Goodwill on Consolidation as at 31st March 2023

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Goodwill on consolidation	186.14	-	-	186.14	-	-	-	-	186.14	186.14
Total Goodwill on consolidation	186.14	-	-	186.14	-	-	-	-	186.14	186.14

Other intangible assets as at 31st March 2023

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Right of Use/ Right of Way**	606.31	89.01	(0.91)	694.41	84.89	17.23	(0.24)	101.88	592.53	521.42
Software	118.65	11.69	(0.08)	130.26	91.53	10.13	(0.01)	101.65	28.61	27.12
Total other intangible assets	724.96	100.70	(0.99)	824.67	176.42	27.36	(0.25)	203.53	621.14	548.54
Intangible assets under development										
Exploration & Development*									102.74	110.36
Software									26.91	27.33
Total of Intangible assets under development									129.65	137.69

Goodwill on Consolidation as at 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 1 April, 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Goodwill on consolidation	186.14	-	-	186.14	-	-	-	-	186.14	186.14
Total Goodwill on consolidation	186.14	-	-	186.14	-	-	-	-	186.14	186.14

Other intangible assets as at 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 1 April, 2021	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Right of Use/ Right of Way**	565.65	41.52	(0.86)	606.31	69.38	15.51	-	84.89	521.42	496.27
Software	110.39	9.21	(0.95)	118.65	83.27	9.20	(0.94)	91.53	27.12	27.12
Total other intangible assets	676.04	50.73	(1.81)	724.96	152.65	24.71	(0.94)	176.42	548.54	523.39
Intangible assets under development										
Exploration & Development*									110.36	186.38
Software									27.33	0.36
Total of Intangible assets under development									137.69	186.74

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* During the FY 22-23, the Group has provided for Rs 9.2 Crores (P.Y. Rs. 73.21 Crores) as impairment. Refer Note No. 32.
**Includes RoU of Rs. 116.38 Crores (31st March 2022: Rs. 115.70 Crores).

(I) In Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)

a. Right of Use (ROU)

The Group acquires the 'right of use' (hereinafter referred to as 'ROU') for the purpose of laying and maintenance of the underground pipeline and vests in the Group and the Group has the right to use the same in the manner for which it has been acquired. The acquisition of ROU is governed by the legal process as per the Act, the Group has paid the compensation /consideration of the ROU - land determined by the competent authority under the Act and any person authorized by the Group, have unrestricted right of entry and lay pipeline or do any other act necessary for the purpose of laying of pipeline. The Group has disclosed the cost incurred for acquisition of ROU as 'Right of Use' in the Intangible Asset schedule. Right of Use has an indefinite life and hence it is not amortized. However, the same is tested for impairment annually.

b. Right of Way (ROW) :

Right of Way (ROW) is amortized over 30 years on straight line method as the same is inextricably linked and dependent on useful life of gas transmission pipeline(s).

(II) Intangible assets under development ageing schedule

As on 31 March 2023 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in Progress	15.17	5.98	9.12	98.03	128.30
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	1.35	1.35
Total	15.17	5.98	9.12	99.38	129.65

As on 31 March 2022 (Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in Progress	13.73	14.16	18.37	88.96	135.22
Projects temporarily suspended		-	0.87	1.60	2.47
Total	13.73	14.16	19.24	90.56	137.69

In Case of Parent Company - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited:

The major amount in Intangibles under development is related to E&P business of the Company. The Company has considered each PSC for a separate Project. The Company does not have any assets whose completion is overdue or whose costs have exceeded its original plan.

In the Case of Subsidiary - Gujarat State Petronet Limited:

For Gas Transmission business, the Group does not have any intangible assets under development whose completion is overdue or whose costs have exceeded its original plan for assets pertaining to its transmission business. For city gas distribution business, the Group is engaged in the business of City Gas Distribution (CGD) in India which involves distribution of gas from sources of supply to the end user customers. The CGD project is designed considering demand, supply and future requirements based on the facilities envisaged for CGD network in authorised areas for 25 years on the basis of authorization from Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) to lay, build, operate or expand city or local natural gas distribution network. On the basis of demand projections, the CGD network is planned. Project execution plans are modulated on the basis of continuous ongoing expansion and all the projects are executed and expanded on ongoing basis as per rolling annual plan. Hence, it is considered that there is no project whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 5

Investment in equity accounted investees (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Investments in unquoted equity shares of equity accounted investees		
278,647,426 (31st March, 2022 : 278,647,426) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd of Rs.10 each	352.56	353.21
9,987,400 (31st March, 2022 : 9,987,400) fully paid up equity shares of Sabarmati Gas Ltd of Rs.10 each	621.07	559.97
11,500,000 (31st March, 2022 : 11,500,000) fully paid up equity shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd of Rs.10 each	11.50	11.50
Less : Provision for impairment	(11.50)	(11.50)
98,38,50,060 (31st March, 2022 : 98,3850,060) Fully Paid Up Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of GSPL India Gasnet Limited	917.79	1,000.72
31,56,40,000 (31st March, 2022 : 31,56,40,000) Fully Paid Up Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each of GSPL India Transco Limited	176.35	182.53
Total investments in unquoted equity shares of equity accounted investees	2,067.77	2,096.43

Notes

a. The percentage holding of the Group in Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited has increased to 53.70% in F.Y.2018-19. The Group holds majority shares of GSEG but does not have majority voting power and hence GSEG is still an associate and not subsidiary of the Group. The voting rights on such incremental equity shares acquired by the Group during FY 2018-19 are restricted on account of ongoing litigation. As per the principles of Ind AS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company needs to determine whether it exercises the control over GSEG basis the voting rights and other contractual arrangement, if any the Group has given undertaking to NCLT, Ahmedabad that it shall not exercise voting powers in respect of such shares as are allotted to the Group pursuant to the said offer for Right Issue of shares during the pendency of the petition no. 51 of 2018 filed by KRIBHCO and in view of that, NCLT has ordered to keep on hold the allotment against share application money of Rs.61.47 crores (PY : Rs. 61.47 crores). The interest accrued threon is Rs. 22.81 Crores (PY: Rs. 17.38 Crores). The matter is still pending with NCLT.

b. The Company had made investment in shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd. to the tune of Rs. 11.50 crores. As per audited financial statement of the company for FY 2011-12, accumulated losses of the company had exceeded its net worth. Hence, considering the same as other than temporary diminution in the value of investment, full provision for impairment on value of investment had been provided in the FY 2012-13 for Rs. 11.50 crores. Further, National Company Law Tribunal (Ahmedabad), vide it order dated 8th March 2021, appointed Insolvency Resolution Professional to initiate Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited.

Note 6

Other Investments (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non Current		
A. Investment in quoted equity shares of other company (measured at fair value through OCI)		
3,697,000 (31st March, 2022 : 3,697,000) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat Industries Power Company Ltd. of Rs.10/ each	28.06	27.15
B. Investment in unquoted equity shares of other companies (measured at fair value through OCI)		
36,430,000 (31st March, 2022 : 36,430,000) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC LNG Ltd of Rs.10 each	45.72	50.86
29,004,033 (31st March, 2022 : 29,004,033) fully paid up equity shares of ONGC Petro Additions Ltd of Rs.10/ each	17.49	24.42
86,603,175 (31st March 2022 : 86,603,175) Fully Paid Up Equity Shares of Swan LNG Private Limited Rs. 10/- each	86.60	86.60
200 (31st March, 2022 : 200) fully paid up Equity shares of Kalupur Co Op Comm Bank Ltd of Rs. 25 /- each amounting to Rs 5000/-	-	-
Total non-current other investments	177.87	189.03
Market value of quoted investment	28.06	27.15
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	149.81	161.88

Notes

Refer Note 40 for determination of fair values of investments measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

Note 7

Loans (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current (measured at amortized cost)		
Loans and Advances to Employees		
Considered good - Secured	10.46	12.80
Considered good - Unsecured	3.30	4.08
Total non-current loans	13.76	16.88
Current (measured at amortized cost)		
Loans and advances to employees		
Considered good - Secured	1.59	2.05
Considered good - Unsecured	4.73	3.60
Loans and Advance to Related Parties considered good - Unsecured*	45.84	42.26
Total current loans	52.16	47.91

* Refer Note 39

Loans or advances granted to specified persons: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
(A) Loans / Advance in the nature of loan - Repayable on Demand - KMPs		
Amount Outstanding - Gross Carrying Amount	0.58	0.60
% of Total Loan and Advance in the nature of Loan	0.88%	0.92%
(B) Loans / Advance in the nature of loan - without specifying any terms or period of repayment	-	-

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Note 8
Other financial assets

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current		
Application Money paid towards securities (including interest accrued) - Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd (refer note 5a)	84.28	78.85
Margin money deposit (bank guarantee / letter of credit) having original maturity of more than 12 months	0.28	0.02
Fixed Deposits with original maturity more than 12 Months	1.95	-
Advances recovarable in cash		
Receivable from employees (Considered good - Unsecured)	1.06	1.27
Security deposits**		
Considered good - Unsecured	96.23	83.47
Considered doubtful - Unsecured - Credit Impaired	10.43	11.78
Less: Loss allowance	(10.43)	(11.78)
Other receivables (Considered good)	0.45	0.04
Site restoration fund - Deposits with banks*	9.43	7.94
Other Receivables Unsecured - Credit Impaired	0.36	0.36
Less: Loss allowance	(0.36)	(0.36)
Total non-current financial assets	193.68	171.59
Current		
Advances recoverable in cash (Unsecured, considered good)	0.15	0.09
Dividend Receivables	54.82	-
Receivable from Joint Arrangements ***	689.66	647.54
Unbilled Revenue - Other Income	4.51	3.31
Advances recoverable in cash		
Unsecured, Credit Impaired	282.32	282.32
Less : Loss allowance	(282.32)	(282.32)
Security deposits**		
Unsecured - Considered good	1.06	0.75
Considered good - Unsecured	0.30	0.02
Receivable from employees (Unsecured - considered good)	0.91	1.28
Fixed Deposits with original maturity more than 12 Months	90.46	4.05
Other financial assets	15.87	23.05
Total Current financial assets	857.74	680.09

* The above amount has been deposited with banks under section 33ABA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and can be withdrawn only for the purpose specified in the Scheme i.e. towards removal of equipment and installations in a manner agreed with Central Government pursuant to an abandonment plan to prevent hazards to life, property, environment etc. This amount is considered as restricted cash and hence not considered as ' Cash and Cash equivalents'.

** Security deposits
The Group has given refundable security deposits in form of fixed deposits to various project/government authorities to be held in their name and custody. It will be refunded after satisfactory completion of work. The Group has therefore shown these fixed bank deposits amounting Rs. 51.09 Crore (31st March, 2022: Rs. 38.66 Crore) and interest accrued on such fixed bank deposits Rs. 8.62 Crore (31st March, 2022: Rs. 7.81 Crore), till they are in custody with project authorities as "Security Deposits".

*** Receivable from Joint Arrangements
(i) The Group has issued forfeiture notice to Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) against Rs. 494.81 Crore (PY: Rs. 494.81 Crore) of the capital contribution (excluding applicable interest on capital contribution) made by the Group on behalf of JODPL in KG-OSN-2001/3 until 4th August 2017. Based on relevant clauses of PSC and JOA, it can be reasonably ascertained that the forfeiture notice shall be effected and GSPC shall be assigned commensurate PI towards the capital contribution. JODPL has filed for CIRP. NCLT has passed the order for liquidation. Liquidator has challenged the Group's letter of forfeiture of JODPL's PI issued by the Group in December 2018 because of default of JODPL in making contributions to KG Block Cash Calls. JODPL has also defaulted on cash calls raised by Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. ('ONGC') after August 4, 2017. As per the JOA, the Group being the non-defaulting partner may be required to further contribute to the defaulted cash calls of JODPL and the Group will have a right to recover such additional contribution from JODPL. The ratio in which the Group may be required to contribute the JODPL's defaulted cash calls is presently unascertainable in light of pendency of challenge to forfeiture notice before NCLT and also in light of balance PI of JODPL being subject to assumption by non-defaulting party(ies) depending upon the approval of management committee. Accordingly, the Group has accounted Rs. 494.81 Crores (PY: Rs. 494.81 Crores) as receivable from JODPL.
(ii) During the year, ONGC has raised cash-calls amounting to Rs. 20.00 crores for additional contribution of the Group towards default of JODPL. Accordingly, the Group has accounted Rs. 20 Crores (PY: Rs. Nil Crores) as payable to ONGC.

Note 9
Other non-financial assets

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current		
Prepaid expense	93.43	81.31
Balances with Government Authorities	238.26	207.06
Capital Advances		
Unsecured - considered good	130.82	146.15
Credit Impaired	2.78	3.63
Less: loss allowance	(2.78)	(3.63)
Payment under Protest	29.13	29.13
Deferred employee cost	4.97	7.11
Other non current assets*	267.15	147.99
Total Other Non-current assets	763.76	618.75
Current		
Prepaid expense	37.36	37.26
Balances with Government Authorities	204.44	390.28
Prepaid expenses - CSR	0.28	-
Deferred employee cost	4.17	4.61
Advance to vendors		
Advance to vendors	1.35	2.08
Less: loss allowance	(0.02)	(0.02)
Other current assets**	132.62	596.31
Total Other Current assets	380.20	1,030.52

*Includes lease equalization asset & advances payment to vendors.
**Includes amount paid under protest, advances given to power exchange broker and assets related to employee benefits plan (refer note no. 36)

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Note 10

Inventories (For valuation, refer significant accounting policy)

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Finished goods - Crude oil	4.42	4.35
Traded goods - Liquified natural gas	447.45	345.42
Line Pack Gas	178.20	155.03
Natural Gas Deferred Delivery (GIT)	2.89	-
Condensate	10.21	17.02
Stores and spares/Project materials	123.68	138.65
Certified Emission Rights (CERs)*	0.09	0.07
Total inventories	766.94	660.54

* Refer Note No.47

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 11
Trade receivables

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Considered Good - Secured	1,137.84	1,539.53
Considered Good - unsecured	648.58	948.73
Considered Doubtful - unsecured	25.14	31.27
Less : Impairment on account of expected credit loss assessment	(25.14)	(31.27)
Unbilled Revenue	139.42	85.97
Total Trade receivables	1,925.84	2,574.23

Trade Receivable ageing schedule
As at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	139.42	1,435.32	142.12	18.54	38.01	11.18	90.23	1,874.82
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.24	3.24
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	3.32	3.75	2.77	1.24	0.48	1.29	12.77
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good[a]	-	0.05	3.30	0.85	1.05	0.80	44.97	51.02
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	0.36	1.07	1.23	0.77	5.70	9.13
Total	139.42	1,438.69	149.53	23.23	41.53	13.15	145.43	1,950.98
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts								(25.14)
Total	139.42	1,438.69	149.53	23.23	41.53	13.15	145.43	1,925.84

As at 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	85.97	1,864.95	444.66	18.72	21.38	4.64	87.13	2,527.45
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.63	3.63
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	1.50	2.79	1.14	0.96	0.35	1.94	8.68
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good[a]	-	0.05	0.92	0.30	0.56	0.55	44.40	46.78
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	0.20	0.35	0.69	4.52	13.20	18.96
Total	85.97	1,866.50	448.57	20.51	23.59	10.06	150.30	2,605.50
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts								(31.27)
Total	85.97	1,866.50	448.57	20.51	23.59	10.06	150.30	2,574.23

(a) Outstanding more than 3 years are net off ₹ 38.34 Crores (PY: ₹ 38.34 Crores) received from the customers and the matters are sub-judice.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 12
Cash and cash equivalents*

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks / financial institutions		
In current accounts	72.89	61.96
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	1,025.67	105.94
Cash on hand	1.43	1.65
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,099.99**	**169.55**
Other bank balances		
Earmarked balances in unclaimed dividend accounts[a]	2.51	2.74
Escrow Account/Earmarked balances	32.75	3.94
Unspent CSR Account	17.88	14.83
Deposits with banks/financial institutions		
Margin money deposit - bank guarantee / letter of credit	37.98	523.75
With original maturity of more than 3 months up to 12 months**	694.57	186.61
With original maturity more than 12 months	0.01	0.01
Total Other bank balances	**785.70**	**731.88**

* Refer note 40 - Financial instruments, fair values and risk measurement
** includes Nil PY (Rs 42.78 Crores) as DSRA (Debt Service Reserve Account).

a. The balances in dividend accounts are not available for use by the Group and the money remaining unpaid will be deposited in the Investor Protection and Education Fund after the expiry of 7 years from the date they became due for payment. No amount is due at the end of the period for credit to Investor Protection and Education fund.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 13
Equity share capital

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Authorised share capital*		
1200,00,00,000 equity shares (31st March, 2022 : 1200,00,00,000) of Rs. 1/- each	1,200.00	1,200.00
Total	1,200.00	1,200.00

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital*		
10,756,540,264 equity shares (31st March, 2022 : 10,756,540,264) of Rs. 1/- each	1,075.65	1,075.65
Treasury Share (held by Subsidiary company)		
2,00,00,000 equity shares (31st March, 2022 : 2,00,00,000) of Rs. 1/- each	(2.00)	(2.00)
Total	1,073.65	1,073.65

*There are no movements / changes in authorised, issued subscribed and fully paid up equity share capital over last three financial years.

Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	No of shares	Amount
As at 1st April 2021		
At the beginning of the year	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
As at 1st April 2022		
At the beginning of the year	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65

Reconciliation of Treasury Share (held by Subsidiary company) outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	No of shares	Amount
As at 1st April 2021		
At the beginning of the year	2,00,00,000	2.00
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	2,00,00,000	2.00
As at 1st April 2022		
At the beginning of the year	2,00,00,000	2.00
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	2,00,00,000	2.00

Details of shareholder(s) holding more than 5% Equity Shares / Details of shares held by parent company and ultimate holding entity and their subsidiaries/associates:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Number of Equity Shares		
Government of Gujarat (Holding Company)*	5,98,63,28,521	3,48,94,43,630
Gujarat State Investment Limited *	3,76,79,10,793	6,26,47,89,694
Gujarat State Financial Service Limited *	-	17,00,00,000
% Holding in equity shares		
Government of Gujarat (Holding Company)	55.65%	32.44%
Gujarat State Investment Limited	35.03%	58.24%
Gujarat State Financial Service Limited	0.00%	1.58%

* There has been a change in shareholding of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC) because of which Gujarat State Investment Limited (GSIL) ceased to be holding company of GSPC w.e.f. 20 October 2022. Accordingly, equity shares held by Associates of GSIL i.e. Gujarat State Financial Services Limited is not required to be disclosed as at 31st March 2023. Further, Government of Gujarat became holding entity of the Company with effect from 20 October 2022.

Notes
a. As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of share.
Terms /Rights attached to equity shares
b. The Company has only one class of equity share having a face value of Rs. 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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c. During the year ended 31st March, 2023, the amount of dividend per share recognized as distributions to equity shareholders as declared by the Company is Rs. NIL (31st March, 2022: NIL).

d. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity share held by each shareholder.

e. No bonus shares issued by the Company during last five years immediately preceding the reporting date. Further during 2019-20, the Company issued:
- 686,640,640 fully paid up equity shares against conversion of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of Rs. 550 Crore; and
- 7,490,636,704 fully paid up equity shares on settlement of Non-Convertible Debenture of Rs. 6,000 Crore (through Scheme of Arrangement).

Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Promoter name	Class of Shares	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 1 April, 2022		% Change during the year
		No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Governor of Gujarat	Equity	5,96,63,28,531	55.65%	3,48,94,49,630	32.44%	71.56%

Promoter name	Class of Shares	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 1 April, 2021		% Change during the year
		No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Governor of Gujarat	Equity	3,48,94,49,630	32.44%	3,48,94,49,630	32.44%	0.00%

Note 14
Other equity

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Capital reserve	10.00	10.00
Amalgamation and Arrangement Reserve	358.34	358.39
Securities premium	9,627.04	9,627.04
General Reserve	3,262.97	3,261.77
Capital Reserve on Common Control & Business combination	(3,594.73)	(3,594.73)
Capital reserve on consolidation	6.21	6.21
Retained Earnings	(9,069.40)	(6,650.30)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	54.80	72.79
Total Other equity	**6,655.23**	**9,091.17**

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Capital reserve		
Opening Balance	10.00	10.01
Transaction with non controlling interest	-	(0.01)
Total Capital reserve	**10.00**	**10.00**

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Capital reserve on consolidation		
Opening Balance	6.21	6.21
Movements during the year	-	-
Total Capital reserve on consolidation	**6.21**	**6.21**

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Securities Premium		
Opening Balance	9,627.04	9,627.04
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Total Securities Premium	**9,627.04**	**9,627.04**

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
General Reserve		
Opening Balance	3,261.77	3,261.77
Movements during the year	1.20	-
Total General Reserve	**3,262.97**	**3,261.77**

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Opening Balance	-	57.54
Add/ Less: Addition / (Utilization) during the year	-	(57.54)
Total Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	**-**	**-**

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Capital Reserve on Common Control & Business Combination		
Opening Balance	(3,594.73)	(3,594.73)
Movement during the Year	-	-
Total Capital Reserve on Common Control & Business Combination	(3,594.73)	(3,594.73)

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Amalgamation and Arrangement Reserve*		
Opening Balance	358.39	358.00
Transaction with non controlling interest	(0.05)	0.39
Total Amalgamation and Arrangement Reserve	358.34	358.39

* Includes Amalgamation and Adjustment Reserve of Rs. (118.10) Crore (PY: Rs. (118.05) Crore).

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	(6,650.30)	(8,775.26)
Add: Profit during the year	3,584.88	2,064.48
Reversal of foreign currency translation reserve	-	57.54
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	(2.85)	0.87
Transaction with non controlling interest	0.29	2.07
Transfer to General Reserve	(1.20)	-
Distribution of ESOP Trust Fund	(0.22)	-
Total Retained earnings	(3,069.40)	(6,650.30)

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income		
Opening Balance	72.79	80.51
Fair value gain / (loss) during the year	(15.23)	(8.76)
Income tax on net fair value gain or loss	(2.77)	1.09
Transaction with non controlling interest	0.01	(0.05)
Total Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	54.80	72.79

Note 15
Borrowings

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-current borrowings		
Secured		
Term loan from banks	-	2,237.89
Unsecured		
Term loan from banks	-	1,261.31
Term loan from related party (GSFS)*	208.37	795.47
Total non-current borrowings	208.37	4,294.66
Current borrowings		
Secured		
From banks (Loans repayable on demand)	7.48	84.95
Unsecured		
From banks (Loans repayable on demand)	-	88.22
Current maturities of long term borrowings		
Secured		
Term loan from banks	-	514.01
Unsecured		
Term loan from banks	-	272.07
From financial institutions - Related Party (GSFS)*	166.64	194.14
Total current borrowings	174.12	1,153.39

*There has been a change in shareholding of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC) because of which Gujarat State Investment Limited (GSIL) ceased to be holding company of GSPC w.e.f. 20 October 2022. Hence, the associate company of GSIL i.e. Gujarat State Financial Services Limited ceased to be related party of the Company w.e.f. 20 October 2022.

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In case of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

Secured Borrowings

a. State Bank of India had sanctioned a Rupee Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 1) Facility amounting to Rs. 3,000 Crores (Current outstanding is Nil (PY - Rs. 558.60 Crores) in F.Y. During the year, GSPC had converted the outstanding loan from T Bill arrangement to SBI 3 Month MCLR. During FY 2022-23, there was no instalment due towards repayment of loan, as loan repaid from sales consideration received from ONGC has retired the near term instalments in the repayment schedule, however the Company repaid the entire term loan from GSFS funds on 20th December 2022, and the bank has issued "No Dues Certificate" towards closure of term loan. The loan was secured by way of first ranking pari passu charge over the Company's share (10%) share of receivables in the contract area (KG-OSN-2001/3), charge over receivables from JODPL Pvt. Limited (JODPL) as on 31st March 2017 and charge over any additional consideration which may be received from ONGC in future after approval of Field Development Plan for other six discoveries of KG-OSN-2001/3, the security / charge so offered to bank was released by the Company on 5th April 2023 .

b. State Bank of India has sanctioned a Rupee Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 2) of Rs. 2,100 Crores (Current Outstanding - Nil (PY : Rs. 813.55 Crores)) in FY 2019-20. During FY 2022-23, GSPC had converted the outstanding loan from T Bill arrangement to SBI 3 Month MCLR. The Company has repaid Rs. 39.375 Crores towards instalment due in FY 2022-23, however the Company prepaid the entire term loan from internal accruals on 19th October 2022, with a prior notice, and the bank has issued "No Dues Certificate" for closure of term loan. The security offered was (a) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding in GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd to the extent of 8.71% out of its present shareholding of 97.50%, (b) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding of 32.60% in Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd., (c) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's entire 22.50% shareholding in Sabarmati Gas Ltd. the security / charge (including pledge of shares) so offered was released by the Company on 6th March 2023.

c. State Bank of India has sanctioned a Rupee Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 3) of Rs.764.78 Crores (Current Outstanding - Nil (PY : Rs. 623.78 Crores), wherein GSPC converted the External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) to INR term loan after RBI approval with State Bank of India to mitigated foreign exchange risk exposure. The Company has repaid Rs. 149.90 Crores towards instalment due in FY 2022-23, however the Company prepaid the entire term loan from internal accruals on 15th November 2022, with a prior notice, and the bank has issued "No Dues Certificate" for closure of term loan. The Company had provided security by way of first ranking pari passu charge over the Company's share (10%) share of receivables in the contract area (KG-OSN-2001/3), charge over receivables from JODPL Pvt. Limited (JODPL) as on 31st March 2017 and charge over any additional consideration which may be received from ONGC in future after approval of Field Development Plan for other six discoveries of KG-OSN-2001/3 along with (a) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding in GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd to the extent of 8.71% out of its present shareholding of 97.50%, (b) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's shareholding of 32.60% in Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd., (c) First pari-passu Pledge charge over GSPC's entire 22.50% shareholding in Sabarmati Gas Ltd, the security / charge (including pledge of shares) so offered was released by the Company on 6th March 2023.

d. Consortium of member banks lead by Punjab National Bank has provided Rupee Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 4) of Rs. 4,500 Crore . During FY 2020-21, HDFC Bank had replaced the entire term loan (Current Outstanding - Nil (PY : Rs. 588.75 Crores)) from consortium of bank with same tenor and priding linked to RBI repo rate + spread. During FY 2022-23, there was no instalment due towards repayment of loan, as loan repaid from sales consideration received from ONGC has retired the near term instalments in the repayment schedule, however the Company prepaid the entire term loan from internal accruals on 1st November 2022, with a prior notice, and the bank has issued "No Dues Certificate" for closure of term loan. The loan was secured by way of first ranking pari passu charge over the Company's share (10%) share of receivables in the contract area (KG-OSN-2001/3), charge over receivables from JODPL Pvt. Limited (JODPL) as on 31st March 2017 amounting to Rs. 485.71 Crores and charge over any additional consideration which may be received from ONGC in future after approval of Field Development Plan for other six discoveries of KG-OSN-2001/3, the security / charge so offered was released by the Company on 6th December 2022.

e. GSPC has tied up for Working capital facility with consortium of banks for an amount of Rs. 750 crores, under the said arrangement, GSPC has drawn a Working Capital Demand Loan (WCDL) from State bank of India for an amount of Rs. Nil (PY: Rs. 50 Crores), the loan is secured by First Pari Passu hypothecation charge over gas trading inventory and gas trading receivable (both present and future) of the Company. Further during the year, the Company has also drawn a unsecured short term loan from IDBI Bank for an amount of Rs. 50 Crores for cash flow mismatch from business operations. The outstanding balance as on reporting date is Rs. Nil.

Unsecured borrowings

f. GSPC has replaced a Term loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 5) availed from GSFS (Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd) with Kotak Mahindra Bank for an amount of Rs. 492 Crores in August 2021 (Current Outstanding - Nil (PY : Rs. 246.00 Crores-GSFS)), with a pricing linked to Repo Rate + Spread. The Company has repaid Rs. 164.00 Crores towards instalment due in FY 2022-23, however the Company prepaid the entire term loan from internal accruals on 22nd November 2022, with a prior notice, and the bank has issued "No Dues Certificate" for closure of term loan.

g. GSPC had availed a Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 6) from GSFS for an amount of Rs. 1,050 Crore in FY 2019-20 for a tenor of 10 Years (2 years moratorium + 8 years quarterly repayment), for general business purpose. During FY 2021-22, Canara Bank replaced the existing term loan of GSFS (Current outstanding Nil (PY : Rs. 1,043.44 Crores) at same term and condition for a tenor of 7 Years, priding linked to EBLR 2 (RBI repo rate) + Spread without any security . The Company has repaid Rs. 19.68 Crores towards instalment due in FY 2022-23, however the Company prepaid the entire term loan from internal accruals on 27th December 2022, with a prior notice, and the bank has issued "No Dues Certificate" for closure of term loan.

h. During FY 2021-22, GSPC has drawn Medium Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 7) from GSFS for an amount of Rs. 450 Crores (Outstanding Rs. Nil (PY: Rs. 450 Crores - GSFS)). The Company has prepaid the entire term loan from internal accruals on 9th March 2023, and GSFS has issued "No Dues Certificate" for closure of term loan. During the year, the Company has also availed Medium Term Loan (RTL / Corporate Loan 8) of Rs. 506 Crores from GSFS, for refinancing of term loan of SBI (Corporate Loan 1) with same term and conditions, the said loan was also repaid by the Company on 17th March 2023 from internal accruals, and GSFS has issued "No Dues Certificate" for closure of term loan.

In Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)

Secured borrowings

Term Loan - I

Term loan from bank is secured by first pari-passu charge on all immovable assets, movable assets (including plant and machinery, equipment, machinery, spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, etc.), current assets, operating cash flows, loans and advances, book debts, receivables, commissions and revenues(except 36" pipeline from Hazira to Mora)

Term Loan -II

A first ranking pari passu charge over moveable fixed assets (both present and future) of the Borrower (except any ROU, ROW, any immovable fixed assets, lease assets and all other assets which are not permitted to be transferred in the name of the Borrower and/or creation of charge is not permissible in favour of the Bank).

The Company has obtained above secured borrowings from banks on basis of above security wherein submission of the quarterly returns/ statements of current assets is not required as per sanction letter.

In Case of Subsidiary GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited:

The Company has Working capital loan sanctioned amounting to ₹ 280 Crores (P.Y. March 31, 2022: ₹ 280 Crores) which is secured through account receivables through GUVNL. The interest would be payable at 6 month MCLR of Punjab National Bank (Outstanding Rs. 105.87 Crores (PY: 79.04 Crores)).

Loan repayment schedules

In case of subsidiaries - Gujarat State Petronet Limited & Gujarat Gas Limited

Maturity Profile and Rate of Interest of Term Loans

(Rs. in Crores)

Terms of repayment	No. of instalments due	Interest rate	Maturity	2021-22	
				Non-current	Current
Non-current Borrowings					
Quarterly installments	1	Repo rate + 0.50%	Apr-22	-	7.09
Quarterly installments	2	Repo rate +1%	Oct-22	-	4.78
Bullet Re-payment at Tenure end	1	Repo rate +1%	Oct-22	-	40.65
Quarterly installments	22	5.50%	Sep-22	390.97	86.95
Total				390.97	139.41
Less: Ind AS Adjustments (net)					(0.22)
Grand Total				390.97	139.19

In case of subsidiaries - GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited

Particulars	Rate of Interest	Maturity	Outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Maturity Profile		
				2023-24	2024 - 2029	2029 - 2034
Secured Term Loan from GSFS	7.00%	30-Jun-29	375.01	166.64	208.37	-

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Note 16
Other Financial liabilities

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current		
Security deposits received from customers	28.03	24.18
Other payables	8.55	8.55
Total non-current financial liabilities	36.58	32.73
Current		
Creditors for Capital Expenditure[4]	391.18	372.35
Security Deposit from Vendors	49.46	57.41
Other Payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	88.94	100.87
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	310.55	302.43
Dividend payable / unclaimed[3]	2.51	2.74
Other Expense Payable	6.37	5.52
Deposits from customers and others [2]	1,597.65	1,523.02
Earnest Money Deposits	3.02	2.79
Other current financial liabilities	13.05	12.70
Payable to Indian Gas Exchange[1]	2.00	-
Payable to/on behalf of joint arrangement	348.47	301.59
Total current financial liabilities	2,813.20	2,681.42

Notes

In case of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

1. During the year, the Company has obtained Proprietary Membership at Indian Gas Exchange Limited (IGX). The membership allows the Company to trade for gas through bids either on its own account or for other market players. The Company has registered its group companies as clients on this platform to increase the participation for various bids. The Company as a proprietary member of the exchange shall settle all the transactions entered, either on its own account or for its client (group entities), with IGX. This amount represents the amount collected from the clients (group companies) which are yet to be deposited with IGX as on the reporting date.

In Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)

2. The Group obtained security deposits from the customers under contractual terms which are repayable after fixed contract tenure.

3. The balance with the bank for unpaid dividend is not available for use by the Group and the money remaining unpaid will be deposited in Investor Protection and Education Fund u/s 124(5) of Companies Act, 2013 after the expiry of seven years from the date of declaration of dividend. No amount is due at the end of the period for credit to investors education and protection fund.

In Case of Subsidiary GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited:

4. This amount includes Rs. 10.68 Crore (Pr Rs. 10.68 Crore) retained towards Liquidated damage and other deductions from Lanco Solar Energy Pvt Ltd which is under arbitration.

Note 17
Provisions

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current		
Provision for decommissioning obligations	89.83	84.01
Provision for Employee Benefits*	77.96	76.17
Total non-current provisions	167.79	160.18
Current		
Provision for Employee Benefits*	36.46	31.64
Provision for Other Expenses	2.29	3.44
Total current provisions	38.75	35.08

*For movement in provision related to employee benefits refer note no. 36

(Rs. in Crores)

Movements in Provisions	Non-current	Current
	Provision for decommissioning obligations and CSR Expenses	Provision for profit petroleum & Other Expenses
At 1 April 2022	84.01	3.44
Add: Unwinding of Discounts	7.19	-
Add: Change during the year	(1.37)	(1.15)
At 31 March 2023	89.83	2.29

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Notes to Consolideted Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 18
Deferred revenue/ contract liabilities

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-current		
Income received in advance	111.86	110.59
Total non-current deferred revenue/ contract liability	111.86	110.59
Current		
Income received in advance	95.21	47.16
Total non current deferred revenue/ contract liability	95.21	47.16

Note 19
Other non-financial liabilities

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Current		
Statutory tax liability	245.40	324.68
Advance from customers	2.11	3.89
Liability towards corporate social responsibility	27.78	14.87
Others	19.67	16.92
Total current non-financial liabilities	294.96	360.35

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 21
Trade payables

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	32.65	32.98
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,128.79	1,723.57
Total Trade payables	2,161.44	1,756.55

Trade Payable ageing schedule
As at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	1.45	27.41	3.75	0.04	-	-	32.65
(ii) Others	401.14	990.01	44.03	2.36	0.86	8.72	1,447.12
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	77.74	572.57	0.03	0.48	0.06	30.79	681.67
Total	480.33	1,589.99	47.81	2.88	0.92	39.51	2,161.44

As at 31st March, 2022

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	0.97	31.28	0.73	-	-	-	32.98
(ii) Others	197.84	91.43	1,107.05	2.46	2.72	4.72	1,406.22
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	286.43	-	-	0.12	30.80	317.35
Total	198.81	409.14	1,107.78	2.46	2.84	35.52	1,756.55

Note 22
Assets held for sale
E&P Fields - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

During the current financial year, the Company has issued notices of withdrawal of GSPC's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to four ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1, CB-ONN-2004/3 and GK-OSN-2009/1 which already have been impaired in full. ONGC being operator in CB-ONN-2004/2 block, has indicated its interest to acquire the entire Participating Interest of GSPC in CB-ONN-2004/2 in accordance with its pre-emptive rights as participating interest holder in the block by matching the price of H1 bidder i.e. Rs. 24.67 crore (USD 3 Million)

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Assets			
Non current assets (net of depreciation and amortization where applicable)			
Producing Properties		102.16	67.25
Exploration & Development		0.20	-
Total carrying value of assets		102.36	67.25
Liabilities			
Liabilities associated with above group of assets		(11.41)	(5.75)
Net assets classified as held for sale (A)		90.95	61.50
Fair value less cost to sell of above group of assets (B)		24.67	16.75
Impairment loss relating blocks already recognised in previous year (C)		44.75	-
Impairment loss recognized in statement of profit and loss as an exceptional item	**(D) = (A) - (B) - (C)**	21.53	44.75
Exploration Cost Written Off during current year		0.20	-

Details of profit and loss attributable to the above group of assets is below:

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Revenue	74.63	24.62
Expense	(66.97)	(14.80)
Impairment & exploration cost written off	(21.53)	(44.75)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(13.87)	(34.93)
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit/(loss) after tax	(13.87)	(34.93)

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 20

A) Non current Tax Assets (Net)

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Advance Income Tax	1,647.67	1,623.37
Provision of Tax	(1,406.36)	(1,406.36)
Net Advance Tax	241.31	217.01
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	(0.13)	(2.08)
Non Current Tax Asset (Net)	241.44	219.09
Current Tax Assets (Net)	-	-

B) Tax expense

Amount recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Current income tax	760.50	730.26
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	37.95	17.77
Deferred tax expense	798.45	748.03
Adjustments of tax for earlier years	(12.83)	(9.10)
Total tax expense for the year	785.62	738.93

Amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(3.24)	1.02
Net amount recognized in other comprehensive income	(3.24)	1.02

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Profit before tax	6,020.70	4,271.31
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (Current year 25.168% and Previous Year 25.168%)	1,515.29	1,075.00
Tax effect of:		
Chapter VI Deductions	(32.59)	(21.72)
Items having no tax consequences/other items	(697.08)	(312.35)
Tax expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	785.62	738.93

C) Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) (Net)

Movement in deferred tax balances

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Net balance April 1, 2022	31st March, 2023					
		Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Recognized directly in equity	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)							
On account of difference of carrying value of PPE over Tax base	(970.63)	(96.89)	-	-	(1,067.51)	590.89	(1,658.40)
Other items	233.30	58.93	(3.24)	-	289.00	303.75	(14.75)
Tax assets/ (liabilities)	(737.32)	(37.95)	(3.24)	-	(778.51)	894.64	(1,673.15)
Offset						(893.75)	893.75
Net tax assets/ (liabilities)						0.89	(779.39)

Particulars	Net balance April 1, 2022	31st March, 2023					
		Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Recognized directly in equity	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)							
On account of difference of carrying value of PPE over Tax base	(954.04)	(16.59)	-	-	(970.63)	604.11	(1,489.66)
Other items	233.52	(1.24)	1.02	-	233.30	-	148.29
Tax assets/ (liabilities)	(720.52)	(17.82)	1.02		(737.32)	604.11	(1,341.37)
Offset						(603.39)	603.39
Net tax assets/ (liabilities)						0.72	(737.98)

Tax losses carried forward

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	31-Mar-23	Expiry date	31-Mar-22	Expiry date
Expire	7,424.14	31-Mar-25	10,571.95	31-Mar-25
Never Expire	1,290.79	-	1,441.25	-

Notes:

1. The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2. Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income by each jurisdiction in which the relevant entity operates and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

3. Provision of Tax for the current year is Rs. NIL (31st March, 2022: NIL).

The Company has continuously maintained a position that allowances / claims U/s. 42 and deduction U/s. 80IB (9) is admissible under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Company has been treating each well as a separate undertaking for the purpose of claiming deduction U/s 80IB(9). This view has not been accepted by the first assessing authorities. However, the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal) [C.I.T. (A)] has accepted the Company's contention regarding claim U/s. 80IB (9). The second appellate authority, i.e. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) has also upheld the Company's contention for A.Y. 2000-01 and allowed the claim U/s 80IB (9). Finance (No. 2) Act, 2009 has amended the provisions of Section 80IB (9) with retrospective effect from 1st April 2000, i.e. A.Y. 2000-01 in order to restrict the benefit of deduction U/s 80IB(9) to a "production sharing contract" instead of "well". The Company has been claiming deduction U/s. 80IB (9) by treating each well as a separate undertaking. The Company had challenged the above amendment by filing a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat. Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat has decided the matter in favour of the Company by its order dated 26th March, 2015 and has struck down the retrospective application of law by holding it as ultra vires. The Union of India has further preferred an SLP before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India challenging the judgment of High Court of Gujarat. The SLP is placed for hearing on Application for Interim Stay sought by Union of India. The matter is still sub-judice. From F.Y. 2009-10 (A.Y. 2010-11), the Company has been claiming deduction U/s. 80IB(9) by treating "Each Block" as a separate undertaking.

Further to the above, in case of claim U/s 42, the ITAT has upheld the department's contention for claim U/s. 42 in respect of Hazira Field. In view of the ITAT order, CIT (A) has also upheld department's contention for Claim U/s. 42 in respect of Hazira Field for the first time in A.Y. 05-06. However, due to this, the Company does not envisage any tax liability. Both the Company and department have preferred appeals before Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat against the order of ITAT on issues which are not decided in their favour. The Company is confident of its position.

No provision is made for such disputed income tax liabilities, which is estimated at Rs.2,879.17 crores (31st March, 2022 : 1,714.11 crores). However the same is disclosed by way of a note as contingent liabilities vide note no.34.

The Company has availed deduction U/s.42 as well as claiming tax holiday U/s 80IB (9) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for exploration / development costs. This has impact of temporary differences, which in the management's view, considering the past performance and future estimates will be reversed during the "Tax Holiday Period" - and to that extent the deferred tax is not recognized and accordingly no provision for deferred tax liability in respect thereof is made.

4. As stated in para 35 read with para 31 of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS) 12 wherein it is specifically mentioned that, "When an entity has a history of recent losses, the entity recognizes a deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or tax credits only to the extent that the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized by the entity." As, the Company is also having history of losses and there is no other convincing evidence for sufficient future taxable profit, accordingly, Deferred Tax Assets of Rs. 2,930.87 Crores (PY: Rs. 3,757.52 Crores) and Deferred Tax Liabilities of Rs. 635.84 Crores (PY: Rs. 645.15 Crores) has been worked out. In view of paragraph 27, 28, 29, 31 and 35 of Ind AS - 12 on Income Taxes, Deferred Tax Assets has been created only to the extent of Deferred Tax Liabilities i.e. Rs. 635.84 Crores (PY: Rs. 645.15 Crores) and hence, Deferred Tax Assets of Rs. 2,295.03 Crores (PY: Rs. 3,112.37 Crores) has not been created.

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Note 23

Revenue from operations (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Sale of products		
Sale of natural gas	34,909.95	28,572.55
Sale of gas - Joint Arrangement	16.59	11.93
Sale of oil - Joint Arrangement	93.98	70.58
Sale of electricity	351.56	538.88
	35,372.08	29,193.94
Sale of services		
Re-gasification income	13.43	94.60
Revenue from Transportation of Gas (net)	1,114.52	1,213.07
IT Service income	25.13	17.20
	1,153.08	1,324.87
Other operating revenues		
Take or pay income	30.83	52.61
Connectivity Charges	67.35	50.68
Other Operating income	-	-
	98.18	103.29
Total Revenue from operations	36,623.34	30,622.10

*For information on disaggregation of revenue, refer note 38 (Segment reporting)

Reconciliation the amount of revenue recognized in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Revenue as per contracted price	36,682.78	30,649.90
Adjustments		
Provision for revenue contract price	(58.60)	(27.05)
Discounts	(0.84)	(0.75)
Revenue from contract with customers	36,623.34	30,622.10

Note 24

Other income (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Dividend from long term investments		
Dividend from other companies	0.92	1.00
Other Non-Operating income		
Lease rental income	0.39	0.57
Other income - Joint arrangements	0.72	0.35
Other Interest Income	49.92	38.73
Net Foreign Exchange Gain	41.20	103.81
Interest from Deposits with banks / Financial institutions (measured at amortized cost)	84.42	47.98
Insurance Claim	-	0.03
Other Non Operating Income	45.29	58.20
Total Other Income	222.86	250.67

Note 25

Production expenditure - E & P (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Production expenditure	58.71	40.59
Duties and Taxes	29.00	10.14
Other G & A expenses	9.67	13.27
Total Production expenditure - E & P	97.38	64.00

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Note 26
Cost of material consumed (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Purchase of natural gas	3.03	17.50
Transportation charges	350.11	460.06
Consumable and commissioning charges	55.88	60.88
Total Cost of material consumed	409.02	538.44

Note 27
Cost of traded goods (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Purchase of gas		
Local Purchase of Gas	11,877.52	8,888.15
Import Purchase of Gas	13,874.80	12,838.81
Purchase of IT equipment	0.14	0.04
Other costs		
Import Gas Regasification Charges	909.72	845.30
Gas Transmission Charges	484.19	354.92
Commodity Hedging Cost/ Other expenses	-	(20.88)
Other expenses - Gas Trading	6.72	3.66
Deferred delivery of natural gas	(43.07)	11.90
Total Cost of traded goods	27,110.02	22,921.90

Note 28
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-process and stock-in-trade (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Finished goods		
Closing stock of oil	(14.63)	(21.36)
Opening stock of oil	21.37	17.84
(A)	6.74	(3.52)
Stock in trade		
Closing stock of liquified gas	(447.45)	(345.42)
Opening stock of liquified gas	345.42	272.19
(B)	(102.03)	(73.23)
Total Change in inventories of finished goods, stock in process and stock in trade -(A)+(B)	(95.29)	(76.75)

Note 29
Employee benefits expenses (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Salary, wages and allowances	259.31	227.04
Contribution to provident fund and other funds (Refer note 36)	43.68	43.31
Staff welfare expenses	17.79	17.05
Total Employee benefit expense*	320.78	287.40

* Amount represents net expenditure for the Group.

Note 30
Finance costs (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Interest Cost on Financial Liabilities	288.30	344.49
Interest expense on lease liability	9.33	6.68
Unwinding of discount on Provisions & transaction cost on borrowings	7.18	5.71
Other Borrowing Costs	46.52	44.84
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing cost	14.52	114.81
Total Finance cost	365.85	516.53

In case of Gujarat State Petronet Limited, the borrowing cost is capitalized at rate(s) applicable to specific loan(s) used for specific project(s). The weighted average rate of borrowings used for projects is 7.11% for FY 2022-23 (P.Y. 7.35%). Further, the borrowing costs of Rs. 0.08 Crore (PY : Rs. Nil Crore) is capitalized.

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Note 31
Other expenses

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Expenses related to wind mills		
Operation and maintenance expenses	20.39	18.98
Windmills insurance expenses	1.46	1.44
Total (A)	21.85	20.42
Operation & Maintenance Expenditure (B)	402.31	353.99
Administrative expenses		
Electricity expenses	173.58	129.19
Rent, rates and taxes*	43.40	35.81
Repairs and maintenance		
Building repairs	2.05	2.94
Others***	18.65	17.86
Insurance expenses	18.54	22.59
Business development and promotion	10.05	3.68
Advertisement and publicity	5.93	0.83
Administration and establishment	29.99	28.11
Recruitment and training expense	0.15	0.17
Travelling expenses	3.21	1.61
Stationery and printing	2.77	2.13
Professional and technical expenses	41.53	51.45
Donations	69.50	57.63
Telephone, trunk calls and postage	5.66	5.34
Vehicle running expenses	82.21	63.39
Bandwidth expenses	0.44	0.42
Payment to auditors	0.85	0.67
Net loss on sale/ discarding of property, plant and equipment	3.43	4.29
Diminution in Capital Inventory & Inventory	0.88	2.74
Franchisee and other Commission	56.86	45.69
Agency & Contract Staff Expenses	22.82	18.57
Billing & collection	13.57	11.39
Reduction of Insurance Claim**	0.32	-
Other expenses	97.37	119.30
Miscellaneous expenses	0.35	(0.00)
Total (C)	704.11	625.80
Network Operating and Project Expenses		
Network Operating Expenses	0.02	0.02
Project Expenses	4.39	4.03
Total (D)	4.41	4.05
Provision for doubtful advances (E)	6.12	13.54
Total Other expenses (A+B+C+D+E)	1,138.80	1,017.80

In Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited & Gujarat Gas Limited:

*Includes rental charges of all assets that have lease period of 12 months or less, remaining lease period of 12 months or less as on transition date, rental charges of low value assets, variable lease payments and component of taxes of ROU lease charges.

Vehicle Hiring, Operating & Maintenance Expenditure includes non lease component viz. manpower, fuel cost, repair and maintenance and rental charges of LCV/HCV lease assets that have lease period of 12 month or less.

In Case of Subsidiary GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited:

**On 8th July 2020, a major fire broke out at Switch yard and control room of Company's 5 MW Solar Plant. Provisional estimate for insurance claim for Business Interruption works out to be around 951.76 Lakhs which was lodged with the Insurance company along with the supporting claims documents during FY 2020-21.

The plant is partially recommissioned on 7th April, 2021 and entire plant came into service and available for generation from 17th April, 2021. During the Financial year 2021-22, Insurance Company surveyor has estimated the claim of business interupption loss of Rs. 8.14 Crores, However during FY 2022-23 the insurance company has confirmed the claim amount of Rs.7.82 Crores and accordingly Rs. 0.32 Crores has been reversed.

*** The amount includes Rs. 5.52 Crore (PY Rs. 5.61 Crores) incurred towards Repairs & Maintenance due to major impact casued due to Taukte Cyclone.

Note 32
Exceptional Income
The exceptional items comprises of the following:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Impairment of oil and gas assets		
Provided During the year[a]	136.18	317.43
Less: Reversed during the year[a]	(5.97)	(49.77)
Impairment on Investment[b]	-	-
Exploration cost written off/ written back[c]	0.20	0.25
Provision written back	-	(18.72)
Stamp duty expense	-	11.90
Litigation Settlement[d]	-	(4.30)
Gain on disposal of participating interest in joint arrangements[e]	-	(16.98)
Total Exceptional Items	130.41	239.81

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Notes

a. The Group identifies each E&P field /PSC under E&P segment as separate Cash Generating Unit (CGU). The recoverable amount of CGU is determined at higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. For E&P fields which are classified as Assets held for sale, the Group has considered fair value less cost to sell as the recoverable amount whereas for other fields, value-in-use is considered as the recoverable amount of CGU.

Fair value is determined at estimated selling price of CGU using Level III inputs. This calculation uses the estimated future cash flows that can be generated from the continuing use of these blocks and outflows at the end of its useful life which are discounted to their present value. The present value of cash flows has been determined by applying discount rates of 10%.

The Value in Use of producing / developing CGUs is determined under a multi-stage approach, wherein future cash flows are initially estimated based on Proved Developed Reserves. Under the circumstances where further development of the fields in the CGUs is under progress and where the carrying value of the CGUs is not likely to be recovered through exploitation of proved developed reserves alone, the Proved and probable reserves (2P) of the CGUs are also taken for the purpose of estimating future cash flows. In such cases, full estimate of the expected cost of evaluation / development is also considered while determining the value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of assets and from its disposal at the end of its useful life are discounted to their present value. The present value of cash flows has been determined by applying discount rates of 10% (as at March 31, 2022 -10%).

Future cash inflows from sale of crude oil and value added products have been computed using the future prices, on the basis of market-based average prices of Brent crude oil as discounted to match the quality of our crude oil and its Co-relations with benchmark crude. Future cash flows from sale of natural gas are also computed based on the expected future prices on the basis of notification issued by the Government of India/GSA.

The Group has considered the prevailing business conditions to make an assessment of future crude oil and natural gas prices based on internal and external information / indicators of future economic conditions. Based on the assessment, the Group has recorded a net impairment to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the value in use, amounting to Rs. 130.21 crores.

During FY 2022-23, the Group has tested all its E&P fields and provided for impairment of Rs. 108.88 Crores, for Tarapur (Rs. 2.38 Crore reversal), Tarapur RFPSC (Rs. 9.20 Crores), Ahmedabad (Rs. 4.14 Crores), Ahmedabad RFPSC (Rs. 7.56 Crores), Sanand Miroli (Rs. 0.89 Crores reversal), Ankleshwar (Rs. 3.99 Crores), North Kathana (Rs. 0.11 Crores reversal), Kanawara (Rs. 0.66 Crores reversal), KG OSN 2001/3 (Rs. 89.65 Crores), Allora (Rs. 0.29 Crores), North Balol (Rs. 0.01 Crores reversal), Unawa (Rs. 1.44 Crores reversal) and Dholasan (Rs. 0.02 Crores) along with capital inventory (Rs. 0.48 Crores reversal) for impairment. Also, during the current financial year, the Group has issued notices of withdrawal of the Group's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to four ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1, CB-ONN-2004/3 and GK-OSN-2009/1 which already have been impaired in full in previous years of which Rs 0.20 crores capital expenditure has been incurred in current financial year in MB-OSN-2005/1 block is transferred to exploration cost written off. Additional impairment of Rs. 21.33 crores is provided in ONGC operated CB-ONN-2004/2 block, in which ONGC has indicated its interest to acquire the entire Participating Interest of the Group in CB-ONN-2004/2 by matching the price of H1 bidder i.e. Rs. 24.67 crore (USD 3 Million) (Refer Note 22). Accordingly, total additional impairment is provided for Rs.136.18 crore and an impairment of Rs.5.97 crore earlier provided was reversed during the year.

During FY 2021-22, the Group has tested all its E&P fields and provided for impairment of Rs. 267.58 crores for Tarapur Block (Rs. 2.51 Crores reversal), Tarapur RFPSC (Rs.73.20 crores), Ahmedabad RFPSC (Rs. 16.72 crores reversal), Ahmedabad (Rs. 21.09 crores reversal), Sanand Miroli (Rs. 5.31 crores), Ankleshwar (Rs. 2.99 crores reversal), Palej (Rs. 1.95 crores), CB ONN 2004/2 (Rs. 44.75 crores), MB OSN 2005/1 (Rs. 97.48 crores), Kanawara (Rs. 6.53 crores reversal), KG OSN 2001/3 (Rs. 101.76 crores) along with capital inventory for impairment (Rs. 1.35 crores) and impairment reversal of Rs.8.38 crore arising out of Change in Current Assets and Current Liabilities of other Asset Held for Sale JVs.

b. The Group had made an investment in GSPC (JPDA) LTD. amounting to Rs.117.61 crores (31st March, 2022 : Rs 117.61 crores) to carry out exploration activities in Australia. Provision for impairment has been created to the extent of investment in previous years. Considering the same, the Company has also provided for Rs Nil (PY: Rs.2.45 crore) against additional investment made during FY 2021-22.

c. Exploration cost written off includes additional cost incurred towards fields already surrendered in earlier period.

d. The Group was in dispute with central government with respect to (i)Royalty on Royalty and (ii)Royalty on sales price instead of well head price. During FY 2020-21, the Group has provided for royalty payable amounting to Rs.55.41 crores on arbitration award against the Group. Of the same Rs.4.31 crore being excess provision is reversed during FY 2021-22.

e.During the previous year, the Group disposed off its participating interest in two of its joint arrangements i.e. Cambay & Bhandut. The net gains realised from the said transactions i.e. Rs. 15.53 Crore (Cambay) & Rs. 1.45 Crore (Bhandut) are recognised as part of exceptional items.

Note 33

Earning Per Share (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Profit attributable to equity holders for (Rs. in Crores):		
Basic earnings	3,584.88	2,064.48
Adjusted for the effect of dilution	3,584.88	2,064.48
Weighted average number of equity Shares for:		
Basic EPS	10,73,65,40,264	10,73,65,40,264
Adjusted for the effect of dilution	10,73,65,40,264	10,73,65,40,264
Earnings Per Share (Rs.) (EPS) (Face Value of Rs.1/-)		
Basic	3.34	1.92
Diluted	3.34	1.92

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Note 34

Contingent liabilities & Contingent Assets *

Contingent Liabilities

Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts which in the opinion of the Management are not tenable/under appeal at various stages:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Direct & Indirect Tax matters (i)	3,341.36	2,165.60
Joint Arrangements (Refer note a to f below)	67.71	66.40
Guarantee / Letter of Credit	25.80	473.86
Other	816.14	784.54

* Refer note 44 (B) for details of associates and joint ventures.

Above Contingent Liabilities includes:

(i) The Group is subject to legal proceeding and claim, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company does not reasonably expect that these claims, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have material and adverse effect on Company's results of operations or financial position.

The Group is contesting the demands and the management including its advisors believe that its position is likely to be upheld in the appellate process. No tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations.

In the Case of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

(a) Profit Petroleum paid under protest for Hazira Block: Joint arrangement (JV) partners are liable to pay profit petroleum to MoP&NG after recovery of cost petroleum. The Director General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) disallowed an amount of USD 17.745 million (mainly on account of purchase of compressor amounting to USD 11.328 million) from the cost petroleum recovered by JV and demanded profit petroleum on disallowed amount. In the Operating Committee meeting (10th June 2013) it was decided to deposit the amount demanded by the MoP&NG under protest. The Company had deposited Rs. 19.45 crore (PY: Rs.19.45 crores) on this account. Arbitration awarded in favour of the Company however government of India has preferred an appeal and has filed under the section 34 application before Delhi High Court challenging the arbitral award. As far as the dispute related to royalty is concerned, the Company has recognized the liability as per the arbitral award in previous financial year. Further, the Company has also voluntarily made a payment of the principal amount of Rs. 13.44 to Government of Gujarat towards the Company's share of additional royalty based on the outcome of the arbitration proceedings in previous financial year.

(b) GSPC has surrendered the South East Tungkal field in Indonesia. In the context of this case, the Company, via letter no. GSPC/Indonesia/SET/2014-167 dated 23rd December 2014, has requested to waive the minimum work program commitment and pending the response from the authority, contingent liability towards unfinished minimum work program amounting to Rs.16.61 crores (USD 2.02 Millions) (PY: Rs.15.31 crores (USD 2.02 Millions)) is disclosed.

(c) Other liabilities with respect to joint arrangements taken line by line amounting to Rs.26.55 crores (PY: Rs.26.54 crores).

(d) GSPC has issued notices of withdrawal of GSPC's Participating Interest under article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to four ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1, CB-ONN-2004/3 and GK-OSN-2009/1. GSPC may require to pay its share of expenditure, contribution towards Site Restoration Fund, Interest on Service tax payable and interest on delayed cash call etc. The amount of the same is unascertainable as on the reporting date.

(e) The Company has challenged the order of Revision Authority, P. Mallavaram dismissing the revision application which challenged demand notice for House tax issued by the P. Mallavaram Gram panchayat on the Company's OGT building for the Year 2014-2015 to 2016-17 aggregating to 5.10 Crore (PY: Rs. 5.10 Crore). In the demand notices issued to the Company, the house tax is being levied at the rate of 1% of capital value which is also the maximum rate under the relevant Act and Rules. The Company has challenged these demand notices before Andhra Pradesh High Court on major contention that other private operators are being assessed at far lesser slab than the 1% rate applied to the Company. As per the Orders passed by Andhra Pradesh High Court, the Company has deposited a total amount of Rs. 4 Crores under protest and pursuant to such deposit, Andhra Pradesh High Court has granted stay on recovery proceedings initiated by the Gram Panchayat.

(f) Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) has defaulted on cash calls raised by ONGC after August 4, 2017. As per the JOA, the Company being the non-defaulting partner may be required to further contribute to the defaulted cash calls of JODPL and the Company will have a right to recover such additional contribution from JODPL. The ratio in which the Company may be required to contribute the JODPL's defaulted cash calls is presently unascertainable in light of pendency of challenge to forfeiture notice before NCLT and also in light of balance PI of JODPL being subject to assumption by non-defaulting party(ies) depending upon the approval of management committee. In absence of clarity on the issue, the amount of contingent liability is unascertainable.

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(g) The Company had filed a complaint dated 06.04.2011 before PNGRB against GAIL, IOCL and BPCL. PGNRB had vide its orders dated 13.09.2011 of Chairman and dated 10.10.2011 of the majority members (three member panel of Board) unanimously held that GAIL had adopted Restrictive Trade Practices by blocking off direct connectivity to GSPC and further, directed Respondents to immediately give direct connectivity to GSPC at Dahej Terminal.
All the parties have preferred appeals against the PNGRB Orders before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) and APTEL has passed an interim order on 23.01.2012 and directed GAIL, IOCL and BPCL to give direct connectivity at Dahej Terminal subject to GSPC giving undertaking in respect of the following:
i) GSPC shall open a separate bank account and deposit an amount of Rs. 140 Crores. Accordingly, GSPC has opened and deposited equivalent amount in a separate bank account.
ii) From the date of change of delivery point, GSPC shall also deposit differential amount in a separate bank account. (Accordingly the Company had deposited additional Rs. 75.36 crore in a separate bank account).
The Company has submitted the Undertaking to APTEL in respect of the same on 18.02.2012 and deposited amounts as aforesaid.
The APTEL has passed common judgment dated 18.12.2013 ("the APTEL Judgment") in the appeals filed by GAIL, IOCL and BPCL and set aside the PNGRB Order.
The Company filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the APTEL Judgment and the Hon'ble Supreme Court has vide its order dated 28.02.2014 directed the Company, as an interim arrangement, to pay the interconnectivity charges at the rate of Rs. 12 / MMBTU form the account separately maintained for the said purpose in accordance with APTEL's Order dated 23.01.2012 as narrated in (i) & (ii) above.
Accordingly, the Company utilized Rs.176.55 crores for payments to GAIL, IOCL and BPCL as per Interim arrangement order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The amount paid net off amount recovered from customers is shown as amount paid under protest in the accounts amounting to Rs. 97.84 Crore (PY: Rs. 97.84 Crores).
Further, the Company has also not provided for differential amount charged by vendors above Rs.12/ MMBTU aggregating to Rs. 45.87 crores (PY: Rs. 45.87 Crores).
The appeal is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(h) The Company has implemented 7th Pay commission with effect from 1st December 2020 as per Government of Gujarat's Resolution. The gross arrears amounting to Rs. 17.99 crores for the period from 1st January 2016 to 30th November 2020 is paid during the current financial year (Rs. 18.60 crores was reported as contingent liability during the previous year).

(i) On request of GSPC LNG Ltd (GLL), the Company had diverted LNG cargoes for regasification to GLL's Mudra terminal. This has been done to ensure continuity of plant operations at Mundra terminal. On account of this diversion of LNG cargoes, GSPC may face additional liabilities on account of take or pay from the existing LNG terminals wherein it has obligations. In absence of clarity on the issue, the amount of contingent liability is unascertainable.

In the Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)
j) UPL Limited (UPL) a customer of erstwhile Gujarat Gas Company Limited (GGCL) (now known as Gujarat Gas Limited) had filed a complaint before Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) against erstwhile GGCL alleging charging of tariff illegally under the City Gas Network Distribution Agreement entered into between the parties and filed claim of approx. Rs. 76.98 Crores (PY: Rs. 76.98 Crores). The matter was decided against the Group by PNGRB vide its Order dated 20.10.2014. The Group had preferred an appeal at Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) against the aforementioned PNGRB Order. APTEL has delivered final judgement on 10.03.2021 in favour of the Group by setting aside the aforementioned PNGRB Order, and has recorded that invocation of HAPI tariff by PNGRB for the negotiated arrangement between the parties was not only against the letter and spirit of regulations defining tariff zone but also tantamount to rewriting of contract.

UPL has preferred an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the order of APTEL dated 10.03.2021. Presently, the matter is pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

k) One of the gas suppliers of the Group has submitted claims of Rs. 212.14 Crores (P. Y. Rs. 189.59 Crores), for use of allocated gas for other than specified purpose, related to FY 2013-14 to FY 2021-22 and no claim received from supplier for FY 2022-23. The Group has refuted this erroneous claim and also there is no contractual provisions of the agreement executed with Group that allow such claim. The management is of the firm view that the Group is not liable to pay any such claim. The Group has already taken up the matter with concerned party to withdraw the claim.

l) The Group has initiated an arbitration proceeding against one of the franchisees claiming compensation for loss of revenue. While replying to the claim, the said franchisee has also filed a counter claim of Rs. 177.14 Crores (P. Y. Rs. 1771.4 Crores) against the Group claiming compensation for various losses. The Group has filed necessary rejoinder to the counter claim strongly refuting the same mainly on the grounds that the claims are wrong and without merits as are not flowing from the same agreement under which the arbitral tribunal has been constituted. Currently arbitral proceedings of this matter is pending before the sole arbitrator.

m) This mainly includes contractual disputes which led to arbitration proceedings between (a) the Group and M/s Fernas Construction Company Inc. (FCCI) amounting Rs. 95.19 Crores (31st March, 2022 : Rs. 86.88 Crores), and (b) the Group and M/s Tehran Jonoob- Jaihind Consortium (TJJC) amounting Rs. 29.12 Crores (31st March, 2022 : ₹ 29.12 Crores); in which the Arbitral Tribunals had issued arbitration awards in favour of contractors. However, the Group has filed applications under section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 against Contractor before the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat for setting aside the Arbitral Awards and has also filed the stay application for seeking stay on the Arbitral Award, pending disposal of the matter. The Group believes that for these matters no provision is required in the books of accounts as on 31 March 2023.

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In the Case of Subsidiary Guj Info Petro Limited

n) Company had filed appeal against order passed by Income Tax Department for A.Y 2008-09, the tax impact/ demand of appeal lying with the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) is Rs. 0.22 Crs (Previous Year : 0.22 Crs). No income Tax assessment has been pending as on date.

o) Adjusted Gross Revenue

The Company was regularly paying license fees @ 6% of the income from licensed activities based on the order of TDSAT dated 30th August 2007 and subsequent TRAI's guidelines considering income from licensed activities as the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR). The quarterly returns are filed from time to time and provisional assessment has also been completed by DoT up to the year 2008-09. No further provisional assessment done by DOT.

Subsequently, Supreme Court (SC) vide its order dated 11th October 2011 set aside the TDSAT order and remitted the matter to the Tribunal to pass fresh order in accordance with law. DOT has issued a letter no.820-01/2006-LR (Vol-II) Pt. dated 29/6/2012 increasing AGR at 7% from 01/07/2012 and 8% for the year 2013-14 onwards and clarified that Revenue for the purpose of license fee shall provisionally include all types of revenue from internet services allowing only those deductions available for pass through charges and taxes/levies as in the case of access services without any set-off for expenses.

The matter was reviewed and decided by TDSAT vide order dated 23/04/2015 holding that the AGR for the purpose shall include only revenues from licensed activities. The said order was challenged by DOT before the Supreme Court. On October 24, 2019, the Honorable Supreme Court delivered its judgement in relation to long outstanding dispute regarding the definition of AGR for the purpose of determining the License Fees upholding the stand of DOT.

Further, the Company has received the letter no: CCA/GUJ/LF/ISP-IT/GIPL/2009-10/55 dated 20-11-2019 from DoT, asking to comply the SC judgment. Then, the company has paid Rs. 5.00 Cr. towards AGR dues as an ad-hoc payment under protest.

Thereafter, DoT has carried out assessment of due license fees for the period F.Y. 2009-10 to F.Y. 2013-14 and issued assessment order about refund of license fees vide letter CCA/GUJ/ISP-IT/LF Assess/GIPL/2019-20/89 dated 04/12/2020. During the year, GIPL has received Final Assesment Order from DOT, GoI with respect to AGR / License fee vide letter No. CCA GUJ / L.F/ISP - I.T/ GIPL/2009-10/110 dated 11/07/2022. Accordingly, GIPL has received total refund amounting of Rs. 5.19 Crores(including refund of Deposit amounting Rs. 5 Crs. which was paid under protest) as well as cancelled Bank Guarantees amounting to Rs. 2.20 Crores.

In view of the above, GIPL has credited Rs. 0.82 Crs. to other income (including reversal of provision amounting to Rs. 0.63 Crs.) as the amount realised is in the normal course of business. Thus, as on 31.03.2023, against AGR dues, there is NIL contingent liability.

In the Case of Subsidiary GSPC (JPDA) Limited

p) GSPC (JPDA) Limited has sought clarification from Advance Ruling Authority on taxability of settlement payment in terms of Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the Joint Development Area 06-103 with ANP (previously the Timor sea Designated Authority).

As per our opinion, in terms of amended provision for levying tax on liquidated damages, for applicability of GST, above payment transaction will have to first pass the test of supply, which appears to be a difficult proposition. In view the above legal position, to avoid any dispute in this regard and additional liability of interest and penalty, GSPC JPDA has filled application before Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling in Gujarat seeking clarification on taxability of the above mentioned transaction.

However, as on date, aforesaid matter is pending before Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling on account of delay in proceedings, no order is passed till date.

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The following demands / Litigations / matters are not included in above:

q) Erstwhile Gujarat Gas Company Limited and Erstwhile GSPC Gas Company Limited (Now collectively known as Gujarat Gas Limited "GGL") had signed Gas Supply Agreement with Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPCL) for purchase of Re-gasified liquified natural gas (RLNG). As per the provision of said agreement, GGL has to pay interconnectivity charges to GSPCL for the supply and purchase of RLNG at Delivery point which is charged to GSPCL by their supplier i.e. PLL Off takers (GAIL India, BPCL, IOCL).

PGNRB had vide its order dated 13.09.2011 and the majority members of PNGRB (three member panel of Board) had vide its order dated 10.10.2011 held that GAIL had adopted Restrictive Trade Practices by blocking off direct connectivity to GSPCL and further, directed Respondents (PLL Off takers -GAIL India, BPCL, IOCL) to immediately give direct connectivity to GSPCL at Dahej Terminal.

The PLL Offtakers (GAIL) filed appeals against the said PNGRB orders before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL). On 23.02.2012 APTEL had issued an interim order for shifting the Delivery Point from GAIL-GSPL Delivery Point to GSPL-PLL Delivery Point. On 18.12.2013 APTEL issued its judgment and required GSPCL to pay the amount of the difference between Rs. 8.74/MMBTU (exclusive of Service Tax) – earlier connectivity charges and Rs. 19.83/MMBTU (Exclusive of Service Tax) – HVJ/DVPL Zone-1 tariff to GAIL for the period from 20th November 2008 to 29th February 2012.

GSPCL had filed an appeal against the APTEL's above referred judgment before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India (GSPCL vs. GAIL & Others, Civil Appeal No. 2473-2476 of 2014) and the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had passed the Interim Order on 28th February 2014. The Court has stated that the ends of justice would be met if as a matter of interim arrangement, the appellant is directed to pay interconnectivity charges at the rate of ₹ 12.00 per MMBTU (exclusive of Taxes). The Company has already provided and paid interconnectivity charges at the rate of Rs. 12.00 per MMBTU (exclusive of Taxes).

GGL has not received any bill / demand note for the amount over and above Rs. 12.00 per MMBTU from supplier till date. As the final liability would only be determined post the final order of the court, quantification of any amount as contingent liability in the interim is inappropriate due to the uncertainty involved and hence the same is not mentioned / disclosed in the financial statement.

r) Gujarat Gas Limited ('GGL', a susbdisiary of the Company) deposited Rs. 464.78 Crores (PY: Rs. 464.78 Crores) on 12th June, 2013 into the escrow account ("named BG Asia Pacific Holdings Pte. Limited GSPC Distribution Networks Limited Escrow Account") opened with Citibank N.A., acting as the escrow agent, pursuant to the escrow agreement executed between the BG Asia Pacific Holdings Pte. Limited (the Seller), Gujarat Gas Limited (Formerly known as GSPC Distribution Networks Limited) (the Purchaser) and Citibank N.A. The Payment of said amount into Escrow Account was to be utilized to meet future tax withholding liability (if any) based on outcome of the applications to the Authority for Advance Rulings or otherwise to be remitted to BG Asia Pacific Holdings Pte. Limited (the Seller) directly.

GGL has received the ruling from the Hon'ble Authority for Advance Ruling ("AAR"), vide consolidated ruling order dated 25th February 2021 wherein the Hon'ble AAR has held that the transaction Price is not subject to any tax withholding in India and the Purchaser is not required to withhold tax since the capital gains is not subject to tax in India in view of Article 13(4) of the India Singapore Tax Treaty under India Singapore Double Tax Avoidance Agreement in the hands of the Seller. Pursuant to the ruling of the Hon'ble AAR and as per the terms of the Escrow Agreement, amount of ₹ 464.78 Crores kept in Escrow Account had been remitted to the BG Singapore on 7th April 2021.

s) The revision of Trade margin with the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs namely IOCL, HPCL and BPCL) is pending from earlier years and is subject to mutual agreement between OMCs and the Group. In November 2021, the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) issued an advisory pertaining to revised Trade margin and subsequently citing MoP&NG advisory, OMCs have started to claim revised Trade margin discounts & deductions in CNG sales bill payment made to the Group. The Group has contested the decision of the OMCs in considering the revised trade margins without any mutual agreement with the Group. Pending settlement, the liability is provided to the extent considered appropriate by the Group. No provision has been made for period earlier to the advisory.

t) Two entities, who have been authorized by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), have filed complaints against the Group before the PNGRB for claiming compensation with respect to the unauthorized development / operations of CGD infrastructure activities carried out by the Group in their authorised area. The Group has also filed a complaint against one of the entities before the PNGRB for unauthorized development / operations of CGD infrastructure in area authorised to the Group. Further, the Group has raised objections to the maintainability of the such complaints, which are yet to be determined by the PNGRB. The quantification of any liability is not ascertainable at this stage. However, the Group is hopeful of arriving at amicable resolution of the subject issues.

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Contingent assets

The Group is having other certain claims, litigations and proceedings which are pursuing through legal processes. The management believe that probable outcome in all such claims, litigations and proceedings are uncertain. Hence, the disclosure of such claims, litigations and proceedings is not required in the financial statements.

In the Case of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

a) The consideration received from ONGC towards 80% PI transfer in KG-OSN-2001/3 block had two components i.e. (i) Consideration towards DDW (ii) Advance floor consideration for Other Six Discoveries amounting to USD 995.26 Million(Rs.6295.02 crores) and USD 200 Million(Rs.1265 crores) respectively. The advance consideration received towards Other Six Discoveries is non-refundable.

The final consideration for Other Six Discoveries shall be determined based on Field Development Plan (FDP) of Other Six Discoveries prepared by ONGC for submission to Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH). In the scenario, wherein final consideration as per FDP of Other Six Discoveries is assessed at a value higher than USD 200 Million, the advance consideration received by GSPC shall be adjusted against the same and the balance consideration shall be paid to GSPC. In a scenario, wherein final consideration assessed for Other Six Discoveries is less than or equal to USD 200 Million, GSPC shall retain the non-refundable advance consideration already received.

However, ONGC has already applied for extension in timeline for submission of FDP. Following the principle of conservatism, the Company has not arrived at the valuation of the six discoveries as it is subject to preparation of FDP by ONGC and GSPC & ONGC agreeing to a value as per the valuation parameters adopted for DDW. Hence, at present the receivable on account of six discoveries cannot be reasonably ascertained.

b) Guaranteed Gas Price: The Company has executed Farm-in Farm-out Agreement with ONGC for farm-out of 80% PI in KG Block in FY 2017-18. The agreement involves annual valuation adjustment linked to existing gas prices during the currency of the respective financial year which is carried forward for the tenure of gas sales and purchase agreement between ONGC and GSPC. As per the terms of valuation adjustment clause of agreement, the Company shall be liable to annually adjust valuation i.e. pay any differential amount to ONGC which shall be evaluated based on difference between actual gas prices during the year and agreed prices for the respective financial year for the actual production quantity. The liability is unascertainable due to linkage of adjustment value to actual production during the year along with actual gas prices which is determined as per 6-month trailing market prices of varied mix of alternative fuels/sources of natural gas notified by PPAC. Both these factors cannot be accurately predicted/estimated, thus the valuation adjustment cannot be quantified with certainty. However, the Company has gas sales purchase agreement with ONGC for the entire natural gas produced from KG Block which is forms a component of gas trading pool, which effectively covers the risk of valuation adjustment under FIFO. Further, as on 31st March, 2022 there is an amount Rs.15.16 crores as surplus with the Company for valuation adjustment under FIFO.

c) The Empowered Committee in meeting held on 14th May 2019, for the matter related to GSPC's claim on GLL for approximately Rs. 80.23 crores towards GLL's failure to receive the commissioning cargo, decided that the payment be made by GLL once requisite funds are available and as per term-sheet GSPC is entitled to recover any damages, cost and expenses on account of GLL's failure to receive commissioning cargo and accordingly GSPC will be receiving interest on the claim amount.

d) In KG - OSN - 2001/3 block, GSPC and ONGC are under process to determine the amount for the final closing adjustment as per FIFO agreement.

In the Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)

e) The Group has raised claim of Rs. 43.08 Crs (PY Rs. 43.08 Crs) for net credit of natural gas pipeline tariff as per PNGRB Order with one of the suppliers and supplier is disputing Group's claim and indicating for adjusting the partial claim of Rs. 30.72 Crs (PY Rs. 30.72 Crs) out of total claim Rs. 43.08 Crs (PY Rs. 43.08 Crs) against disputed liability for use of domestic allocated gas other than PNG (Domestic) and CNG segments' against demand in earlier year.

f) The Group has filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) against the PNGRB order related to the matter held that the Gas Swapping Arrangement Guidelines of PNGRB is applicable erroneously. APTEL has issued the order in favor of the Group's subsidiary Gujarat Gas Limited ('GGL'). The said supplier has filed appeal at Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the order of APTEL.

Presently, the matter is pending in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Currently, GGL is paying Rs. 19.83 per MMBtu as transmission charges for domestic gas being purchased and delivered by GAIL at one of the delivery points . If verdict is in favor of GGL, GGL will get refund of Rs. 193.65 crs (PY: Rs. 173.29 crs) from December 2013 till March 2020 and the Group shall endeavor to pass on the benefit to its customers as per relevant order of court.

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Note 35

Commitments*

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Estimated Amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for		
i. In respect of Joint Arrangements	108.61	108.61
ii. In respect of Others	1,432.69	1,112.23
Investment Commitments	1,247.09	1,159.08
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining on revenue accounts	1,330.03	1,184.29

* Refer note 44 (B) for details of associates and joint ventures.

In the Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)

i) All term contracts for purchase of natural gas with suppliers, has contractual volume off take obligation of "Take or Pay" (ToP) as specified in individual contracts. Quantification of ToP amount is dependent on various factors like actual purchase quantity, gas purchase prices of respective contract etc. As these factors are not predictable, ToP commitment amount is not quantifiable.

(ii) The Group has been granted authorization for laying, building, operating and expanding CGD network in the total 27 geographical area under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing entities to lay, build, operate or expand city or local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Regulation 2008, against which the Group is required to complete Minimum Work Programme (MWP) target for development of CGD network under the terms of authorisation awarded by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). For this purpose, the Group had submitted performance bank guarantees (issued by banks on behalf of the Group) amounting to ₹ 6,528.83 Crores (PY ₹ 6,528.83 Crores) to the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

Note 36

Employee Benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

1. Company's contribution to Provident Fund is Rs. 19.43 Crores (FY 2021-22 - Rs. 16.72 Crores)
2. Company's contribution to Super Annuation fund is Rs. 4.98 Crores (FY 2021-22 Rs. 3.44 Crores)
3. Company's contribution to National Pension Scheme is Rs. 4.99 Crores (FY 2021-22 Rs. 4.42 Crores)

B. Defined benefit plans

The following table sets out the funded/unfunded status of the Gratuity, Loyalty Bonus, Post Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme (PRMBS) and Leave Encashment Plan and the amounts recognized in Group's consolidated financial statements as at 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022 as required by Ind AS 19.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particular	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Unfunded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
I Change in obligation during the year										
1 Liability - Opening Balance	130.67	119.95	11.33	10.30	14.51	14.63	75.74	70.91	2.31	1.97
2 Interest cost	8.98	7.75	0.87	0.68	1.03	0.98	5.22	4.58	0.14	0.18
3 Current service cost	9.93	9.87	0.90	0.79	0.73	0.72	5.04	5.10	0.17	0.23
4 Benefit Paid	(8.27)	(5.25)	(0.37)	(0.32)	(0.64)	(0.70)	(5.13)	(3.99)	-	-
5 Actuarial (gain) / losses due to changes in financial, demographic and experience assumptions	(4.57)	(2.19)	(0.03)	(0.12)	(0.02)	(1.12)	(4.13)	(1.07)	(0.15)	(0.14)
6 Contribution by Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.07
7 Transfer in Obligation	(1.53)	0.53	-	-	-	-	(1.19)	0.22	-	-
8 Liability - Closing Balance	135.21	130.67	12.70	11.33	15.61	14.51	75.55	75.74	2.49	2.31
II Change in assets during the year										
1 Plan assets - Opening Balance	131.11	111.59	10.65	9.75	14.46	14.10	-	-	1.27	1.12
2 Expected return of plan assets	6.80	5.87	0.78	0.67	1.05	1.22	-	-	0.01	0.01
3 Interest Income	2.50	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.06
4 Contributions	1.71	17.14	-	0.55	0.41	0.08	-	-	0.03	0.09
5 Benefit paid	(8.27)	(5.25)	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.64)	(0.70)	-	-	-	0.01
6 Actuarial gain / (Loss)	(2.32)	(0.33)	(0.29)	-	(0.29)	(0.25)	-	-	(0.02)	-
7 Transfer in/(out) plan assets	(1.56)	0.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Plan assets - Closing Balance	129.95	131.11	10.80	10.65	14.99	14.46	-	-	0.77	1.27
9 Total Actuarial Gain/(Loss) To Be Recognized	2.25	1.86	(0.26)	0.12	(0.27)	0.87	4.13	1.07	0.13	0.14
III Actual Return on plan assets										
1 Expected return of plan assets	6.80	5.87	0.78	0.67	1.05	1.22	-	-	0.01	0.01
2 Actuarial gain / (loss)	(2.32)	(0.33)	(0.29)	-	(0.29)	(0.25)	-	-	(0.02)	-
3 Actual return on plan assets	5.54	5.54	0.49	0.67	0.76	0.97	-	-	(0.01)	0.01
IV Net (asset)/ liability										
1 Liability at the end of the year	135.21	130.67	12.70	11.33	15.61	14.51	75.55	75.74	2.49	2.31
2 Plan assets at the end of the year	(129.95)	(131.11)	(10.80)	(10.65)	(14.99)	(14.46)	-	-	(0.77)	(1.27)
3 Liability / (Asset) in Balance Sheet	5.26	(0.44)	1.91	0.69	0.62	0.05	75.55	75.74	1.72	1.04
V Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss										
1 Current service cost	9.93	9.87	0.90	0.79	0.73	0.72	5.04	5.10	0.17	0.23
2 Interest cost	8.98	7.75	0.87	0.68	(0.64)	0.98	5.22	4.58	0.14	0.18
3 Expected return on plan assets	(6.80)	(5.87)	(0.78)	(0.67)	(0.02)	(1.22)	-	-	(0.01)	(0.06)
4 Actuarial (gain) / Losses	(2.02)	(1.25)	-	-	0.27	(0.87)	(4.13)	(1.07)	(0.13)	(0.14)
5 Total expenses	10.09	10.51	0.99	0.80	0.34	(0.40)	6.13	8.61	0.17	0.22
Expenses recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income										
1. Actuarial (gain) / Losses	(2.25)	(1.86)	0.26	(0.12)	-	-	-	-	(0.13)	(0.14)
VI Other Information										
1 Expected contribution during next 12 months	4.40	2.14	0.87	0.68	0.55	(0.25)	2.84	3.54	0.03	0.18
VII Actuarial Assumptions										
1 Discount Rate	7.45%- 7.50%	6.85% - 7.25%	7.40%- 7.50%	7.20%	7.40 - 7.45%	7.20%	7.50%	6.80% - 7.25%	7.45%- 7.50%	6.85%-7.20%
2 Rate of return on plan assets	7.45%- 7.50%	6.85% - 7.25%	7.40%- 7.50%	0.00%	7.40 - 7.45%	7.20%	NA	7.25%	7.45%- 7.50%	6.85%-7.20%
3 Salary Escalation	7.00% - 10.00%	7.00% - 10.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%-10.00%	7% to 10%	9.00%	9.00%
4 Withdrawal Rate	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%
5 Medical inflation rate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.00%	9.00%

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Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Unfunded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Sensitivity %										
Discount rate varied by 0.5%										
Increase + 0.5%	128.21	123.62	13.02	10.71	14.60	13.70	70.80	71.00	2.22	1.84
Decrease - 0.5%	142.65	138.40	14.11	11.99	16.48	15.37	80.25	109.60	2.72	2.28
Salary growth rate varied by 0.5%										
Increase + 0.5%	142.45	137.97	14.46	11.99	16.48	15.37	80.54	80.93	NA	NA
Decrease - 0.5%	128.52	123.94	13.02	10.71	14.79	13.70	70.96	97.53	NA	NA
Withdrawal rate varied by 10%										
Increase + 10%	135.19	47.84	13.72	11.33	15.63	14.51	75.35	20.35	2.40	2.28
Decrease - 10%	135.29	47.53	13.70	11.32	15.60	14.49	75.76	12.21	2.49	1.84
Medical inflation Rate varied by 0.5%										
Increase + 0.5%		-		-		-		-	2.72	2.00
Decrease - 0.5%		-		-		-		-	2.22	2.08

Notes

In the case of Parent - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

a. Investment details and plan risks

The Company has participated in Group Gratuity scheme of LIC and HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Limited. The plans expose the Company to a number of actuarial risks such as Actuarial risk, investment risk, legislative risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

Composition of the plan assets	2022-23			2021-22		
	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMBS	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMBS
Policy of insurance	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Special Deposit Scheme	0%	0%	0%	NA	NA	92%
Bank balance	0%	0%	100%	NA	NA	8%

b. Asset-liability matching strategies:

For the gratuity & leave encashment which are funded, Company is expecting to contribute the amount which can mitigate future liability. The estimate of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factor, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

c. Expected cashflows based on past service liability :

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
1st Following year	0.7	0.65	0.35	0.47	0.39	0.47	0.00	0.00
2nd Following year	0.92	0.42	0.80	0.30	0.78	0.38	0.00	0.00
3rd Following year	0.75	0.68	0.55	0.74	0.85	0.74	0.00	0.00
4th Following year	0.9	0.70	0.75	0.50	0.85	0.79	0.01	0.01
5th Following year	0.94	0.85	0.79	0.69	0.86	0.81	0.01	0.01
Sum of years 6 to 10	4.39	4.10	4.79	4.05	4.77	4.20	1.38	1.39

d. GSPC is maintaining the Provident Fund contribution corpus of employees through GSPC EPF Trust. In this regard, a decision was taken in the 249th Meeting of the Board of Directors held on 30th May 2022 vide which the Board had approved to initiate the process of liquidation of GSPC EPF Trust and to transfer the entire employee provident funds maintained in the name of GSPC EPF Trust to EPFO (Employee Provident Fund Organisation). Board of Directors has also approved that in the event Trust undergoes any loss due to premature withdrawals from the investments for the reason of liquidation of Trust or any additional contribution as required by EPFO, GSPC to make good such loss/contribution to the Trust/EPFO. In this regards EPFO has provided necessary approval for withdrawal of exemption / relaxation of trust, with an effective date of surrender being 1st May 2023.

In the case of Subsidiary - Gujarat State Petronet Limited

Composition of the plan assets	2022-23			2021-22		
	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMBS	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMBS
Policy of insurance	99-100%	NA	94%	100%	NA	100%
Bank balance	0-1%	NA	6%	0.00%	NA	NA

The Group has provided long service award benefits to its employees who completed 15/20/25 Years of employment with the Group. Accordingly, the Group has provided ₹1.00 Crores (Previous year ₹ 1.00 Crores) on account of Long service award benefit. Current Liability as at 31st March 2023 is ₹ 0.07 Crores (Previous year ₹ 0.07 Crores) and Non- Current Liability is ₹ 0.98 Crores (Previous year ₹ 0.93 Crores). Discount rate considered for current year is 7.50% (previous year 7.00%).

In the Case of Subsidiary Gujinfo Petro Limited:

a. The employee's gratuity fund scheme managed by a Trust is defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service to build up the final obligation.

b. The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevent factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above is certified by the actuary.

The expected rate of return on plan assets is detemined considering several applicable factors, mainly the composition of plan assets held, assessed risks, historical results of return on plan assets and the Company's policy for management of plan assets.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

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Note 37

Joint Operations (un-incorporated Joint arrangements)

The Company has entered into Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) / Agreements in consortium with various Private/Public Sector & Foreign Companies as stated below with the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (Government of India), for exploration of oil and gas in the following fields. The Company has also entered into Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs)/Work Permits overseas relating to Oil & Gas/ Exploration Areas blocks along with various companies. Pursuant to the PSCs, Joint Operations (unincorporated Joint arrangements (JVs)) have been formed to undertake necessary economic activities for production of Oil and Gas by entering into a Joint Operating Agreement with them. The details are stated below:

I Blocks/Fields currently under exploration, development and production

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI*	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	GSPC Operated			
1a	CB-ON/2 (Tarapur)		**Exploration**	
		80% (80%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	20%
			Development	
		56% (56%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	14%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	30%
1b	CB-ON/2 RFPSC - (Tarapur RFPSC) (Refer Note d)	80% (80%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	20%
2a	CB-ONN-2000/1 (Ahmedabad)	50% (50%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	50%
2b	CB-ONN-2000/1 –(RFPSC)	50% (50%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	50%
3	CB-ONN-2002/3 (Sanand)	55% (55%)	Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited	20%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	15%
			Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	10%
4	CB-ONN-2003/2 (Ankleshwar)	75% (75%)	**Exploration**	
			GAIL (India) Ltd	25%
		50%(50%)	**Development & Production:**	
			GAIL (India) Ltd	20%
			Jubilant Capital Private Limited	20%
			Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	10%
B	GSPC Non Operated JVs			
5	Asjol	50% (50%)	Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company Limited (Operator)	50%
6	Palej (Refer Note b)	50% (50%)	**Exploration**	
			Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company Limited (Operator)	50%
		35% (35%)	**Development**	
			Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company Limited (Operator)	35%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	30%
7	North Balol	45% (45%)	Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company Limited (Operator)	25%
			GNRL Oil & Gas Limited (Operator) (Formerly Heramec ltd.)	30%
8	Kanawara	70% (70%)	GNRL Oil & Gas Limited (Operator) (Formerly Heramec ltd.)	30%
9	KG-OSN-2001/3	10% (10%)	JODPL Pvt. Ltd.	10%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	80%

II Blocks/Fields identified as assets held for sale / Under surrender/ relinquishment

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI*	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	GSPC Non Operated JVs			
1	CB-ONN-2004/2 (Refer Note a)	45% (45%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	55%
2	CB-ONN-2004/3(Refer Note a)	35% (35%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	65%
3	MB-OSN-2005/1 (Refer Note a)	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	80%
4	CB-ONN-2004/1 (Refer Note a)	40% (40%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	60%
5	GK-OSN-2009/1 (Refer Note a)	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	40%
			Indian Oil Corporation Limited	20%
			Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd	20%

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III Blocks/Fields for which company has proposed to surrender its PI

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI*	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	GSPC Operated			
1	Block No 19 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
2	Block No 28 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
3	Block No 57 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
4	South East Tungkal (Indonesia)	50.50% (50.50%)	Essar Oil Limited	49.50%
5	KG-ONN-2004/2	40% (40%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	40%
			Petrogas E&P LLC	20%
6	RJ-ONN-2005/3	60% (60%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	40%
B	GSPC Non Operated JVs			
7	RJ-ONN-2004/1	22.225% (22.225%)	GAIL (India) Ltd (Operator)	22.225%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	22.22%
			BPCL	11.11%
			Hallworthy Shipping Ltd. SA	11.11%
			Nitin Fire Protection Industries Ltd.	11.11%
8	CY-ONN-2005/1	30% (30%)	GAIL (India) Ltd (Operator)	40%
			Bengal Energy Inc.	30%
9	KK-DWN-2005/2	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	90%
10	AA-ONN-2003/1(Assam)	20% (20%)	Jubilant oil & Gas Pvt Limited (Operator)	10%
			Jubilant Securities Pvt. Ltd.	35%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	35%
11	CY-DWN-2004/3	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	70%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	10%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	10%
12	CY-PR-DWN-2004/1	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	70%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	10%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	10%
13	MB-OSN-2005/5	30% (30%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	70%
14	MB-OSN-2005/6	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	80%
15	CB-ONN-2005/4	49% (49%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	51%
16	CB-ONN-2005/10	49% (49%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	51%
17	CB-ONN-2009/4	50% (50%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	50%

*PI – Participating Interest

** Figures in bracket indicate previous year figures. There is no change in previous year figures unless otherwise stated.

Notes

a. During the current financial year, the Company has issued notices of withdrawal of GSPC's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to four ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1, CB-ONN-2004/3 and GK-OSN-2009/1 which already have been impaired in full. ONGC being operator in CB-ONN-2004/2 block, has indicated its interest to acquire the entire Participating Interest of GSPC in CB-ONN-2004/2 in accordance with its pre-emptive rights as participating interest holder in the block by matching the price of H1 bidder i.e. Rs. 24.67 crore (USD 3 Million). All these are classified as held for sale (Refer note 22 - Assets held for sale).

b. In FY 2017-18 GSPC and HOEC has submitted the proposal for CB-ON/7 Ring Fenced PSC (RFPSC) to MOPNG. GSPC has already paid the requisite amount of USD 1.275 Million (Rs.8.17 Crores) as per the guidelines of MOPNG for signing of CB-ON/7 RFPSC. Signing of PSC is pending.

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c. During the financial year 2012-13, the Company along with it JV partners have recommended to surrender the three blocks by invoking the termination provision of the PSAs on account of continuation of force majeure events for more than six months. Vide letter dated 13th February, 2013, GSPC led consortium has terminated Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs) for 3 blocks awarded in Republic of Yemen (RoY). PSAs have been terminated on the ground of existence of force majeure event. The Consortium had initiated the arbitration proceedings under the PSAs before the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris and in the interim stage, obtained order Republic of Yemen not to take steps invoking SBLCs, while Consortium has been directed to extend the validity of SBLCs. Detailed pleadings were filed by both the parties and the final hearing was held from 8-12th September 2014 at the ICC hearing center in Paris. After the final hearing was concluded both the parties had submitted Post Hearing Briefs before the Arbitral Tribunal. Subsequently upon completion of the arbitration proceedings, the final award has been passed by the Arbitral Tribunal on 10th July 2015. The Arbitral Award inter alia:

- Declared that the three Production Sharing Agreements (Blocks 19, 28, and 57) have been validly terminated by GSPC Consortium;
- Declared that the Republic of Yemen and/or the Yemeni Ministry of Oil and Minerals were and are not entitled under the Production Sharing Agreements to draw on the related Standby Letters of Credits (US$ 42 million i.e. ~Rs.308.72 crores) issued in their favor by the International bank of Yemen;
- Arbitral Tribunal has awarded costs of approx. USD 3.92 million (~Rs.28.81 crores) in favour of GSPC Consortium.

The Said Arbitral Award has been challenged by the Yemen Government by filing Annulment Proceedings in Court Of Appeal at Paris. GSPC Consortium has filed the response to the Annulment Proceedings filed by Yemen Government. The hearing for the matter took place on February 28, 2017. The Annulment Proceedings have also been held in favour of GSPC Consortium by the Paris Court.

- Following dismissal of Annulment Proceedings by Court of Appeal at Paris, GSPC consortium has initiated enforcement actions against Government of Yemen to secure the award money. The matter is sub-judice.

d. With respect to Tarapur Extension phase the grant of Petroleum Mining License (PML) for the 570 sq km area in the block is pending because of existing issue of non-regularization of Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) since 23rd November 2008 by the Company. The Company has paid PEL license fee for the period 23rd November 2008 to 22nd December 2020 to Government of Gujarat in March 2021. However, the grant of PML from GoI is pending as on 31st March 2023.

e. Of above fields/blocks, 9 blocks / fields are in production, namely Asjol, North Balol, CB-ON/7 (Palej), Kanawara, CB-ONN-2000/1 (Ahmedabad), Tarapur, CB-ONN-2003/2 (Ankleshwar), KG-OSN-2001/3 and Sanand Miroli block. Net quantity of the Company's interest (on gross basis) in proved developed reserves is as follows:

Particulars	Proved Reserves (Oil) (Million MT)*	Proved Reserves (Gas) (Million Cubic Meter) *
Opening Balance for the year ended on 1st April 2022	0.20	3,027.80
	(0.23)	(3,043.44)
Additions	-	-
	-	-
** Adjustments on account of change in Reserve estimate	-	-
	-	-
Deletions	-	-
	-	-
Production	0.03	12.84
	(0.03)	(15.64)
Closing Balance for the year ended on 31st March, 2023	**0.17**	**3,014.96**
	(0.20)	**(3,027.80)**

*Figures in brackets relate to period ended 31st March, 2022

The Company's share of reserve has been considered on the basis of the "Reserve" certification provided by Gujarat Energy Research & Management Institute (GERMI) as on 31st March, 2019 and accordingly the proved reserves as on 31st March, 2023 has been worked based on the reserve estimates certified by GERMI and only includes the blocks which are in production.

** Adjustments reflects change in current reserve estimation and earlier reserve estimation based on proved reserves.

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f. The financial statements of the Company reflect its share of Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure of the Joint arrangement operations which are accounted on a line to line basis with similar items in the Company's accounts to the extent of participating interest of the Company as per the various joint arrangement agreements, in compliance of Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements. The income and expenditure from Joint arrangements are disclosed separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The summary of the Company's share in Assets & Liabilities of Joint arrangements are as follow:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Property Plant & Equipment (Gross Block)	4,973.70	4,807.10
Current Assets	88.08	104.55
Current Liabilities and Provisions	194.84	206.49
Contingent Liabilities	67.71	66.40

g. The Statement of Profit and Loss of the Company includes its share in Profit or Loss pertaining to the respective Joint arrangements. The summary of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2023 is given as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	GSPC's Share	GSPC's Share
Income		
Sale of Crude Oil	93.98	70.58
Sale of Gas	24.04	15.83
Increase/(Decrease) in Stock	(6.74)	3.53
Other Income	0.72	0.35
Total	**112.00**	**90.29**
Expenditure		
Production Expenses	58.71	40.59
Duties & Taxes	29.00	10.14
Administrative Expenses	9.67	13.27
Total Expenditure before Depreciation & Impairment	**97.38**	**64.00**
Profit before depreciation / impairment	**14.62**	**26.29**

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 38

Segment Information

1. Description of segment and principal activities

The Company's management monitors the operating results of the below business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and has identified six reportable segments of its business:

a) Exploration and production (E&P) : Group is engaged in oil and gas exploration and production operations.

b) Gas Trading : Group is engaged in the procurement of gas from international market to meet the demand of gas across Gujarat and other states.

c) Power Generation : Group is engaged in the generation of electricity through Gas based power plant and windmills.

d) Gas Transmission : Group is engaged in transmission of natural gas across Gujarat.

e) City Gas Distribution : Group is engaged in CNG, PNG & Industrial Gas supply across Gujarat and other states.

f) Internet & IT : Group is engaged in providing IT related services.

g) Wind power : Generation of electricity through windmills.

2. Segment revenue and expenses

Revenue and Expenses have been identified to a segment on the basis of operating activities of the segment. Revenue and Expenses which relate to common activities and are not allocable to segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Unallocable".

3. Segment assets and liabilities

Segment assets include all operating assets in respective segments comprising of net property, plant and equipment, Capital Work in Progress, current assets, loans and advances. Segment liabilities include operating liabilities and provisions, borrowings and deferred tax liabilities.

4. Information about geographical areas

All non-current operating assets of the Company are held within India and whole revenue generated from external customers are related to Indian geography. The Group's revenue comprises of revenue from 3 (PY:3) major customers (accounting for 10% or more of the Company's revenue).

5. Information about product and services

The Company's revenue from external customers for each product is same as that disclosed below under "segment revenue".

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023								As at 31st March, 2022							
	E & P	Gas Trading	Power Generation	Gas Transmission	City Gas Distribution	Internet, IT	Unallo-cated	Total	E & P	Gas Trading	Power Generation	Gas Transmission	City Gas Distribution	Internet, IT	Unallo-cated	Total
A. Segment revenue																
External sales*	116.02	27,731.39	351.56	1,730.42	17,306.16	23.15		47,260.70	86.41	24,353.11	538.88	1,592.44	16,787.35	19.69	-	43,377.88
Inter segment sales	(7.45)	(10,223.32)		(404.61)		(1.98)		(10,637.36)	(3.90)	(12,442.60)		(306.79)		(2.49)	-	(12,755.78)
Total segment revenue	110.57	17,508.07	351.56	1,325.81	17,306.16	21.17	-	36,623.34	82.51	11,910.51	538.88	1,285.65	16,787.35	17.20	-	30,622.10
B. Segment results																
Segment results								-								
Profit(+)/ loss(-)	13.90	3,207.94	210.47	1,319.40	2,493.26	8.02	0.02	7,253.01	25.94	1,622.70	23.89	1,674.41	1,240.03	1.84		4,588.81
Unallocated Other Income/(expense)	-						(64.69)	(64.69)							949.37	949.37
Operating Profit	13.90	3,207.94	210.47	1,319.40	2,493.26	8.02	(64.67)	7,188.32	25.94	1,622.70	23.89	1,674.41	1,240.03	1.84	949.37	5,538.18
Interest/ dividend		0.26					128.86	129.12		0.37				2.22	85.12	87.71
Other income	0.72		0.16				92.86	93.74	0.35		0.63			0.17	161.61	162.96
Finance Cost		(0.03)	(46.97)	(4.68)	(40.35)	(0.01)	(273.81)	(365.85)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(516.53)	(516.53)
Depreciation	(28.85)		(150.54)	(193.86)	(428.26)	(0.30)	0.04	(801.77)	(28.13)	-	(11.12)	(194.55)	(384.91)	(0.34)	(142.15)	(761.20)
Share of profit/loss from JV								-							147.79	147.79
Provision for taxation		(0.09)		(283.60)	(499.18)		(2.75)	(785.62)							(738.93)	(738.93)
Profit/Loss from ordinary Activities	(14.23)	3,208.08	13.12	837.26	1,525.47	7.71	(119.47)	5,457.94	(1.84)	1,623.07	13.60	1,479.86	855.12	3.89	(53.72)	3,919.98
Impairment Recognized	(136.18)							(136.18)	(317.43)							(317.43)
Impairment Reversed	5.97							5.97	49.77							49.77
Other Exceptional Items	(0.20)							(0.20)	21.03		18.72		(11.90)			27.85
Net profit/(loss)	(144.64)	3,208.08	13.12	837.26	1,525.47	7.71	(119.47)	5,327.53	(248.47)	1,623.07	32.32	1,479.86	843.22	3.89	(53.72)	3,680.17
C. Segment assets																
Segment assets	1,514.47	1,611.87	1,693.90	4,918.31	10,895.09	75.04	-	20,708.68	1,587.20	2,519.85	1,874.06	5,706.68	9,587.36	70.87		21,346.02
Unallocated Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,146.61	3,146.61	-						1,928.77	1,928.77
Total Assets	1,514.47	1,611.87	1,693.90	4,918.31	10,895.09	75.04	3,146.61	23,855.29	1,587.20	2,519.85	1,874.06	5,706.68	9,587.36	70.87	1,928.77	23,274.79
D. Segment Liabilities																
Segment Liabilities	463.21	1,432.38	812.15	815.10	2,969.25	10.25	-	6,502.34	401.37	1,115.57	984.30	384.30	2,590.77	10.96		5,487.27
Unallocated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	537.09	537.09	-						6,131.14	6,131.14
Total Liabilities	463.21	1,432.38	812.15	815.10	2,969.25	10.25	537.09	7,039.43	401.37	1,115.57	984.30	384.30	2,590.77	10.96	6,131.14	11,618.41
E. Other Information																
Capital Expenditure	70.14	1.27	4.59	200.97	1,002.63	0.34	0.09	1280.03	10.74	0.12		77.89	1,211.35			1,300.10
Depreciation	28.85	-	150.54	193.86	428.26	0.30	(0.04)	801.77	28.13		11.12	194.55	384.91	0.34	142.15	761.20
Impairment Recognized	136.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	136.18	317.43							317.43
Impairment Reversed	(5.97)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5.97	(49.77)							(49.77)
Other Exceptional Items	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	(21.03)		(18.72)		11.90			(27.85)

* Segment Revenue includes other operating income which is directly attributable to each segment.

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Note 39

Related Party Disclosure

As per the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24 on "Related Party Disclosures" notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the related parties of the Company are as follows.

39.1.1 Holding Company - Government of Gujarat (w.e.f. 20 October 2022) and Gujarat State Investments Limited (up to 19 October, 2022)*

39.1.2 Subsidiary Company - Gujarat State Petronet Limited, GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd, Guj Info Petro Limited, GSPC (JPDA) Ltd, Gujarat Gas Limited, GSPC Offshore Ltd (Refer Note 7 (c)), GSPC Energy Ltd.

39.1.3 Associate Companies - Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited, Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited (Refer Note 7 (c));

Entity over which Holding Company exercise significant influence " - Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd, Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd, Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd, Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Limited

39.1.4 Joint Ventures- GSPL India Gasnet Limited ,GSPL India Transco Limited and Sabarmati Gas Ltd.

39.1.5 Key Managerial Personnel:

Name of Key Managerial Personnel	F.Y.2022-23		F.Y.2021-22	
	From Date	To Date	From Date	To Date
Shri Anil Mukim, IAS (Chairman)	-	-	1-Apr-21	31-Aug-21
Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS (Chairman)	1-Apr-22	1-Feb-23	7-Sep-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Pankaj Joshi, IAS - (Holding Company - Chairman)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	1-Apr-21	6-Dec-21
Shri J P Gupta, IAS - (Holding Company - Chairman)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	6-Dec-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Sanjeevkumar, IAS (Managing Director)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Milind Torawane, IAS - (Holding Company - Managing Director)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS (Director)	1-Apr-22	8-Jun-22	1-Jul-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Raj Kumar, IAS (Director)	20-Jul-22	20-Feb-23	-	-
Shri Raj Kumar, IAS (Chairman)	21-Feb-23	31-Mar-23	-	-
Shri J. P. Gupta, IAS (Director)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	25-Nov-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Milind Torawane, IAS (Managing Director)	1-Apr-23	-	13-Sep-21	3-Dec-21
Shri Pankaj Joshi, IAS (Director)	-	-	1-Apr-21	25-Aug-21
Smt. Sunaina Tomar, IAS (Director)	-	-	1-Apr-21	14-Jun-21
Dr. Manjula Subramaniam, IAS (Retd.) (Woman Independent Director)	1-Apr-22	12-Dec-22	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Ms. Shridevi Shukla - (Holding Company - Woman Independent Director)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Ms. Arti Kanwar, IAS - (Holding Company - Woman Director)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Yamal Vyas, Independent Director	-	-	1-Apr-21	23-Dec-21
Shri M. M. Srivastava, IAS (Retd.) (Director)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Shri K. Kailashnathan, IAS (Retd.) (Director)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Vasantkumar Raval - (Holding Company - Independent Director)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	-	-
Dr. N. Ravichandaran (Independent Director)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Prof. Yogesh Singh (Independent Director)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Dr. Ravindra Dholakia (Independent Director)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Rajesh Sivadasan (CFO)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Ghanshyam Pathak – (Holding Company - CFO)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Smt. Reena Desai (Company Secretary)	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22
Shri Sandeep Shah – (Holding Company - Company Secretary)	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22

*Consequent to change in shareholding pattern of the Company pursuant to the sale of shares by Gujarat State Investments Limited (GSIL) to Government of Gujarat, GSIL has ceased to be the holding company of the Company with effect from 20 October 2022. Accordingly, GSIL and its associates are considered as related parties for the disclosures under Ind AS 24 only for the period upto 19 October 2022.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

39.1.6 Related party disclosure

Transactions during the year with related parties: (Rs. in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Associates		Joint Venture		KMP		Associate of GSIL		Total	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Income:										
Sale of LNG	2.72	87.31	458.39	526.57	-	-	1,189.40	788.78	1,650.51	1,402.66
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	319.22	526.57	-	-	-	-	319.22	526.57
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	2.72	87.31	139.17	-	-	-	-	-	141.89	87.31
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	548.73	472.40	548.73	472.40
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	635.66	316.08	635.66	316.08
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.01	0.30	5.01	0.30
Regasification Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	14.31	0.70	14.31
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	13.25	0.70	13.25
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.04	-	1.04
Gas Transportation Income	0.09	3.25	74.37	71.48	-	-	22.29	55.32	96.75	130.05
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	74.37	71.48	-	-	-	0.01	74.37	71.49
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.83	39.20	8.83	39.20
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.46	15.60	13.46	15.60
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.09	3.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	3.25
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51	-	0.51
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd										
Brokerage Income	-	-	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	-
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	-
Line Crossing Charges Received	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-
Rent received	0.23	0.22	1.84	1.71	-	-	-	-	2.07	1.93
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.23	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.22
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	0.72	0.64	-	-	-	-	0.72	0.64
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	0.26	0.24	-	-	-	-	0.26	0.24
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	0.86	0.83	-	-	-	-	0.86	0.83
Dividend Income	-	-	99.87	19.97	-	-	-	-	99.87	19.97
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	99.87	19.97	-	-	-	-	99.87	19.97
Interest Income	9.39	8.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	9.39	8.05
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	9.39	8.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.39	8.04
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Reimbursement of Exp-Received	0.79	0.61	6.75	6.36	-	-	0.03	0.03	7.57	7.00
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	0.21	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.07
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.79	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.79	0.61
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	4.34	4.10	-	-	-	-	4.34	4.10
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	2.20	2.19	-	-	-	-	2.20	2.19
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sale of Material -Inventory	-	-	2.84	0.85	-	-	-	-	2.84	0.85
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	1.68	0.81	-	-	-	-	1.68	0.81
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	1.16	0.04	-	-	-	-	1.16	0.04
Other Income	-	-	2.90	0.26	-	-	-	0.05	2.90	0.31
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	2.90	0.26	-	-	-	-	2.90	0.26
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd							-	0.05	-	0.05

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SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

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(Rs. In Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Associates		Joint Venture		KMP		Associate of GSIL		Total	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Expenses:										
Purchase of Gas	-	-	-	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	2.14
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	-	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	2.14
Gas transportation charges	-	-	235.54	256.24	-	-	-	-	235.54	256.24
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	234.78	255.56	-	-	-	-	234.78	255.56
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	0.76	0.68	-	-	-	-	0.76	0.68
Reimbursement of Expenses: Paid	0.58	0.47	1.74	0.77	-	-	-	-	2.32	1.24
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.58	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	0.47
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	-
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	1.38	0.77	-	-	-	-	1.38	0.77
Expenses for Services received	0.09	0.03	4.14	2.24	-	-	0.15	0.23	0.07	0.16
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.16	0.07	0.16
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	3.97	2.15	-	-	-	-	3.97	2.15
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited	0.09	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.03
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	0.14	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.08
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	0.03	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.01
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	-
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07
Operating Charges	-	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	0.34
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	0.34
Dividend Received	0.27	0.27	-	-	-	-	15.29	15.29	15.56	15.56
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.27	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.27
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.38	9.38	9.38	9.38
Rent Expense	-	-	0.73	0.71	-	-	0.45	0.60	1.18	1.31
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	0.68	0.67	-	-	-	-	0.68	0.67
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	0.05	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.04
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.07
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	0.53	0.41	0.53
Remuneration to KMP	-	-	-	-	1.30	1.04	-	-	1.30	1.04
Key management personnel compensation	-	-	-	-	1.21	0.91	-	-	1.21	0.91
Director Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.08	-	-	0.06	0.08
Employee group gratuity scheme	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.02	0.01
Other Long Term benefit	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.04	-	-	0.01	0.04
Bank guarantee issued by group Companies	-	-	23.80	48.14	-	-	-	188.81	23.80	236.95
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	23.80	48.14	-	-	-	-	23.80	48.14
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	-	0.32
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188.14	-	188.14
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	0.35
Bank guarantee issued to group Companies	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	-
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-

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(Rs. In Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Associates		Joint Venture		KMP		Associate of GSIL		Total	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Corporate guarantee given	-	-	25.00	65.00	-	-	-	-	25.00	65.00
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	-	40.00	-	-	-	-	-	40.00
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	25.00	25.00	-	-	-	-	25.00	25.00
Current Assets & Liabilities:										
Trade Receivable	-	-	60.21	21.49	-	-	-	108.98	60.21	130.47
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.20	-	79.20
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.78	-	29.78
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	60.21	21.49	-	-	-	-	60.21	21.49
Advance/Receivables	1.60	1.15	52.80	39.43	-	-	-	-	54.40	40.58
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd.	1.60	1.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.60	1.15
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.03
GSPL INDIA TRANSCO LTD	-	-	1.53	0.31	-	-	-	-	1.53	0.31
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	51.25	39.09	-	-	-	-	51.25	39.09
Payable	-	-	18.65	17.46	-	-	-	-	18.65	17.46
GSPL INDIA TRANSCO LTD	-	-	0.19	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.05
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	10.86	10.24	-	-	-	-	10.86	10.24
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	7.60	7.17	-	-	-	-	7.60	7.17
Investment in Share Capital (Allotment)	290.18	290.18	55.10	55.10	-	-	-	-	345.28	345.28
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd.	278.68	278.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	278.68	278.68
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	-	-	55.10	55.10	-	-	-	-	55.10	55.10
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited (excluding provision)	11.50	11.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.50	11.50
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Share Capital (Allotment-pending-Share application money)	84.28	78.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.28	78.85
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd.	84.28	78.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.28	78.85
Inter Corporate Loan	45.83	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.83	42.26
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd. - Given	45.83	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.83	42.26
Interest on Term Loan paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.52	91.69	16.52	91.69
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.52	91.69	16.52	91.69
Security deposits paid/released	-	-	12.16	10.47	-	-	-	0.02	12.16	10.49
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	-	-	0.16	0.18	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.18
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	12.00	10.29	-	-	-	-	12.00	10.29
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Security deposits Received	-	-	0.43	10.21	-	-	-	0.08	0.43	10.29
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	-	-	0.35	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.35	0.04
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	0.08	10.17	-	-	-	-	0.08	10.17
Term / Liquid Deposit										
Gujarat State Finandal Services Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,180.88	33,487.21	41,180.88	33,487.21
Interest income received	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.22	33.02	28.22	33.02
Deposit - Placed/Renewed	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,453.70	16,025.96	21,453.70	16,025.96
Deposit - Withdrawn/Redeemed	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,698.96	17,428.23	19,698.96	17,428.23
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd. - Availment of Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.00	-	68.00
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd. - Repayment of Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	454.33	-	454.33
Transfer of Employee Related Assets/Liabilities	-	-	2.66	0.40	-		-	-	2.66	0.40
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	2.06	0.13	-		-	-	2.06	0.13
GSPL INDIA TRANSCO LTD	-	-	0.60	0.27	-		-	-	0.60	0.27

The above figures do not include provision for leave salary, gratuity, post retirement medical benefit & other non-monetary benefits like Mediclaim, life insurance etc. as per the Company HR policy as separate figures are not available for KMPs.

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Terms / Notes

Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances are unsecured.

Apart from the above transactions, the Group has also entered into transactions including but not limited to transmission of natural gas, purchase and sale of natural gas, regassification, rendering & receiving of services, placement & maturity of term/liquid deposits, use of public utilities, receipt/payment of rent etc. with Government related entities (entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by Government of Gujarat). These transactions are entered in ordinary course of business & are at arm's length prices based on the agreed contractual terms. Further, the Group has significant transactions with State Government related entity, being Gujarat State Financial Services Limited (GSFS) [w.e.f. 20th October, 2022]. The related party transactions with GSFS during the period are Placement/renewal of deposits Rs. 6,641 Crores, Withdrawal/maturity of Deposits Rs. 7,311.19 Crores and Interest Income Rs. 8.64 Crores. Further, the balance of deposit as on 31st March, 2023 is Rs. 264.11 Crores.

In case of Subsidiary Company, Gujarat Gas Limited, the Company sells natural gas to domestic, commercial, industrial and CNG consumers. The above related party transaction do not include the transactions of gas sales to the related parties in ordinary course of business, as all such transactions are done at arm's length basis. As per Para 11(c)(iii) of Ind AS-24 "Related Party Disclosures", normal dealings of the Company with related parties by virtue of public utilities are excluded from the purview of Related Party Disclosures.

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
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Note 40
A. Financial instruments by category and their fair value

(Rs. in Crores)

As at 31st March, 2023	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets									
Investments									
Quoted	-	28.06	-	-	28.06	28.06	-	-	28.06
Unquoted	-	149.81	-	-	149.81	-	-	149.81	149.81
Loans									
Non-current	-	-	13.76	-	13.76	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	52.16	-	52.16	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	1,925.84	-	1,925.84	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,099.99	-	1,099.99	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	785.70	-	785.70	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets									
Non-current	-	-	193.68	-	193.68	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	857.74	-	857.74	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	177.87	4,928.87	-	5,106.74	28.06	-	149.81	177.87
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings									
Non-current	-	-	208.37	-	208.37	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	174.12	-	174.12	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability					-				
Non-current	-	-	118.37	-	118.37	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	27.89	-	27.89	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities									
Non-current	-	-	36.58	-	36.58	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	2,813.20	-	2,813.20	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	3,378.53	-	3,378.53	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in Crores)

As at 31st March, 2022	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets									
Investments									
Quoted	-	27.15		-	27.15	27.15	-	-	27.15
Unquoted	-	161.88		-	161.88	-	-	161.88	161.88
Loans									-
Non-current	-	-	16.88	-	16.88	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	47.91	-	47.91	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	2,574.23	-	2,574.23	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	169.55	-	169.55	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	731.88	-	731.88	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets									-
Non-current	-	-	171.59	-	171.59	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	680.09	-	680.09	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	189.03	4,392.13	-	4,581.16	27.15	-	161.88	189.03
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings									
Non-current	-	-	4,394.66	-	4,394.66	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	1,153.39	-	1,153.39	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability					-				
Non-current	-	-	118.48	-	118.48	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	22.07	-	22.07	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities					-				
Non-current	-	-	32.73	-	32.73	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	2,681.42	-	2,681.42	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	1,756.55	-	1,756.55	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	10,159.30	-	10,159.30	-	-	-	-

@ Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost is not materially different from Fair Value. Further, impact of time value of money is not significant for the financial instruments classified as current. Accordingly, the fair value has not been disclosed separately.

Types of inputs for determining fair value are as under:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instrument measured using quoted price such as quoted price for equity security on security exchange.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techiniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instruments is included in level 3. This is the case of unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

FVTOCI in unquoted equity shares - Investments in Equity Shares of Other Entities	- Investment in equity shares of ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. ("OPAL") has been valued using Net Asset Value ("NAV") method (P.Y. NAV method). - Investment in equity shares of GSPC LNG ltd. is fair valued using Comparable Companies Method ("CCM") i.e. based on Price/Book Value ratio of peer companies in current year and previous year. -Investment in equity shares of SWAN LNG Limited is fair valued using Net Asset Value method (PY: NAV Method).

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Transfers between Levels 1 and 2
There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting periods

Level 3 fair values
Movements in the values of unquoted equity instruments for the period ended 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022 is as below:

Particulars	(Rs. in Crores)
As at 1 April 2021	166.42
Gains/ (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	(4.54)
As at 31 March 2022	161.88
Acquisitions/ (disposals)	-
Gains/ (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	(12.07)
As at 31 March 2023	149.81

Transfer out of Level 3
There were no transfers out of level 3 during the year 2022-23 and 2021-22.

Sensitivity analysis
Investments in unquoted equity shares comprises of investments in ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. & GSPC LNG Ltd.

Sensitivity analysis-ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. (OPAL) (Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	2022-23		2021-22	
	10% Increase in NAV	10% Decrease in NAV	10% Increase in NAV	10% Decrease in NAV
Impact on other comprehensive income (Before Tax)	1.75	(1.75)	2.44	(2.44)

Sensitivity analysis-GSPC LNG Ltd. (Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	2022-23		2021-22	
	10% Increase in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Decrease in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Increase in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Decrease in Price/Book Value Multiple
Impact on other comprehensive income (Before Tax)	1.43	(1.44)	1.59	(1.60)

Sensitivity analysis- Swan LNG Private Limited (Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	2022-23		2021-22	
	10% Increase in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Decrease in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Increase in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Decrease in Price/Book Value Multiple
Impact on other comprehensive income (Before Tax)	433.02	(433.02)	433.02	(433.02)

C. Financial risk management
The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
a. Credit risk ;
b. Liquidity risk ; and
c. Market risk

(i) Risk management framework
The Group is exposed to financial risks arising from business/operating activities as well as financial instruments. The risks include market risks pertaining to price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk; credit risk; and liquidity risk. The finance and commercial team advises the management (including the CFO) which oversees the risk management strategies and procedures. The objective of the teams is to inform the management on financial risks and propose appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. Based on the inputs from respective teams, analysis and understanding, the management issues directives for mitigation of risks. The management regularly monitors the risks to ensure that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with risk management policies.

The Group's risk management activities pertaining gas trading business are managed by the commercial team, while those pertaining to financing activities are managed by the finance team. All derivative activities are carried out by teams with appropriate skills and experience under supervision as per directives of management. The teams are subject to necessary financial and management control.

(ii) Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or fail to pay amounts due causing financial loss to the Group. The potential activities where credit risks may arise include from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks / financial institutions and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding trade receivables and other receivables. The maximum credit exposure associated with financial assets is equal to the carrying amount. Details of the credit risk specific to the Group along with relevant mitigation procedures adopted have been enumerated below:

Trade receivables
Customers of the Group across the business segments viz. gas trading, power generation, city gas distribution and gas transmission comprise of equity accounted entities and corporates which include public sector undertakings. The Group ratifies the counterparty creditworthiness prior to the contractual agreement and adequate risk mitigation measures are incorporated in the agreement. The counterparty dealings with respect to receivables are governed by the respective group company's debtor's policy which is guiding document. Hence, at this point in time, the group does not perceive credit risk on gas trading receivables.
Gas transmission services are generally subject to security deposit and/or bank guarantee clauses to ensure that in the event of non-payment the company's receivables are secured. The Group provides for allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables.
In CGD business, sales to domestic customers for household purposes like cooking, geyser application, etc., invoices are raised periodically. Security deposits along with connection deposits are taken for mitigation of potential credit risk arising in the event of non-payment of invoices. CNG sales made through operators of the CNG stations owned by the Group and CNG Franchises outlet are exposed to credit risk as amounts so collected is deposited/transferred in company bank account on next working day. Bank Guarantee / Security Deposit is taken to mitigate the credit risk. For CNG sales made through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), the Group raises the invoice for quantities sold based on periodicity as per the agreement. The OMCs are well established companies viz. HPCL, BPCL, IOC, Essar Oil Ltd. where no significant credit risk is anticipated.
Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL), a public sector undertaking controlled by the Government of Gujarat, is the single customer for the power generation business. Being a PSU with timely payment track record and adequate credit rating, the group perceives no credit risk.

Since all the customers for the group are based within India, there is no credit risk expected from the outside India. The Group creates an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

Movements in Expected Credit Loss Allowance (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	31.27	18.18
Movements in allowance	(6.13)	13.09
Closing balance	25.14	31.27

Value of receivables outstanding beyond one year from the due date is not significant. Such receivables which are past due but not impaired are assessed on case-to-case basis. The instances pertain to third party customers which have a proven creditworthiness record. Management is of the view that these financial assets are not impaired as there has not been any adverse change in credit quality and are envisaged as recoverable based on the historical payment behavior and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings, if they are available. Consequently, no additional provision has been created on account of expected credit loss on the receivables. There are no other classes of financial assets that are past due but not impaired. The provision for impairment of trade receivables, movement of which has been provided above, is not significant / material. Since the Group has a fairly diversified in terms of spread and hence no concentration risk is foreseen.

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Other financial assets

Other financial assets comprises of an amount of Rs. 494.81 Crores (PY: Rs. 494.81 Crores) which is receivable from Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) pertaining to Production Sharing Contract executed between the parties for KG-OSN-2001/3 block. JODPL had filed a petition for Insolvency and Insolvency Restructuring Professional (IRP) was appointed. However, the resolution process did not materialize subsequent to which JODPL has gone into liquidation and a liquidator has been appointed. The Group has issued forfeiture notice to JODPL to recover the outstanding dues. The Group has adequate rights under the Production Sharing Contract to ensure recovery of receivable amounts from JODPL through the future cash flows of KG Block. The Group is assessing way forward and committed to undertake necessary steps.

Apart from this, other financial assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents, loans provided to employees and investments in equity shares of companies other than subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

- Cash and cash equivalents and Bank deposits are placed with banks having good reputation and past track record with adequate credit rating. The Group reviews their credit-worthiness at regular intervals.
- Investments are made in credit worthy companies.
- The Group has given security deposit to various government authorities (like Municipal corporation, Nagarpalika, Grampanchayat, Road & building division and Irrigation department -of Government of Gujarat, credit worthy companies etc.) for the permission related to work of executing / laying pipeline network in their premises / jurisdiction. Being government authorities, the Group does not have exposure to any credit risk.
- Loan and advances to employees (for housing advances) are majorly secured in nature and hence the Group does not have exposure to any credit risk.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are proposed to be settled by delivering cash or other financial asset. The Group's financial planning has ensured, as far as possible, that there is sufficient liquidity to meet the liabilities whenever due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Group has practiced financial diligence and syndicated adequate liquidity in all business scenarios.

Financing arrangement

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

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Expiring within one year (working capital demand loan, line of credit and other facilities)	2,556.28	2,023.47
Expiring beyond one year (working capital demand loan, line of credit and other facilities)	500.00	0.10

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross / undiscounted values and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

(Rs. in Crores)

31st March, 2023	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows based on maturity		
		Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Non current borrowings	208.37	241.19	14.59	226.60
Current borrowings	174.12	200.37	200.37	-
Non current lease liabilities	118.37	177.86	-	177.86
Current lease liabilities	27.89	35.25	35.25	-
Non current financial liabilities	36.58	126.34	-	126.34
Current financial liabilities	2,813.20	2,813.20	2,813.20	
Trade and other payables	2,161.44	2,161.44	2,161.44	-
Total	5,539.97	5,755.64	5,224.84	530.80

(Rs. in Crores)

31st March, 2022	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows based on maturity		
		Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Non current borrowings	4,394.66	5,494.72	140.03	5,354.69
Current borrowings	1,153.99	1,168.54	1,168.54	
Non current lease liabilities	118.48	181.21	-	181.21
Current lease liabilities	22.07	29.24	29.24	
Non current financial liabilities	32.73	122.46	-	122.46
Current financial liabilities	2,681.42	2,681.42	2,681.42	-
Trade and other payables	1,756.55	1,756.55	1,756.55	-
Total	10,159.30	11,434.14	5,775.78	5,658.36

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(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the present/future performance of a business. The market risks include price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk. The primary price risk for the Group is commodity price risk i.e. price risk of natural gas that could adversely affect the value of the Group's financial assets, liabilities or expected future cash flows. The currency risk for the Group involves exposure arising from External Commercial Borrowings and payments for supply of natural gas. The interest rate risk involves rate, risk linked to borrowings of the Group. The currency risk of these foreign currency loans is covered through a natural hedge linked to revenue from E &P Blocks & margins from Gas Trading business denominated in USD. The forex denominated borrowings outstanding as on 31 March 2023 is Nil (PY :Nil).

Commodity price risk

The Group's integrated natural gas procurement and trading business (including Liquefied Natural gas (LNG)) is open to price risk which is substantially mitigated through contractual agreement with back-to-back customers through terms of pricing and also through conventional derivative instruments which ensures the hedging of the commodity price at marketable/acceptable level for sale to the customer. The Company executes commodity swaps and options linked to Brent Crude prices which are highly correlated to natural gas prices. These derivatives in conjunction with the long term rate contracts forming part of the gas trading business assist in mitigating the commodity price risk. Further, as mentioned above, the sales prices are modified appropriately to counter market price movements.

Equity price risk

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Company which are classified in the balance sheet as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The captioned equity investments are publicly traded as they are listed on the NSE Nifty 50 Index.

Sensitivity

The table below summarizes the impact of increases/decreases of the index on the Group's other comprehensive income for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the index had increased average of the actual movements in quoted prices of equity shares held as investments for the respective periods. All other variables held constant.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Impact on Other Comprehensive Income	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
NSE NIFTY 50 - increase 6%	1.68	1.63
NSE NIFTY 50 - decrease 6%	(1.68)	(1.63)

Currency risk

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees. However, the Company has exposure from its accounts payables in foreign currency. The currency risk linked to the payables of gas trading business is mitigated by appropriately factoring the same in the sales prices for the natural gas sold to downstream customers.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that either fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates i.e. Base Rate / MCLR / T Bill linked in INR denominated loans and 6-month LIBOR linked in USD denominated loans.

The Company has INR denominated borrowings. The Company manages the interest rate risk in INR denominated loans through contractual agreement (i.e. term loan agreement) clauses with the lenders wherein provisions are built-in to allow the Company to prepay the loans without penalty. This clause can be exercised in scenarios that the interest rate under the agreement are not moving in favorable directions and the Company has other available options to switch with borrowings bearing lower interest rates.

(Rs. in Crores)

Variable-rate instruments	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non current - Borrowings	-	2,337.68
Current - Borrowings	7.48	173.17
Current portion of Long term borrowings	-	514.01
Total	7.48	3,025.06

(Rs. in Crores)

Fixed-rate instruments	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non current - Borrowings	208.37	2,056.78
Current portion of Long term borrowings	166.64	466.21
Total	375.01	2,522.99

Sensitivity analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates. The profit or loss impact on account of change in interest rates at the reporting date is indicated in the following table:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity (net of tax)	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31st March, 2023				
Current - Borrowings	(0.07)	0.07	(0.06)	0.06
Total	(0.07)	0.07	(0.06)	0.06

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity (net of tax)	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31st March, 2022				
Non current - Borrowings	(23.38)	23.38	(17.49)	17.49
Current - Borrowings	(1.73)	1.73	(1.30)	1.30
Current portion of Long term borrowings	(5.14)	5.14	(3.85)	3.85
Total	(30.25)	30.25	(22.64)	22.64

Note 41

Capital management

The Group defines capital as total equity including issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to equity holders of the parent (which is the Group's net asset value). The primary objective of the Group's financial framework is to support the pursuit of value growth for shareholders, while ensuring a secure financial base. The Group aims to maintain the net debt ratio, that is, the ratio of net debt to net debt plus equity.

The Group monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings and obligations under finance leases, less cash and bank balances. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity. The Group's adjusted net debt to equity ratio on reporting date is as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Total liabilities comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings	382.49	5,548.05
Less : Cash and bank balances	1,885.69	901.43
Adjusted net debt	(1,503.20)	4,646.62
Total equity	7,728.88	4,164.82
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	-	1.12:1 times

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Note 42

RECEIVABLES, CONTRACT ASSETS AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES UNDER IND AS 115 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Performance obligations -Connection, Service and Fitting Income

The following table provides information about contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Unbilled revenue - Other Financial Assets	4.51	3.31
Advance from customers - Other Non-Financial Liability (Contract Liabilities)	2.11	3.88
Security Deposits from customers - (Other Current Financial Liabilities)	1,597.65	1,523.02
Trade receivables (inclunding unbilled receivables)	1,925.84	2,574.23
Revenue received in advance - Other Non-Financial Liability	207.07	157.69
(Income recognized during the year out of opening balance Rs. 16.05 Crore (PY: Rs. 14.67 Crore))		

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets (unbilled receivables) are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognised as and when the performance obligation is satisfied. Performance Obligation for Gas Transmission is to transmit Natural Gas as per the contractual arrangement with the customer. Connection charges from customers deferred over the period when the performance obligation is satisfied. Industrial Customers: The performance obligations as per the contractual arrangement with the customer is to deliver gas over the tenure of the contract. Consequently, the connection charges is to be deferred over the contract period. Domestic Customer: The connection charges is to be deferred over the period of delivery of gas. It is reasonably expected by the Company that the gas is procured by the customer and supplied by the Company on a perpetual basis. Consequently the connection charges are to be deferred over the useful life of the connection facility (i.e. 18 years). In case of GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited the 702MW Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) had already been commissioned during FY 2013 - 2014 and the company has started receiving bare minimum fixed cost reimbursement component which comprise of actual interest, repayments and other variable overheads w. e. f 1st July 2014 from GUVNL. During FY 2022-23, the company generated revenue of ₹ 273.36 crores (P.Y. March 31, 2022: ₹ 319.08 crores) towards fixed cost reimbursement and ₹ 1.73 crores (P.Y. March 31, 2022 ₹ 140.21 crores) towards other variable overheads. Thereby the total revenue from 702MW CCPP for FY 22-23 is ₹ 275.09 crores (P.Y. FY 21-22: ₹ 459.29 crores). The Company had generated revenue (net off Rebate) of ₹ 11.66 crores during F. .Y. 2022-23 (₹ 9.00 crores F.Y. 2021-22) from 5 MW Solar Power Project.

Note 43

Lease

Nature of the lease transaction:

The Group has taken various parcel of land on lease with lease term ranging from 11 Months to 99 years, office building/warehouse building on lease with lease term ranging from 11 Months to 10 years, various commercial vehicles, CNG Cascade, IT equipment etc. on lease with lease term ranging from 6 months to 10 years, LNG Trucks and regasification facilities for 5 years and various guest houses / yards / vehicles / office containers on lease with the lease term of 6 to 11 months. Some lease contract can be renewed with mutual consent and some lease contract also contains the termination options. Such options are appropriately considered in determination of the lease term based on the management's judgement. In certain contacts, the Group is restricted from assigning and subletting the leased assets. For leases where the lease term is less than 12 months with no purchase option, the Group has elected to apply exemption for short term leases and accordingly, right of use assets and lease liabilities for these contracts are not recognised.

Refer Note 2 for details relating to Right of Use Assets.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2023: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Opening Balance	140.55	75.75
Additions During the Year	34.44	82.59
Lease modifications during the year	(4.68)	(0.03)
Add: Interest Expenses	9.41	6.68
Less: Payments	(33.46)	(24.44)
Closing Balance	146.26	140.55
Non-current	118.37	118.48
Current	27.89	22.07

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Amounts recognized in statement of cash flows (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Total Cash outlow for Leases	74.33	58.66

Maturity Analysis of lease liabilities: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Less Than 12 Months	35.25	29.24
More than 12 Months	177.86	181.21

Amounts recognized in profit or loss (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Depreciation on Right of Use Assets	29.88	25.17
Interest expense on lease liability	9.33	6.68
Expenses relating to leases *	40.87	34.22

*It includes rental charges of all assets that have lease period of 12 month or less, remaining lease period of 12 months or less as on transition date, rental charges of low value assets, variable lease payments and component of taxes of ROU lease charges.

B. The Group as lessor

The Group has given certain portion of land, office building and guest house on lease with the lease term ranging from 11 months to 30 years. The lease rentals are subject to escalations over the period of lease tenure. The same is accounted as operating lease under Ind AS 116 Leases. The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Less than one year	1.14	0.52
One to two years	1.00	0.34
Two to three years	0.33	0.21
Three to four years	-	0.00
Four to five years	-	0.00
More than five years	0.01	0.01





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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Additional information - Instruction No 2 of Schedule III

Note 44 (A)

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the entity	Net Assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities				Share in profit or loss				Other Comprehensive Income				Total Comprehensive Income			
	as % of consolidated net assets as on 31.03.2023	Amount as on 31.03.2023	as % of consolidated net assets as on 31.03.2022	Amount as on 31.03.2022	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2022-23	Amount FY 2022-23	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2021-22	Amount FY 2021-22	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2022-23	Amount FY 2022-23	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2021-22	Amount FY 2021-22	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2022-23	Amount FY 2022-23	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2021-22	Amount FY 2021-22
Parent	23.57%	3,962.66	2.23%	259.43	57.59%	3,057.78	43.62%	1,605.34	117.08%	(18.45)	93.43%	(4.84)	57.41%	3,039.33	43.55%	1,600.50
Subsidiaries:																
Indian																
Gujarat State Petronet Limited	9.53%	######## ###	11.04%	1,287.03	3.79%	201.12	4.09%	150.44	4.38%	(0.69)	-7.30%	0.38	3.79%	200.43	4.10%	150.82
Gujarat Gas Limited	0.86%	143.85	5.23%	609.58	4.45%	236.50	6.62%	243.77	-11.01%	1.74	-10.62%	0.55	4.50%	238.23	6.65%	244.32
Guj Info Petro Limited	0.23%	39.06	0.31%	35.78	0.07%	3.46	0.05%	1.96	1.19%	(0.19)	0.47%	(0.02)	0.06%	3.28	0.05%	1.94
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited	4.76%	800.22	6.85%	797.98	0.05%	2.46	0.89%	32.94	1.36%	(0.21)	-0.38%	0.02	0.04%	2.24	0.90%	32.95
GSPC (JPDA) Limited	0.01%	2.43	0.02%	2.49	0.00%	(0.06)	0.00%	(0.14)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.06)	0.00%	(0.14)
GSPC Energy Limited	0.01%	1.43	0.01%	1.16	0.01%	0.27	0.01%	0.19	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.27	0.01%	0.19
GSPC Offshore Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.33	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.33
Gujarat Gas Limited Employee Welfare Stock Option Trust	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.20	0.01%	0.58	0.03%	1.18	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.58	0.03%	1.18
Social Welfare Trust	0.03%	4.61	0.04%	4.59	0.00%	0.02	0.00%	(0.14)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.02	0.00%	(0.14)
Non Controlling Interest in All Subsidiaries	54.04%	######## ###	64.27%	7,491.56	32.49%	1,724.89	43.90%	1,615.69	-32.30%	5.09	-31.27%	1.62	32.68%	1,729.98	44.01%	1,617.31
Associates (investment as per the equity method)																
Indian																
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited	2.10%	352.56	3.03%	353.21	0.04%	2.16	0.46%	17.03	17.81%	(2.81)	56.24%	(2.91)	-0.01%	(0.64)	0.38%	14.11
Sabarmati Gas Limited	2.43%	408.21	3.16%	368.13	2.14%	113.89	0.75%	27.67	0.07%	(0.01)	-0.09%	0.00	2.15%	113.88	0.75%	27.67
GSPL India Transco Limited	0.39%	66.36	0.59%	68.68	-0.04%	(2.32)	-0.83%	(30.44)	0.04%	(0.01)	-0.19%	0.01	-0.04%	(2.33)	-0.83%	(30.43)
GSPL India Gasnet Limited	2.05%	345.35	3.23%	376.56	-0.58%	(30.99)	0.39%	14.35	1.38%	(0.22)	-0.29%	0.01	-0.59%	(31.21)	0.39%	14.37
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
	100.00%	16,815.86	100.00%	11,656.38	100.00%	5,309.77	100.00%	3,680.17	100.00%	(15.76)	100.00%	(5.18)	100.00%	5,294.01	100.00%	3,674.99

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

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Note 44 (B)

Statement of salient features of the financial statements of subsidiaries, associates & joint ventures. (Form AOC-1)

Subsidiaries

The Group's subsidiaries as at 31st March 2023 are as below:

Name of Entity	Place of business	% of effective ownership interest held by the Group		% of effective ownership interest held by Non-Controlling Interest	
		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL)	India	37.63%	37.63%	62.37%	62.37%
Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL)	India	20.38%	20.38%	79.62%	79.62%
Guj Info Petro Limited (GIPL)	India	60.24%	60.24%	39.76%	39.76%
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)	India	97.47%	97.47%	2.53%	2.53%
GSPC (JPDA) Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
GSPC Energy Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
GSPC Offshore Limited *	India	-	100.00%	-	0.00%
Social Welfare Trust	India	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Gujarat Gas Limited Employee welfare stock option trust	India	20.38%	20.38%	79.62%	79.62%

* GSPC Offshore Limited is struck off from Registrar of Companies by MCA w.e.f 10th Oct, 2022.

Non-Controlling Interest

Set out below is summarized financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group. The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter company eliminations.

(Rs. In Crores)

Name of the Subsidiary	Balance Sheet							
	Non-current Assets	Current Assets	Total Assets	Non-current Liabilities	Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Net Assets	Accumulated NCI
Gujarat State Petronet Limited								
As at 31.03.2023	8,905.74	1,182.54	10,088.28	570.33	244.77	815.10	9,273.18	4,581.49
As at 31.03.2022	8,916.83	423.13	9,339.96	558.00	339.05	897.05	8,442.91	1,878.03
Gujarat Gas Limited								
As at 31.03.2023	8,167.68	1,390.04	9,557.72	1,446.64	2,510.78	3,957.42	5,600.30	4,458.96
As at 31.03.2022	8,915.90	1,979.19	10,895.09	1,096.10	2,803.37	3,899.47	6,995.62	5,569.21
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited								
As at 31.03.2023	1,465.12	157.48	1,622.60	222.73	578.87	801.60	821.00	20.77
As at 31.03.2022	1,603.15	188.73	1,791.88	386.77	586.41	973.18	818.70	20.71
Guj Info Petro Limited								
As at 31.03.2023	4.07	70.97	75.04	2.51	7.74	10.25	64.79	25.76
As at 31.03.2022	4.70	65.63	70.33	2.14	8.82	10.96	59.37	23.61

(Rs. In Crores)

Name of the Subsidiary	Statement of Profit & Loss					Cash Flow Statement			
	Revenue for the year	Profit for the year	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income	Profit allocated to NCI	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents
Gujarat State Petronet Limited									
For the financial year 2022-23	1,930.21	944.95	(1.84)	943.11	742.68	966.42	(701.89)	(202.65)	61.88
For the financial year 2021-22	2,124.52	1,009.75	1.00	1,010.75	859.93	1,086.29	(154.57)	(1,081.77)	(150.05)
Gujarat Gas Limited									
For the financial year 2022-23	17,407.49	1,525.51	8.51	1,534.02	1,295.79	2,375.47	(1,039.02)	(678.38)	658.07
For the financial year 2021-22	16,878.21	1,285.74	2.70	1,288.44	1,044.12	1,661.73	(1,293.53)	(609.88)	(241.68)
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited									
For the financial year 2022-23	377.08	2.52	(0.22)	2.30	0.06	224.26	1.05	(224.51)	0.80
For the financial year 2021-22	469.00	33.79	0.02	33.81	0.86	214.29	(3.51)	(211.33)	(0.55)
Guj Info Petro Limited									
For the financial year 2022-23	27.38	5.75	(0.31)	5.44	2.16	(0.40)	2.16	(0.06)	1.70
For the financial year 2021-22	22.14	3.26	(0.04)	3.22	1.28	(2.39)	2.19	(0.15)	(0.35)

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD. GSPC GANDHINAGAR

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Associates and joint ventures

Set out below are the associates and joint ventures of the Group as at 31 March 2023. (Rs. In Crores)

Name of Entity	Place of business	Relationship	Accounting method	% of ownership interest		Carrying Amount	
				31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Sabarmati Gas Limited	India	Joint Venture	Equity Method	32.87%	32.87%	621.07	559.97
GSPL India Gasnet Limited	India	Joint Venture	Equity Method	19.57%	19.57%	917.79	1,000.72
GSPL India Transco Limited	India	Joint Venture	Equity Method	19.57%	19.57%	176.35	182.53
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited	India	Associate	Equity Method	54.17%	54.17%	352.56	353.21
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited*	India	Associate	Equity Method	22.50%	22.50%	-	-
Total equity accounted investments						2,067.77	2,096.43

* Fully provided for impairment.

Set out below is summarized financial information for each associate/joint venture that are material to the Group. (Rs. In Crores)

Name of the Associate/Joint Venture	Balance Sheet							
	Non-current Assets	Current Assets	Total Assets	Non-current Liabilities	Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Net Assets	Company's Share in Net Worth
Sabarmati Gas Limited								
As at 31.03.2023	914.71	871.18	1,785.90	113.61	430.38	543.98	1,241.92	621.07
As at 31.03.2022	899.58	609.78	1,509.36	108.47	280.90	389.38	1,119.98	559.97
GSPL India Gasnet Limited								
As at 31.03.2023	5,552.55	201.14	5,753.68	3,838.13	150.58	3,988.71	1,764.97	917.79
As at 31.03.2022	5,211.28	613.14	5,824.42	3,575.47	324.49	3,899.96	1,924.46	1,000.72
GSPL India Transco Limited								
As at 31.03.2023	962.76	178.42	1,141.18	673.21	128.84	802.05	339.13	176.35
As at 31.03.2022	982.79	181.73	1,164.51	680.61	132.89	813.50	351.01	182.53
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited								
As at 31.03.2023	738.53	246.77	985.30	39.46	269.24	308.71	676.59	352.56
As at 31.03.2022	822.73	232.11	1,054.85	81.68	295.39	377.07	677.78	353.21

(Rs. In Crores)

Name of the Associate/Joint Venture	Statement of Profit & Loss					Cash Flow Statement			
	Revenue for the year	Profit for the year	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income	Company's Share in Total Comprehensive Income	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Net increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents
Sabarmati Gas Limited									
For the financial year 2022-23	2,423.00	322.00	(0.07)	321.93	113.88	513.72	(306.69)	(203.19)	3.85
For the financial year 2021-22	1,921.34	346.48	0.03	346.51	27.67	368.41	(250.24)	(44.55)	73.62
GSPL India Gasnet Limited									
For the financial year 2022-23	225.08	(158.36)	(1.11)	(159.48)	(31.21)	40.74	(465.25)	(93.06)	(517.56)
For the financial year 2021-22	248.31	73.36	0.08	73.44	14.37	243.34	(535.58)	278.58	(13.66)
GSPL India Transco Limited									
For the financial year 2022-23	92.76	(11.85)	(0.03)	(11.88)	(2.33)	97.39	(48.07)	(89.62)	(40.30)
For the financial year 2021-22	45.25	(155.56)	0.05	(155.51)	(30.43)	66.39	(72.24)	(70.78)	(76.63)
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited									
For the financial year 2022-23	154.43	3.99	(5.18)	(1.19)	(0.64)	107.41	(95.48)	(92.82)	(80.89)
For the financial year 2021-22	290.45	31.44	(5.38)	26.06	14.11	130.09	3.91	(99.64)	34.35

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Commitments - joint ventures	53.08	113.20
Commitments - associates	2.11	2.11
Contingent liabilities - joint ventures	26.22	25.77
Contingent liabilities - associates	7.46	7.40
Total commitments and contingent liabilities	88.87	148.48

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

Note 45

Reclassification Of Comparative Figures

Certain reclassifications have been made to the comparative period's financial statements to:
- enhance comparability and ensure consistency with the current year's financial statements; and
- ensure compliance with the Guidance Note on Division II - Ind AS Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Revised).

The Group believes that such presentation is more relevant for understanding of the Company's performance. However, this does not have any material impact on the profit and equity for the comparative period.

Items of balance sheet before and after reclassification as at 31st March, 2022: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Balance before reclassification	Reclassification amount	Balance after reclassification
Lease hold Land			
Lease hold Land - Property, plant, equipment	163.8	2.31	166.11
Right of Use/ Right of Way - Other Intangible assets	523.73	(2.31)	521.42
Share Application Money Towards Securities			
Other Financial Assets - Non-Current	61.47	17.38	78.85
Other Financial Assets - Current	40.43	(17.38)	23.05
Margin money deposit (bank guarantee / letter of credit) having original maturity of more than 12 months			
Other Financial Assets - Non-Current	-	0.02	0.02
Cash and cash equivalents	105.96	(0.02)	105.94
Unbilled Revenue - Other Income			
Other Financial Assets - Current	-	3.31	3.31
Trade receivables	2,577.54	(3.31)	2,574.23
Fixed Deposits with original maturity more than 12 Months			
Other Financial Assets - Current	4.08	(0.03)	4.05
Other bank balances	523.72	0.03	523.75
Other Expense Payable			
Financial liabilities - Current	5.96	(0.44)	5.52
Trade payable - MSME	32.91	0.07	32.98
Trade payable - Other than MSME	1723.2	0.37	1,723.57
Advance To Vendor			
Loans and advance to vendor - Current	2.06	(2.06)	-
Other non-financial assets - Current	0.02	2.06	2.08

Impact on Statement of Cash Flows before and after reclassification as at 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Balance before reclassification	Reclassification amount	Balance after reclassification
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)	3,851.08	10.50	3,861.58
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities (B)	(1,657.78)	(10.52)	(1,668.30)
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities (C)	(2,590.56)	-	(2,590.56)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+ B+ C)	**(397.26)**	**0.02**	**(397.28)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period	**563.68**	**-**	**563.68**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period	**166.42**	**0.02**	**166.40**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

Note 46

Other Statutory Information

(i) The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property.

(ii) Basis the information available with the Group as on the reporting date and as on the date on which financial statements are approved and authorised for issue, the Group does not have any transactions with the companies struck off. Further, the Group has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any Bank / Financial Institution / any other lender.

(iii) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Group to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries).

(iv) The Group has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Group shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Group ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(v) The Group has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(vi) For the working capital borrowings from the Banks (either sanction & utilized or unutilized), the quarterly returns / statements of working capital filed by the Group with the Banks reflect no material difference with the books of the accounts. Further, in case of specific borrowings, the funds are utilized for the purpose for which the same are borrowed.

(vii) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come in to effect has not been notified. The Group will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period when the Code becomes effective.

(viii) The Group does not undertake any transactions with respect to crypto currency / assets.

(ix) As the companies of the Group are Government Companies, in terms of section 2(45) of the Companies Act, compliance with number of layers of the companies as per section 2(87) of the Companies Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules 2017, is not applicable.

(x) The Group does not have any Scheme of Arrangements approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 47

Certified Emission Rights

Total 9814 Number of Certified Emission Rights are held as inventory valued as per Indian Accounting Standards 2 (Ind As 2) "Inventories".United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted in 1992, with the objective of limiting the concentration of Green House Gases (GHGs1) in the atmosphere. In case of Clean Development Mechanism (CDMs), entities in developing/least developed countries can set up a GHG reduction project, get it approved by UNFCCC and earn carbon credits. Such carbon credits generated can be bought and sold with emission reduction targets. The unit associated with Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is Certified Emission Reduction (CER) where one CER is equal to one metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent.

The Group in initial year of Solar Power Plant has generated around 9814 CERs which was validated and Certified and accordingly recognised as asset (inventory) in financial statements of 2021-22 as per guidance note on CERs issued by ICAI read with ind AS framework. CERs are to be recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that future economic benefits will flow from the CERs to the entity.

The Group might have generated CERs apart from 9814 CERs, However the Cost of validation and approvals with UNFCCC is quite high compared to the expected benefits. Keeping the Cost benefit analysis, the Company has not validated any further CERs, and there are no any CERs under certification/validation process as on 31.03.2023.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 002464W

Garima Tater
Partner
Membership No. 407752

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Date : 25th May 2023
Place : Gandhinagar

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 03600655

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPN LTD GSPC GANDHINAGAR

GSPC

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

CIN - U23209GJ1979SGC003281

ANNUAL REPORT

2023 - 2024



GSPC

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

45th ANNUAL REPORT

2023-24

Boards of Directors

1. Shri Raj Kumar, IAS	**Chairman**
2. Shri S. J. Haider, IAS	**Director**
3. Shri M. M. Srivastava, IAS (Retd.)	**Director**
4. Dr. N. Ravichandran	**Independent Director**
5. Dr. Ravindra Dholakia	**Independent Director**
6. Dr. Yogesh Singh	**Independent Director**
7. Ms. Vanaja N. Sarna, IRS (Retd.) (w.e.f. 07.12.2023)	**Independent Women Director**
8. Shri Milind Torawane, IAS	**Managing Director**

Cessation of Directors

1. Shri J. P. Gupta, IAS (upto 05.08.2024)
2. Smt. Mamta Verma, IAS (upto 01.18.2024)
3. Shri K. Kailashnathan, IAS (Retd.) (upto 20.07.2024)
4. Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS (upto 01.04.2023)

Chief Financial Officer

Shri Rajesh Sivadasan

Company Secretary

Ms. Reena Desai

Statutory Auditors

M/s Singhvi & Mehta, Chartered Accountants, Ahmedabad

Secretarial Auditor

M/s. K. K. Patel & Associates, Company Secretaries, Gandhinagar

Internal Auditors

M/s K C Mehta & Co. LLP, Ahmedabad

Cost Auditors

M/s. N D Birla & Co., Cost Accountants, Ahmedabad

Bankers

State Bank of India
Bank of Baroda
Union Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
IDBI Bank
Axis Bank
ICICI Bank
HDFC Bank
Kotak Mahindra Bank

RT&A

KFIN TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Corporate & Registered Office

GSPC Bhavan, B/h Udyog Bhavan Sector-11,
Gandhinagar-382010.

Sr. No.	Particulars – Financial year 2023-24	Page No.
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2.	**C&AG Report** on Standalone Financial Statements	**47-52**
3.	**Independent Auditors Report** on Standalone financial statements	**53-75**
4.	**Standalone Financial Statements** (i.e. Profit & Loss Account for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024 and Balance Sheet as on that day, along with Statement of Change in Equity, Notes to Accounts, schedules and Cash Flow Statement)	**76-148**
5.	**C&AG Report** on Consolidated Financial Statements	**149-154**
6.	**Independent Auditors Report** on Consolidated financial statements	**155-169**
7.	**Consolidated Financial Statements** (i.e. Profit & Loss Account for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024 and Balance Sheet as on that day, along with Statement of Change in Equity, Notes to Accounts, schedules and Cash Flow Statement)	**170-255**

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To,
The Members

Your Directors are pleased to present the 45th Annual Report on the business and operations along with Audited Financial Statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

STATEMENT OF COMPANY's AFFAIRS

Financial Performance

The audited Standalone Financial performance for the year ended March 31, 2024 is summarized below:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
INCOME		
Revenue from Operations	18,452.74	27,699.64
Other Income	257.29	173.32
Total Revenue	**18,710.03**	**27,872.96**
EXPENSES		
Production Expenditure - E&P	77.20	97.38
Cost of Traded Goods	17,288.70	24,394.38
Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Stock in process and Stock in Trade	(90.46)	(104.35)
Employee Benefits Expense	18.93	27.14
Other Expense	83.72	69.98
Total Expense	**17,378.09**	**24,484.53**
Profit Before Interest Depreciation and Tax (PBIDT)	**1,331.94**	**3,388.43**
Finance Cost	5.33	230.67
Profit/(Loss) Before Depreciation and Tax (PBDT)	**1,326.61**	**3,157.76**
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	51.74	40.45
Profit/(Loss) Before Exceptional Items	**1,274.87**	**3,117.31**
Exceptional Items	(34.47)	(130.41)
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax and Adjustments	**1,240.40**	**2,986.90**
Tax Expense	(1.52)	(0.11)
Profit/(Loss) After Tax	**1,241.92**	**2,987.01**
Other Comprehensive Income	9.38	(7.32)
Total Comprehensive Income For the period	**1,251.30**	**2,979.69**

The highlights of financial performance of the Company is as follows:

1. The Company has recorded Turnover of Rs. 18,452.74 crores in FY 2023-24 as compared to Rs. 27,699.64 crore in FY 2022-23 recording decrease of 33.38%.

2. The Company has recorded Profit before Depreciation, Interest and Tax (Operational Profit) of Rs. 1,331.94 crores in FY 2023-24 as compared to Rs. 3,388.43crores in FY 2022-23 recording decrease of 60.69%.

3. The Company has recorded Profit Before Tax and Adjustments of Rs. 1,240.40 Crores in FY 2023-24 as compared to Rs. 2,986.90 crores in FY 2022-23 recording decrease of 58.47%.

4. The Company has recorded Profit After Tax of Rs. 1,241.92 crores in FY 2023-24 as compared to Rs. 2,987.01 crores in FY 2022-23 recording decrease of 58.42%.

SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized share capital of the Company is Rs. 1200 crores divided into 1200 crores equity share of Re 1 each.

The total paid up share capital of the Company as on March 31, 2024 was Rs. 10,75,65,40,264 divided into 10,75,65,40,264 equity shares of Re 1 each.

DIVIDEND

The Government of Gujarat (GoG) has issued guidelines on Dividend distribution and Capital Restructuring of State Public Sector Undertaking which is also applicable to the Company.

The Company after taking into consideration the said guidelines and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, has not declared any Dividend during the financial year 2023-24.

RESERVES

The Company has not transferred any amount to General Reserves Account during the financial year.

BUSINESS

Your Company, along with its subsidiaries and associates, has played a significant role in changing the energy landscape of the State and through various initiatives of participation in the midstream and downstream segments as well as gas based power generation, it has helped in meeting the Government's vision on building a gas based economy. Over the years, GSPC Group has emerged as the only Oil & Gas conglomerate to be promoted by a state government of India and having a commanding presence across the entire hydrocarbon value chain.

Segment wise performance highlights are summarized below:

I. GAS TRADING

Your Company has been successful in navigating through the volatility in national and international gas markets during FY 2023-24 by keeping an optimum mix of domestic and international volumes in its sourcing portfolio and supplying gas to a gamut of industries in order to marginally improve upon its gas trading volumes which stood at 11.61 MMSCMD (11.51 MMSCMD in previous year).

The major achievements in Gas trading business for the FY 2023-24 are summarized below:

- GSPC managed to marginally improve on its sales at ~11.61 MMSCMD (~1% higher than previous year) in FY 2023-2024 in spite of volatility in the international gas market & increasing competition in domestic market.

- GSPC participated & successfully bid for gas from domestic fields in KG Basin & Rajasthan and added ~1.62 MMSCMD of competitively priced volume in its sourcing portfolio

- GSPC successfully extended term of over 2 MMSCMD volumes from Fertilizer sector on firm basis till 2028.

- GSPC resolved long pending Use-Or-Pay issues with PLL pertaining to Contract Year 2018, 2021 and 2022.

- GSPC marketed over ~0.5 MMSCMD volumes to customers like Deepak Fertilizer, Vishakha Glass, Nirma Ltd.,Piramal Glass for different tenures from 1 to 5 years.

- GSPC competitively sourced 7 cargoes from UAE under various Spot / LT contracts, thereby availing Custom Duty benefit to the extent of 2.75% (on DES price) on each cargo value

Operational Performance of Subsidiaries in Gas Trading Business

- **GSPC Energy Limited**

  GSPC Energy Limited is incorporated as Wholly Owned Subsidiary of GSPC. GSPC Energy Limited is engaged in the business of Gas Trading. The financial performance of GSPC Energy Limited is as follows;

  - GSPC Energy Limited has recorded total Income of Rs. 132.24 crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs. 89.70 crores in the FY 2022-23.

  - GSPC Energy Limited has recorded Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 0.47 crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 0.36 crores in the FY 2022-23.

  - GSPC Energy Limited has recorded Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 0.35 crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 0.27 crores in the FY 2022-23.

II. EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

As on March 31, 2024, the company holds Participating Interest (PI) in 06 Production Sharing Contract (PSCs) as Operator and 10 PSCs as non-operator.

After successfully carrying out exploration and production activities starting from mid 1990s, the Company has decided to rationalize its E&P Portfolio whereby till date except for 06 operated PSCs and 10 non-operated PSCs, Company's PI in all other PSCs have either been farmed out or relinquished/surrendered. Out of the 10 non-operated PSCs as of today, 6 are operated by ONGC, 3 are operated by HOEC and 1 is operated by GNRL. Out of the 6 ONGC operated PSCs, the Company is in advanced stage of completing farm-out in 1 Block while the Company has served Notice for Withdrawal of PI from 4 Blocks.

The Company continued its development and production operations in the 05 of the 06 PSCs where the Company is an Operator. During FY 23-24, the Company achieved cumulative production of 2,14,847 Barrels of Oil translating into an average production of 588 Barrels of Oil Per Day (BOPD) and cumulative production of 6,668,235 Standard Cubic Meters of Natural Gas translating into an average production of 18,270 Standard Cubic Meters Per Day (SCMD). Thus, from the Company operated Blocks, during FY 23-

24, the Company enhanced production by 59,613 BOPD (27%) compared to FY 22-23. Further, the Company is working ahead to enhance production by another 150 BOPD (23%) during FY 24-25 compared to FY 23-24.

A summary of major operations carried out by the Company as a part of its E&P Business is given below:

A. Operated Blocks

1. CB-ONN-2000/1 [Ahmedabad Block]

Ahmedabad Block is divided into an old PSC Area of approximately 20 Sq. KM and a Ring-Fenced PSC Area of approximately 37 Sq. KM. The Company holds 50% Participating Interest (PI) in both the Areas. Ahmedabad Block is further divided into 3 Fields viz. Sanand East Field and Ingoli Field under Old PSC, and Balpura Field under RFPSC.

During the FY 2023-24, the Company achieved total Oil production from Ahmedabad block of around 430 Barrels of Oil Per Day (BOPD) after drilling of 2 wells in financial year 2022-23. Integrated Field Development Plan for Ingoli field's Basement and Kalol/Intra Cambay Formations was completed during FY 23-24 and submitted to JV-Partner GAIL for their approval. The IFDP envisages drilling of two development wells during Phase I of implementation, which have been proposed for drilling in FY2024-25, subject to timely MC approval of the IFDP.

Since the beginning of the production from Ahmedabad Block (Ingoli Field, Sanand East and Balpura Fields put together), the Company has achieved a cumulative Oil Production of approximately 3.8 million Barrels of Oil up to March 31, 2024 against the approved reserves of 5.4 million Barrels. Currently, Ahmedabad block is producing ~ 430 barrels/day which is expected to increase in the future from existing wells.

2. CB-ON/2 [Tarapur Block]

Tarapur Bock is bifurcated as Old PSC Area and Ring-Fenced PSC Area. GSPC holds 56% PI in Old PSC and 80% PI in RFPSC.

In Old PSC Area, the Company continued its production operations in the three ML Areas viz. Tarapur-1 Oil Field, Tarapur-6 Oil Field and Tarapur-G Gas Field. During the FY 2023-24, the Company achieved oil production of ~ 50 BOPD and gas production of about 12000 SCMD from these three fields. Further, during FY 2023-24, the Company has submitted an application for the extension of the PSC for the blocks (which are due to expire during November-2025) for a period of 10 years along with the requisite technical reports. These reports include a revised Field Development Plan (RFDP) for Tarapur-6 field, a forward development plan for Tarapur-1 Field, volumetrics revision report for Tarapur-G field, the approved FDP for CB-ON/2RFPSC area, SRF reports and Reserve &Resource audit report for the blocks.

Since commencement of production, the Company has achieved a cumulative Oil Production of approximately 0.63 million Barrels of Oil and cumulative

gas production of 3.62 Billion Cubic Feet (BCF) upto March 31, 2024 from the Tarapur Old PSC Area.

The Ring-Fenced Production Sharing Contract (RFPSC) for an area of 570 Sq. Km. was signed on 29.08.2016 for CB-ON/2-RFPSC block. During FY 2023-24, the Government of India has conveyed its prior approval to the Government of Gujarat for grant of Mining Lease for 570 Sq. KM Area of Tarapur RFPSC. The final grant of PML is currently under process of Government of Gujarat. Once the Mining Lease is granted by the Government of Gujarat, Tarapur RF-PSC Area will be the largest mining lease area in India. As per the approved FDP, the discoveries in RF-PSC Area (viz. PNE-1, PNE-2, TS-10, Kheda-1, Changara-1, Vaso-2 & Prospect-1) hold 2P reserves of 1.082 million barrels of oil.

3. **CB-ONN-2002/3 [Sanand-Miroli Block]**

GSPC holds 55% PI in the PSC. During FY 2023-24, the Company achieved oil production of 66 BOPD from Sanand Field. Since the beginning of production from Sanand Field, the Company has achieved cumulative production of 163,000 barrels of Oil till March 31, 2024. Plug and Abandonment (P&A) and restoration was done for existing 3 wells of Miroli Field in FY 2022-23. During FY23-24, the Company has completed process of obtaining NOCs from the respective land owners after restoration of well sites which is one of the pre-conditions for surrendering the mining lease to Government of Gujarat. During FY24-25, the Company expects to complete the surrender process for Miroli Field. In Sanand Field, Company is planning to test one existing well and initiate preparation of revised Field Development Plan.

4. **CB-ONN-2003/2 [Ankleshwar Block]**

GSPC holds 50% PI in the block. During FY 2023-24, the Company achieved oil production of 40 BOPD from ANK-21 and ANK-40s Fields. Since the beginning of production from ANK-21 and ANK-40s Fields, the Company has achieved cumulative production of 173,000 barrels of Oil till March 31, 2024. The Company has already produced the quantity of oil reserve approved by Management Committee in Ank-21 Field. However, based on an Interim FDP and revised production profile submitted by the Company to the Management Committee, the MC has approved continuing the production from Ank-21 Field. Further, for achieving production enhancement, the Company is in the process of preparaing revised reserve estimates studies and submission of revised FDP based on such studies during FY 24-25.

B. Non Operated Blocks

ONGC Operated:

In non-operated blocks portfolio, some discoveries have been made pursuant to drilling campaign carried out as follows:

1. **CB-ONN-2004/1**: GSPC holds 40% PI in CB-ONN-2004/1 (Karannagar) block. About 10 BBL of Oil is being produced per day from well

Karannagar#1 and about 20 BBL of Oil from well Karannagar#4. However, the Company has assessed this Block to be economically unviable and hence issued notice to ONGC for withdrawal of Company's entire Participating Interest [PI] on 7th March 2023 with the effective date of such withdrawal being 30th April 2023.Though the process for completing withdrawal of Company's PI is pending, no Cash Calls / JIBs are being raised on the Company in respect of this Block after April 30, 2023.

2. **CB-ONN-2004/2** GSPC holds 45% PI in the block. During FY 23-24, the Company has executed FIFO [Farm-In Farm-Out] Agreement for assignment of its entire 45% PI to ONGC with the effective date of such assignment being 1st January 2023. Necessary application for effecting the PI transfer has also been submitted to DGH for the approval of Government of India. The Company will receive Sale Consideration for assignment of its PI to ONGC in this Block upon receipt of approval from Government of India.

3. **CB-ONN-2004/3**: GSPC holds 35% PI in the block. At the end of exploration, there is only one discovery Uber#2 is being developed and FDP is approved by DGH/ MoP&NG. Since Aug.'20, the well has ceased to produce due to water loading vis-à-vis dying reservoir pressure/energy. Company issued notice to ONGC for withdrawal of its entire Participating Interest [PI] on 7th March 2023. However, GSPC and ONGC have signed an OCR to jointly relinquish the filed.

4. **MB-OSN-2005/1**: GSPC holds 20% PI in the block. Pursuant to the two discoveries in wells NBA-1 & NAA-1, a joint Field Development Plan was submitted for approval of MC. The FDP of NAA-1 discovery was approved by MC and currently preparations are underway to drill wells. Being capital intensive program which in the assessment of the Company is economically unviable, the Company has issued notice to ONGC for withdrawal of its entire Participating Interest [PI] on 7th March 2023 with the effective date of such withdrawal being 30th April 2023.Though the process for completing withdrawal of Company's PI is pending, no Cash Calls / JIBs are being raised on the Company in respect of this Block after April 30, 2023.

5. **GK-OSN-2009/1**: GSPC holds 20% PI in the block. Currently the approval process of Field Development Plan of the two discoveries is in progress. GSPC has however abstained from participation in the appraisal and development program. The Company has accordingly issued notice for withdrawal of its entire Participating Interest [PI] on 7th March 2023 with the effective date of such withdrawal being 30th April 2023.Though the process for completing withdrawal of Company's PI is pending, no Cash Calls / JIBs are being raised on the Company in respect of this Block after April 30, 2023.

6. **KG-OSN-2001/3: :** GSPC holds 10% PI in the block. During the Financial Year 2023-24, production from well DDW-D4 is continued along with intermittent production from Well DDW-D2. During FY 23-24, the JV has produced 1.531 Billion Cubic Feet of gas and 1645.376 Cubic Meter of Condensate.

Since the beginning of the production from KG Block, the JV has achieved a cumulative Production 30.24 Billion Cubic Feet of Gas and 26,608 Cubic Meter of Condensate upto March 31, 2024.

GNRL Oil & Gas Ltd Operated:

1. **Kanawara Field:** GSPC holds 70% PI in the field. Operator has continued regular production from the field. Drilling along with hydraulic fracturing was completed for 3 new wells as per the approved RFDP of Kanawara field. This has resulted in increased production from the field. Against production of 25 barrels of oil/day and 10,000 SCM of gas/day during FY 2022-23, Kanawara field produced 60-100 barrels of oil/day and 22,000 SCM of gas/day during FY 2023-24.

HOEC Operated:

1. **Asjol Field:** GSPC holds 50% PI in the field. Operator has continued regular production as per plan. PSC extension of Asjol has been approved by MOP&NG/DGH and the JV is preparing for drilling of two new wells in Asjol. Application for Environmental Clearances were completed for drilling of new wells. During FY 2023-24, the JV has produced 7 barrels of oil per day.

2. **North Balol Field**: GSPC holds 45% PI in the field. Operator has continued regular production as per plan. The developmental drilling plan of two wells in North Balol field has been approved by the MC and currently preparations are underway to drill the wells. Application for Environmental Clearances were completed for drilling of new wells. During FY 2023-24, the JV has produced 10,000 SCM of gas per day.

3. **CB-ON/7:** GSPC holds 35% PI in the block. Operator has continued regular production as per plan. Draft RFPSC pertaining to PSC extension of CB-ON/7 block has been submitted to MOP&NG for their approval. During FY 2023-24, the Company has produced 65 barrels of oil per day.

C. **GSPC (JPDA) Limited**

GSPC (JPDA) Limited was incorporated as an SPV for JPDA 06-103 Block. As reported earlier, the PSC for the block has expired and the dispute regarding payment of unfinished minimum work program was also settled.

GSPC (JPDA) Limited has not carried out any operation during the FY 2023-24 and has not recorded any operational income in the financial year 2023-24. It has recorded loss after tax of Rs. 6.96 Lakhs during the financial year 2023-24. It is reported by GSPC (JPDA) that there is material uncertainty regarding going concern since the liability related to Joint Venture of the Bock has been cleared and written off in books of accounts against shareholders funds. Further the company does not have any immediate plan for carrying out any other operations.

III. GAS TRANSMISSION

Operational Performance of Subsidiaries in Gas Transmission Business.

Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL)

In the midstream section of the integrated value chain, GSPL, the listed subsidiary of the Company has emerged as the leading player in the State of Gujarat as the pipeline and gas transmission company. GSPL provides connectivity to major demand centers and supply sources in the State of Gujarat, including existing and upcoming LNG terminals. GSPL owns and operates 2706 Kilometers of Natural Gas Pipeline as on March 31, 2024.
GSPL maintained uninterrupted gas supply across the State of Gujarat. GSPL also sustained Zero Accident culture & achieved Zero Loss Time Injury in Operational Natural gas grid.

GSPL is certified to Integrated Management Systems (ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 & ISO 45001:2018) with validity till 9th November, 2026.

GSPL, has contributed positively to the overall performance of the Company during the period under review, by expanding its pipeline infrastructure in the state of Gujarat towards developing the Gas Transmission business in the entire gas value chain and ensuring gas availability to various customers located on its Statewide gas grid.

GSPL, being committed to promote clean and green energy has also set up a 52.5 MW wind farm in the areas of Maliya Miyana, Rajkot and Gorsar & Adodar, Porbandar in Gujarat.

Financial Performance of Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL)

- GSPL has recorded Total Income Rs. 2366.59 crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Total Income of Rs. 1930.21 crores in the FY 2022-23.

- GSPL has recorded Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 1642.20 crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 1228.55 crores in the FY 2022-23.

- GSPL has recorded Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 1284.64 crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 944.95 crores in the FY 2022-23.

- GSPL has recorded Total Comprehensive Income (comprising of PAT and Other Comprehensive Income) of Rs. 1278.99 crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs. 943.11 crores in the FY 2022-23.

GSPL has incorporated following two subsidiary companies to lay cross-country gas pipeline projects as per details given below:

1. GSPL India Gasnet Ltd (GIGL)

GSPL India Gasnet Ltd. (GIGL) is a joint venture of Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. (GSPL with equity participation of 52%), Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL – 26%), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL -11%) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL -11%).

GIGL has been authorised to lay two cross country gas pipelines viz Mehsana to

Bathinda Pipeline (MBPL) and Bathinda Gurdaspur Pipeline (BGPL) along with Barmer Pali Pipeline & HRRL Pipeline Connectivity projects. As per authorizations granted by PNGRB, GIGL has constructed a cumulative 1342 kms of Mehsana Bathinda Gurdaspur Pipeline (MBGPL) project. Out of this, approx. 1302 kms of pipeline is commissioned successfully and currently operational thereby establishing a seamless connectivity from DT-Palanpur in Gujarat to SV-4025 in Bathinda, Punjab along with various spur lines including Rohtak-Panipat spur line.

In Bathinda, Punjab, approx. 1.2 kms of mainline and 40 kms of spur lines is affected due to continuous agitation by farmers with support of Kisan Unions since October, 2020 for want of unreasonably higher compensation and enhancement in compensation being demanded for already laid pipelines before 2020. GIGL is having continuous discussions with farmers & district administration to commence works in this last patch.

It may be noted that due to various ROU issues being faced, GIGL has re-routed spur lines connecting to GGSRL & NFL in Bathinda, Punjab along RoW of utility corridors thereby avoiding ROU to maximum extent. Works for the same shall commence shortly.

During the year under review, the Company has constructed 18" x 85 kms of pipeline connecting to one of the anchor customers of GIGL namely HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd. (HRRL) which was awarded in June, 2023. The project is scheduled to be commissioned by June, 2024.

The Company has also completed engineering works for 24" x 130 kms of Bathinda Jalandhar Pipeline and RFP document has been prepared.

GIGL has commenced gas transmission to Rohtak, Jind & Sonipat, Jaipur, Sikar & Jhunjhunun, Sirsa and Punjab region by covering Amritsar, Jalandhar and Gurdaspur.

GIGL is making all efforts to complete the balance works in Punjab and commission the same at the earliest.

During FY 2023-24, the Company has transported about 2,109.18 MMSCM of gas and recorded total revenue of Rs. 380 Crores through transportation of gas.

Financial Performance of GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL)

GIGL has earned total income of Rs 379.63 Crores in the FY2023-24. The Company has Net Loss of Rs. 139.82 Crores during FY 2023-24.

2. GSPL India Transco Ltd (GITL)

GSPL India Transco Ltd. (GITL) is a joint venture of Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. (GSPL with equity participation of 52%)), Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL – 26%), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL – 11%) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL – 11%).

GITL has been authorised to lay 1,881 long km pipeline from Mallavaram to Bhilwara. The initial section of 365 Kms pipeline and associated facilities of Project from Pipeline Infrastructure Limited's (erstwhile Reliance) interconnection point at Kunchanapalli (Dist. West Godawari-

AP) to Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited's Plant at Ramagundam (Telangana) is in operations since 2019-20. During FY 2023-24, the Company has transported approx. 702 MMSCM of gas and has earned revenue of Rs. 80.36 Crores through transportation.

Financial Performance of GSPL India Transco Limited (GITL)

- GITL has recorded total Income of Rs. 111.58 crores in the FY 2023-24. The Company has Loss after Tax of Rs. 15.17 Crores during FY 2023-24.

GIGL and GITL has contributed positively to the overall performance of the Company by way of achieving progress in the project of developing cross-country gas pipeline projects.

IV. LNG TERMINAL

GSPC LNG Limited (GLL) has developed the LNG Receiving, Storage and Regasification Terminal at Mundra, Kutch, Gujarat with an initial capacity of 5 MMTPA. The LNG terminal started commercial operations from 1st March 2020.

The facilities created comprise of two LNG storage tanks of 1,60,000 cubic meters each, regasification facilities having five open rack vaporizers and LNG jetty capable of receiving the LNG vessels of sizes ranging from 75,000 m3 to 260,000 m3. The terminal also has a facility for LNG truck loading.

During FY 2023-24 the capacity utilization of the LNG terminal was ~15%. The overall capacity utilization of the LNG terminal since inception is ~ 22%. The LNG terminal received 13 LNG cargoes in FY 2023-24 and the total number of LNG cargoes received till 31.03.2024 is 71. The entire regasification capacity of the LNG terminal is being utilized by GSPC.

The Company commenced LNG tanker truck loading operations in October 2021. A record number of 647 LNG truck filling operations was undertaken in FY 2023-24. The total number of LNG truck filling operations undertaken till 31.03.2024 is 846. The LNG truck loading operations support the development of small-scale LNG business and helps expand the usage of Natural Gas / LNG to off grid customers by providing last mile connectivity.

GSPC along with its subsidiaries, holds 14.68 % shareholding in GSPC LNG Ltd.

V. DOWNSTREAM BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Operational Performance of Subsidiaries and Associates in Gas Distribution business.

Gujarat has been a pioneer in the City Gas Distribution (CGD) sector in India and has achieved significant success in implementing CGD project in urban and rural areas of the State. Further with the successful completion of CGD bid Round 12 and 12A, approx. 100% of India's mainland (except islands) population and approx. 100% of India's mainland (except islands) area would have access to CGD network.

In the downstream sector of integrated natural gas value chain, the group Companies have achieved significant milestones as follows;

➢ Gujarat Gas Limited

Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL) being India's largest city gas distribution player with presence spread across 44 Districts in the State of Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is distributing PNG to various industrial, commercial and domestic residential customers & CNG to transport segment customers through CNG filling stations.

Gujarat Gas Limited has been continuously growing and expanding its horizon by venturing into new geographical areas and is committed to reach every possible natural gas users across its licensed expanse of around 1,75,600 square kilometers through its ever growing pipeline network spread across 44 Districts.

Gujarat Gas Limited has aggressively rolled out the expansion plans to develop networks to tap the unexplored CGD potential in new geographies within its operational areas. GGL now has total 27 CGD licenses and 1 pipeline license and operates in 44 districts encompassing six states and one Union territory.
Gujarat Gas Limited is supplying natural gas to nearly more than 21.15 Lakh residential, over 15,200 commercial and non-commercial segments including NDEC and over 4,390 industrial customers as on March 31, 2024.
Gujarat Gas Limited also supplies natural gas in the form of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) through 808 CNG stations catering to the automotive sector in the operational areas.

Financial performance of Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL)

- Gujarat Gas has recorded Total Income of Rs. 16,400.72 crore during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs. 17,407.43 crore in the FY 2022-23.

- Gujarat Gas has recorded Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 1,536.21 crore during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs. 2,024.65 crore in the FY 2022-23.

- Gujarat Gas has recorded Profit After Tax (PAT) for the period (before other comprehensive income) of Rs. 1,142.77 crore during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs. 1,525.47 crore in the FY 2022-23.

- Gujarat Gas has recorded Total Comprehensive Income (after tax) of Rs. 1,151.43 crore during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs. 1,533.99 crore in the FY 2022-23.

GSPC does not hold any share directly in GGL, However GSPL (i.e. its Subsidiary) holds 54.17% in Gujarat Gas Limited and GSEG (i.e. its associate) holds 0.19% in Gujarat Gas Limited.

➢ Sabarmati Gas Limited (SGL)

SGL has CGD operations in the districts of Gandhinagar, Mehsana and erstwhile Sabarkantha (now comprising of Sabarkantha and Aravalli) and Patan.

SGL is committed for development of CGD infrastructure in all these districts as well as amongst all the segment of customers.

SGL has customer base of 2,98,335 domestic customers, 405 industrial customers and 1,136 commercial establishments as well as 161 CNG stations in three Districts of North Gujarat as on March 31, 2024.

As a result of competitive CNG price and with expansion in its CNG retail network, Sabarmati Gas limited has been able to achieve the Average daily sales of 5,58,672 KG during the FY 2023-24 as against 5,26,033 KG during FY 2022-23.

CNG is fast gaining a significant share in the sales volume of SGL and the momentum is expected to continue.

GSPC along with GSPL (i.e. its Subsidiary) holds 49.94% in Sabarmati Gas Limited.

Financial performance of Sabarmati Gas Limited (SGL)

- SGL has recorded total income of Rs. 2309.99 Crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs. 2383.84 Crores in the FY 2022-23.

- SGL has recorded Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs 406.79 crores during the FY 2022-23 against the Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 432.51 Crores in the FY 2022-23.

- SGL has recorded Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 302.98 crores during the FY 2023-24 as against the Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 322.00 Crores in the FY 2022-23.

In the downstream business, the Company intends to achieve accelerated growth and spread its reach to a wider customer base by complementing the strengths of Gujarat Gas and SGL.

GGL and SGL have contributed positively to the overall performance of the company during the period under review, by expanding its CNG and PNG network towards development of downstream business in the entire gas value chain.

CGD business is growing very rapidly and CGD companies of GSPC Group are expected to grow by leaps and bounds in the years to come.

VI.POWER GENERATION:

GPPC and GSEG have gas based power generation capacity of approx. 1200 MW .

- **Gujarat State Energy Generation Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd. (GSEG)**

  Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd. (GSEG), associate Company of GSPC, has installed capacity of 507.53MW gas based power plants comprising 156.1MW CCPP and 351.43MW CCPP. 156.1MW PPA has expired on 31st May, 2022. GSEG signed PPA with GUVNL on 24th August, 2023 for 5 years on need base. GUVNL submitted the same to GERC for approval of the PPA. GERC approval is awaited. 351.43MW plant is available to SLDC for generation of power after resolution of technical issue of Steam Turbine.

Financial performance of Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited (GSEG)

- GSEG has recorded total Income of Rs. 153.09 Crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs. 156.29 Crores in the FY 2022-23.

- GSEG has recorded Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs.(-39.10) Crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs.8.58 Crores during the FY 2022-23.

- GSEG has recorded Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. (-29.66)Crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs. 3.99 Crores during the FY 2022-23.

The Company holds 53.70% in GSEG of which 32.59% with voting rights.

The voting rights on incremental equity shares acquired by GSPC are restricted on account of ongoing litigation. GSPC has given undertaking to NCLT, Ahmedabad that it shall not exercise voting powers in respect of shares as are allotted to GSPC pursuant to the offer for Right Issue of shares during the pendency of the petition no. 51 of 2018 filed by KRIBHCO. The matter is still pending with NCLT.
The definition of Subsidiary Company under Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 requires exercise or control of more than one-half of total voting power. GSPC holds majority shares of GSEG but does not have majority voting power and hence GSEG is still an associate and not subsidiary of GSPC.

➢ **GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)**

GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC), a subsidiary of your Company, was incorporated to commission 702 MW combined cycle power plant at Pipavav. GPPC has successfully commissioned 702 MW Power Project.

The status of 702 (2X351) MW Gas based Power Plant of GPPC at village Kovaya, Tal. Rajula, District Amreli during the year is as follows:

- During the financial year Unit-1 & Unit-2 was operated as and when required by SLDC. Due to non-availability of affordable gas, the Plant has achieved meagre PLF (Plant Load Factor) of 4.24%. For rest of the time, the Plant has been kept in preservation mode in absence of scheduling/ requirement from SLDC/ GUVNL.

- Unit-1 & Unit-2 was kept available for operation as per SLDC instruction except for periods of planned / unplanned outages.

Financial performance of GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)

- GPPC has recorded total Income of Rs. 592.57 Crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs. 377.08 Crores in the FY 2022-23.

- GPPC has recorded a Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. (32.11) Crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs. 3.39 Crores in the FY 2022-23.

- GPPC has recorded a Profit after Tax (PAT) of Rs. 23.97 Crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs. 2.51 Crores in the FY 2022-23.

GPPC is also successfully managing a 5MW Solar Power Project at Gujarat Solar Park. During FY 2023-24 GPPC's Solar Plant is performing well. During FY 2023-24, GPPC exported approx. 7.40 million units of power to the State Grid.

Alternate sources of Power Generation:

Your Company being committed to promote clean and green energy has also set up alternate sources of power generation. The Company has set up a 71.4 MW wind farm in Gujarat. GSPL (your Company's subsidiary), has also set up a 52.5 MW wind farm in Gujarat . The total wind power generation capacity of GSPC Group is 123.9 MW.

GPPC is also successfully managing a 5MW Solar Power Project at Gujarat Solar Park. During FY 2023-24, GPPC exported approx. 7.40 million units of power to the State Grid.

VII. Other Operations

IT Infrastructure

The Company has promoted GIPL (Guj Info Petro Limited) for providing IT related services. GIPL has been appointed as total solution provider (TSP) for various government organizations. GIPL helps the client to get the best technologies and drive their business forward through technology.

GIPL has been able to undertake all IT/ ITeS projects of Government/ Department/ Boards/ Corporations/ Society or any Agency/entity of the State Government including GSPC and its group Companies and has cemented its way in establishing itself as a TSP/nodal agency of the State Government in IT Sector.

Financial Performance of Guj Info Petro Limited (GIPL)

- GIPL has recorded total Income of Rs. 32.63 crores during the FY 2023-24 against Rs. 27.44 crores in the FY2022-23.

- GIPL has recorded Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 7.00 crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs. 7.68 Crs crores in the FY 2022-23.

- GIPL has recorded Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 5.15 crores during the FY 2023-24 as against Rs. 5.73 crores in the FY 2022-23.

Gujarat Energy Research and Management Institute (GERMI)

GERMI is committed to be a meaningful player in national target of achieving Net Zero emissions by 2070 by addressing emissions at their source. In the years to come, the country will face the twin challenge of meeting the growing demand for energy and yet reduce the emissions. This is where GERMI aspires to play a major role.

GERMI has five major focus areas namely renewable energy, emerging new technology areas such as hydrogen, BESS etc., biogas, geological data processing and interpretation for the petroleum sector and sustainability.

GERMI's focus areas in the RE sector includes Solar PV, Floating Solar, BIPV, Offshore Wind, Solar-Wind Hybrid, Tidal Energy, Energy Storage, e-Mobility, etc. GERMI's collaborative efforts in above areas involve close partnerships with utilities and policymakers, aiming to develop robust, climate-resilient infrastructure. In collaboration with corporations, institutions, and governments, GERMI endeavours to drive the demand for low-carbon energy solutions, encompassing renewables, electric vehicles, and energy-efficient, zero-carbon buildings.

With the mantra of "**Go Green",** it is the need of the time to produce useful energy from the huge waste / garbage piles where compressed biogas (CBG) appears to be a feasible solution for meeting the energy needs and keep the emissions down, thereby promoting a sustainable clean and green environment. This will also be helpful in the on-going national campaign **"Swachh Bharat Abhiyan"** along with **"Energy Security"** for the country.

Towards its objectives of environment and sustainability, GERMI has been recognized as "Schedule – I Environmental Auditor" by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB), which authorizes GERMI to work closely with State Pollution Control Boards and other regulatory authorities.

GERMI has several achievements and research outputs to its credit earned over the years since its inception. Some of the recent research activities cum achievements encompasses the following:

1. Developing a "Road-map for the Offshore wind power development in Gujarat"
2. Undertaking Feasibility study for Electrification of Heavy-duty vehicles in Dairy industry
3. Successful demonstration and completion of the well-known "Solarisation of Modhera Sun Temple and Town", the first of its kind in the country.
4. Providing Project Consultancy Services in the area of setting up of compressed biogas plants in various parts of the country by one of Maharatna Oil & Gas companies.
5. Undertaking currently R&D Project on "Bioremediation of Petroleum contaminated sites using novel bacterial species" for the Gujarat State Biotechnology Mission (GSBTM), GoG.
6. Undertaking research and development work for enrichment of biogas plants by utilization of agri and biowaste in rural areas.
7. Working on technologies to sequester CO2 biologically as well as geologically.
8. Mechanism to sequester CO_2 biologically and geologically
9. Susceptibility of mixing of hydrogen with natural gas
10. Development of cellulose based super capacitor and battery for which applications have been submitted for obtaining patents.
11. GERMI's Green Hydrogen Generation Plant stands as a

testament of its visionary approach. It consists of Electrolysers, Lithium-ion Batteries and Fuel Cell stacks, integrated with a Solar PV System. This installation marks a pioneering achievement, it is a first of its kind plant installed in Gujarat and India for the capacity building initiatives in the field of Green Hydrogen technology.

12. Currently, GERMI is actively conducting Training programs focused on Green Hydrogen including the Global and Indian Scenarios, the Policies, the Economics of Green Hydrogen, the Safety Considerations, all put together complemented by practical demonstrations showcasing the operational intricacies of Electrolysers and Fuel Cell system.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS:

Management Discussion & Analysis Report for the year under review is presented separately as **Annexure – I**.

CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

The Company has focused on gas trading business which has been the main source of revenue for the Company. The Company is also optimizing its portfolio of E&P Blocks/Fields by way of farming out PI in various E&P Block/Fields.

MATERIAL CHANGE AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING FINANCIAL POSITION BETWEEN THE END OF FINANCIAL YEAR AND DATE OF REPORT.

No Material changes and commitments have occurred after the close of the financial year till the date of this report, which affect the financial position of the Company other than those specifically highlighted in this report.

SIGNIFICANT OR MATERIAL ORDER PASSED BY THE REGULATOR OR TRIBUNAL OR COURT.

No Significant or material orders were passed by the regulator or court or tribunals which impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

CREDIT RATING

During the financial year, credit rating of the company has been upgraded from CARE AA- (Stable) for Long Term Loans and CARE A1+ for Short Term Loans to CARE AA (Stable) for Long Term Loans and CARE A1+ for Short Term Loans on 9th October 2023.

The reason for assigning the rating by M/s CARE rating is on account of following factors

- Significant improvement in profitability in FY23-24 leading to rationalization of its high debt level.
- Strong presence of GSPC group across the natural gas energy value chain.
- Established gas trading business with favourable long-term growth prospects.

- Significant improvement in capital structure and debt coverage indicators

- Significant improvement in profitability leading to rationalization of its high debt level.

DEPOSITS

During the year, the Company has not accepted any Fixed Deposits under Chapter – V of the Companies Act, 2013 from the public.

REPORT ON PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF EACH OF ITS SUBSIDARY, ASSOCIATE AND JOINT VENTURES COMPANIES

Pursuant to the Section – 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule – 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the salient features of Financial Statement of subsidiaries and associates in Form AOC-1 is attached as **Annexure – II** which forms part of this report.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS

The details of Loans, Guarantees, Securities and Investments, if any covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

The Company has put in place efficient internal control systems and processes commensurate with its size and scale of operations. The Company has appointed M/s K C Mehta & Co for the financial year to carry out Internal Audit so as to ensure adherence to policies and mitigation of the operational risks. The key findings of Internal Auditor are being reviewed by the Audit Committee from time to time and appropriate action plans are prepared so as to implement the recommendations/ observations of the Internal Auditor.

The Company uses SAP system for integration of various business processes across the organization.

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. The Company has appointed firm of chartered accountant to review the Internal Financial Controls (IFC) in line with existing Standard Operation as well as if required to develop/modify Standard Operation Practice (SOP) for some of the matters related to finance and other activities.

The Company has an Audit Committee that periodically reviews the Internal Auditor's report, suggests corrective actions in required areas and thereby helps to strengthen the controls. Internal control systems and processes put in place are commensurate with its size and scale of operations.

Further, based on the framework of Internal financial controls and systems established and maintained by the Company, work performed by the Internal, Statutory and Secretarial auditors and the reviews performed by Management and the relevant Board Committees including the Audit Committee, the Board is of the opinion that the Company's internal financial controls were adequate and effective during the FY 2023-24.

QUALITY, HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT (QHSE)

At GSPC, adherence to high standards of Quality, Health, Safety and Environment (QHSE), is of paramount importance. The Company is committed to achieve high level of QHSE performance as an integral part of company's business performance for sustainable development, safe workplace and enrichment of quality of life of the employees, customers and community at large.

To ensure that the QHSE management system is functioning satisfactorily, the company has established effective management system and procedures and adopted auditing mechanisms and the recommendations of such audits are consistently implemented. The company has taken many initiatives during the year to achieve continual improvement, which includes comprehensive incident and near-miss reporting and investigation system, establishing emergency response plans, safety and environmental audits and systematic HSE training for employees and contractors. These are periodically reviewed, audited and upgraded for continuous excellence.

The company has achieved an impressive milestone in safety statistics, incident free days for onshore operation. This clearly shows the excellence in safety standards.

Towards sustainable development of operations, GSPC has been giving importance to environmental protection as one of our primary objective in QHSE. During the reporting period GSPC has commenced green belt plantation at our onshore facilities and also encouraged plantations around our work sites including quarterly environment monitoring as per norms. Our efforts of reducing wastes and emissions are reflected through implementation of 3R principles of wastes management (Reduce, Recycle and Reuse) in our operations.

To create HSE awareness amongst employees and contractors, the company organized various promotional programs like; Celebration of National Safety Day and World Environment Day. During the year various HSE awareness sessions were also conducted for employees & contractor workers on World Environment Day, National Safety Day and during various HSE Trainings.

During the year various onsite emergency mock drills exercise were carried out at regular intervals.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

Annual Return of the Company is available on the website of the Company at http://gspcgroup.com./GSPC/annual-return.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Pursuant to provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules 2014, the Company has constituted Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of the company and further the Board of Directors on recommendation of CSR Committee have developed and implemented Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company. The Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of

the Company is available on the website of GSPC at: https://gspcgroup.com/documents/pagecontent/Corporate-Social-Responsibility-Policy-GSPC.pdf.

During the year, GSPC and its other Group Companies have formed a Society - SETU (Socio-Economical Transformation and Upliftment Society) which is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. SETU is formed as a CSR arm of GSPC Group and shall primarily be undertaking various charitable and CSR activities on its own or on behalf of GSPC Group. SETU has filed Form CSR-1 and obtained the required registration number from MCA in pursuance of the applicable provisions of Companies (CSR) Rules, 2014.

GSPC being committed towards its Corporate Social Responsibility has during past years taken up various activities and initiatives especially in the field of promoting Healthcare, education, women empowerment, etc. in accordance with its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy. The details about the various CSR initiatives and activities carried out by the company during the financial year 2023-24 through SETU and otherwise are given as a part of Annual CSR Report if the Company. The Annual CSR Report for the financial year 2023-24 comprising of the brief outline of the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, composition of CSR Committee of Directors, and other required disclosures related to CSR as per the format prescribed under the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 is enclosed as **Annexure - III**.

HR INITIATIVES:

The Company continues to focus on initiatives which will contribute towards enhancing the capabilities of the next generation of leaders and promote the development of a high performance culture.

The Company believes that training and development is of vital importance to create a climate for transforming the thinking where people maximize their technical skills and inner potential which can help the Company in capitalizing the emerging business opportunities through their involvement. During the year, training programs were conducted for employees.

The Company has accomplished such objective of training and development by providing effective, cost-efficient and consistent programs and services that are reflective of the needs of the Company and our stakeholders.

Training and Development initiatives are summarized below:

✓ **During the year, the Company organized Employee Engagement Activities/Training/Learning:**

- Training on 'Higher Pension under EPF Pension Scheme, 1995 and matters incidental there too' on 18th May 2023.
- Awareness program on 'Basic Life Support (BLS)' by KD Hospital on 19th May 2023.
- Training on 'SAFE USE OF ELECTRICITY IN OIL MINES' on 30th May 2023.
- Practical training on 'Portable Fire

Extinguisher operation' and In-house 'Personal Protective Equipment' training in May and June 2023 on various sites of GSPC.

- World Environment Day/Week Celebration 2023 (Theme: BEAT PLASTIC POLLUTION) at all Onshore Installation (sites) & Warehouse on 05th June 2023:
  - Banner display at sites for World Environment Day (WED)-2023
  - Presentation on WED-2023 Theme
  - Showing Environment Awareness Video Clips
  - Tree Plantation at sites

- Interactive session on the 'Environmental Clearance Process' on 10th June 2023.

- Training on 'Marine Geotechnical Investigation work for Kalpasar Dam' on 16th June 2023.

- Training on 'POSH with practical aspects and compliances' on 04th August 2023.

- Training on 'Workplace Ergonomics' by CIMS Hospital on 11th August 2023.

- Training on 'Effective Leadership Skills' by Dr. Neelima Jaisinghani on 12th September 2023.

- Training on 'Right to Information Act and practical aspects' by Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar on 30th September 2023.

- Workshop on 'Implementation of National Pension Scheme (NPS)' for State PSUs, Government of Gujarat on 05th December 2023 organized by NSDL.

- Workshop on 'AI, Quantum and Critical Technologies' at Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar on 14th December 2023.

- Orientation program on 'POSH Act' organized by the Energy & Petrochemicals Department on 15th December 2023.

- Training on 'The Contract Labour Act' by Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar on 30th January 2024.

- Awareness program on 'Stroke Management & Prevention' by CIMS Hospital on 14th February 2024.

- Training on 'Introduction to the basics and concept of Human Rights' by Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar on 17th February 2024.

- Training for employees at Site during the National Safety Day/Week: "FOCUS ON SAFETY LEADERSHIP FOR E.S.G. (Environmental, Social, and Governance) EXCELLENCE" for GSPC employees working at Onshore Installations, Kerala Warehouse & Navagam-COCTS, from 04th March 2024 up to 11th March 2024.

- Awareness program on 'Correct Posture / Repeated Stress Injury' by CIMS Hospital on 28th March 2024.

- Celebration of 'International Women's' Day 2024 on 06th March 2024 with a motivational 'Painting on T-shirt' activity by HDFC Bank.

DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNELS

Appointment of Directors/KMP

On and after 1st April, 2023, Board of Directors has approved following appointments:

- Shri Milind Torawane, IAS has been appointed as Managing Director of the Company w.e.f. 1st April, 2023.

- Smt. Mamta Verma, IAS, Principal Secretary, Energy and Petrochemicals Department has been appointed as an Additional Director on the Board of Company w.e.f. 29th April, 2023.

- Ms. Vanaja N. Sarna, IRS (Retd.) has been appointed as an Additional/Independent Director on the Board of Company w.e.f. 7th December, 2023.

- Shri Syed Jawaid Haider, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Energy and Petrochemicals Department has been appointed as an Additional Director on the Board of Company w.e.f. 12th August, 2024.

The shareholders at its Annual General Meeting held on 16th December, 2023 has approved appointment of Shri Milind Torawane, IAS, Smt. Mamta Verma, IAS and Ms. Vanaja N. Sarna, IRS(Retd.) as Directors on the Board.

The appointment of Shri Syed Jawaid Haider, IAS as a Director of the Company shall be placed at the ensuing Annual General Meeting for approval of shareholders.

Your Company being Government Company is exempted from the provisions of section 152 (6) and (7) of the Companies Act, 2013 providing for retirement of Directors by rotation at Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Independent Directors

Presently the Company has Dr. Ravindra Dholakia (DIN:- 00069396), Dr. Yogesh Singh (DIN: 06600055), Dr. N. Ravichandran (DIN:02065298) and Ms. Vanaja N. Sarna, IRS (Retd.) (DIN: 10419005) as Independent Directors on the Board.

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors of the Company confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

Resignation and Cessation of Directors/KMP

- Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS has ceased to be the Managing Director of the Company w.e.f. 1st April, 2023 on account of his resignation due to transfer and appointment as Principal Secretary to Government, Forest & Environment Department.

- Shri K. Kailashnathan, IAS (Retd.) has resigned and has ceased to be the Director of the Company w.e.f. 20th July, 2024 due to his retirement/ cessation from the office of Chief

Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat.

- Smt. Mamta Verma, IAS, has resigned and has ceased to be the Director of the Company w.e.f. 1st August, 2024 due to transfer and appointment as Principal Secretary, Industries and Mines Department, Government of Gujarat.

- Shri J. P. Gupta, IAS, has resigned and has ceased to be the Director of the Company w.e.f. 5th August, 2024 due to transfer and appointment as Additional Chief Secretary, Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat.

The Board of Directors place on record appreciation of services rendered by Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS , as Managing Director and Shri K. Kailashnathan, IAS (Retd.), Smt. Mamta Verma, IAS and Shri J.P. Gupta, IAS as Directors of the Company.

Details of Key Managerial Personnel.

Presently the Company has following Key Managerial Personnel:

- Shri Milind Torawane, IAS, – Managing Director
- Ms. Reena Desai – Company Secretary
- Shri Rajesh Sivadasan – Chief Financial Officer

Particulars of Managerial Remuneration and Employees

Your Company being Government Company is exempted from furnishing information under Section – 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 vide Ministry of Corporate Affairs notification dated 5th June, 2015.

Meeting of the Board and Committees

4 meetings of the Board of Directors were held during the FY 2023-24.

Sr. No.	Date of Board Meetings
1.	25th May, 2023
2.	24th August, 2023
3.	23rd November, 2023
4.	27th February, 2024

The Company has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standard.

Board Evaluation

The Companies Act, 2013 states that a formal evaluation needs to be made by the Board of its own performance and that of its committees and individual Directors. Schedule – IV of the Companies Act, 2013 states that the performance evaluation of independent Directors shall be done by the entire Board of Directors, excluding the Directors being evaluated.

The evaluation of individual Director, committees and Board as a whole has been carried out by the Board based on the criteria for evaluation adopted by the Board.

MCA has further exempted Government Companies from the provisions of evaluation of Directors by Nomination & Remuneration Committee and disclosure requirement related to company's policy on directors' appointment and remuneration including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and other matters provided under sub-section (3) of section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Independent Directors have carried out an annual performance evaluation of Chairman, Non-Independent Directors, and the Board as a whole in their separate meeting in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has constituted an Audit Committee in compliance with the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013. As on 31st March, 2024, the Audit Committee consists of following Directors:

Name of Directors	Designation
Dr. N. Ravichandran	Chairman
Shri J. P. Gupta, IAS	Member
Dr. Yogesh Singh	Member

The Audit Committee has recommended the financial statement for the year ended on March 31, 2024 for approval of the Board at its meeting held on 30th May, 2024.

All the recommendations made by the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board.

Detail of Audit Committee Meeting held during the F.Y. 2023-24 is as under:

Sr. No.	Date of Audit Committee Meetings
1	25th May, 2023
2	24th August, 2023
3	23rd November, 2023
4	27th February, 2024

Subsequent to the end of financial year on 31st March,2024, Shri J. P. Gupta, IAS, has ceased to be the Director of the Company and also member of Audit Committee due to his resignation from the board of the Company. Thereafter, the Company has reconstituted Audit Committee by inducting Shri Milind Torawane, IAS, as member of Audit Committee.

VIGIL MECHANISM

In order to ensure that the activities of the Company and its employees are conducted in a fair and transparent manner by adoption of highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behaviour, the Board of Directors have approved Vigil Mechanism policy for Directors and employees to report genuine concerns as per the requirement of Companies Act, 2013.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Your Company being a Government Company, the Statutory Auditors are appointed by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India. Accordingly, Singhvi & Mehta, Chartered Accountants, Ahmedabad were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for the Financial Year 2023-24.

The Statutory Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

The Company has received comments of Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) on the Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year 2023-24. The Reports of C&AG and the Management response to comments of C&AG have been placed before the Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements respectively.

SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

The Board of Directors have appointed M/s K. K. Patel and Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries to conduct Secretarial Audit for the Financial Year 2023-24.

The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended on March 31, 2024 is annexed herewith as **Annexure – IV** to this Report.

COST AUDITORS

The Cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, are required to be maintained by the Company and that such accounts and records are made and maintained by the Company. The Board of Directors has appointed M/s. N D Birla & Co. as Cost Auditors for the Financial Year 2023-24.

The Company has filed the Cost Audit Report for the Financial Year 2022-23 The Cost Audit for the Financial Year 2023-24 is being finalized and the same shall be filed as per the requirement of Companies Act, 2013.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

To the best of their knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations obtained by them, your Directors make the following statements in terms of Section – 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013,

(i) That in the preparation of the annual accounts, for the year ended 31st March, 2024 the applicable accounting standards have been followed and no material departures have been made from the same.

(ii) That accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently and judgments and estimates are reasonable and prudent so as to give true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of Profit & Loss of the company for that period.

(iii) That proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

(iv) That the Annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

(v) That proper Internal Financial Controls were in place and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and

(vi) That systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws were in place and were adequate and operating effectively.

CONTRACTS AND ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the Financial Year, the Company has entered into contracts or arrangements with related parties, which were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis.

The required information on transactions with related parties are provided in **Annexure - V** in Form AOC-2 in accordance with Section 134(3) of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Your Directors draw attention of the members to Note - 39 to the financial statement which sets out related party disclosures.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has in place Risk Management Policy for identified key risks associated with the business activities along with detailed procedure for monitoring, mitigating and reporting risk on periodic basis.

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

The Company has put in place an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirement of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. The company has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Further during the year under review, there were no cases filed pursuant to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Conservation of Energy

Your Company is in the business of exploration of oil and gas and trading of gas wherein consumption of energy is not significant. However, the Company is still taking all steps for efficient consumption of energy.

Technology Absorption

The Company has been using latest software for geological modelling and reservoirs management. This helps the Company to efficiently manage its Oil and Gas fields and Oil and Gas reserves.

The Company has not imported any technology. However, based on the technology used by the Contractors and Joint Venture partners, the Company is continuously upgrading its skills.

Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

Foreign Exchange	Rs. In crores
Earnings/inflow	0.61
Outgo	9,922.39

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The lead that GSPC has attained in hydrocarbon sector so far is indeed the end

result of persistent hard work of its employees coupled with unstinted support from the Government of Gujarat.

The Directors convey their sincere appreciation for the valuable services rendered by employees, without whose contributions it would not have been possible for the Company to effectively address the multiple challenges being faced by the Company.

The Directors are extremely grateful for all the support given by the Government of Gujarat at all levels.

The Directors place on record their sincere thanks to the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Directorate General of Hydrocarbon, PNGRB Government of Gujarat, Natural Gas Suppliers, Customers, Joint Venture partners, Lenders, and investors for their continuous support and guidance.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

CHAIRMAN

Date: 27.08.2024
Place: Gandhinagar

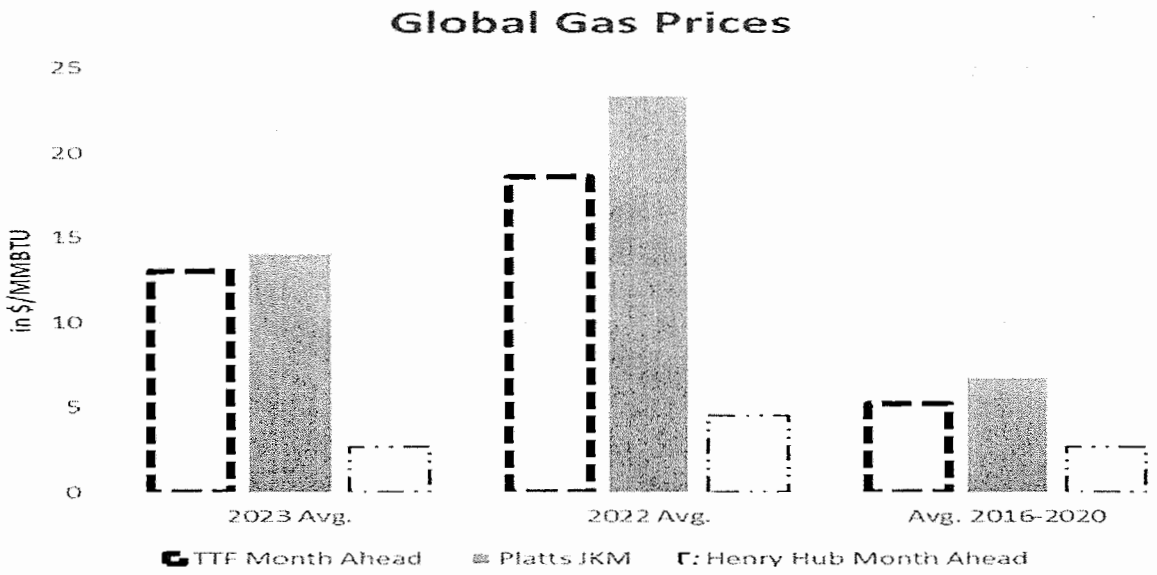
Annexure – I

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

In 2023, the World economies faced mild shocks after enduring 3 milestone years which encompassed a pandemic, drastic decline in consumption followed by record rebound in demand, geopolitical upheaval and structural shift in the way markets functioned, including gas markets. This is reverberated by IMF in its World Economic Outlook, April 2024 which states that "*despite many gloomy predictions, the world avoided a recession, the banking system proved largely resilient, and major emerging market economies did not suffer sudden stops*" and accordingly, IMF estimates global growth at 3.2% in 2023, vis-à-vis 2.3% in 2022.

Global gas markets in 2023 were focusing on the act of rebalancing after the shock caused by the cut in Russian supplies to Europe in 2022. However, milder winters, subdued gas consumption in the EU and UK and relatively lower addition of new capacities led to a muted growth of 0.5% (estimated) in global gas demand in 2023[1].

Following the all-time highs reached in 2022, natural gas prices moderated across key markets in 2023. As indicated in Chart below, though prices were higher than pre-COVID times, they recovered from 2022 highs.



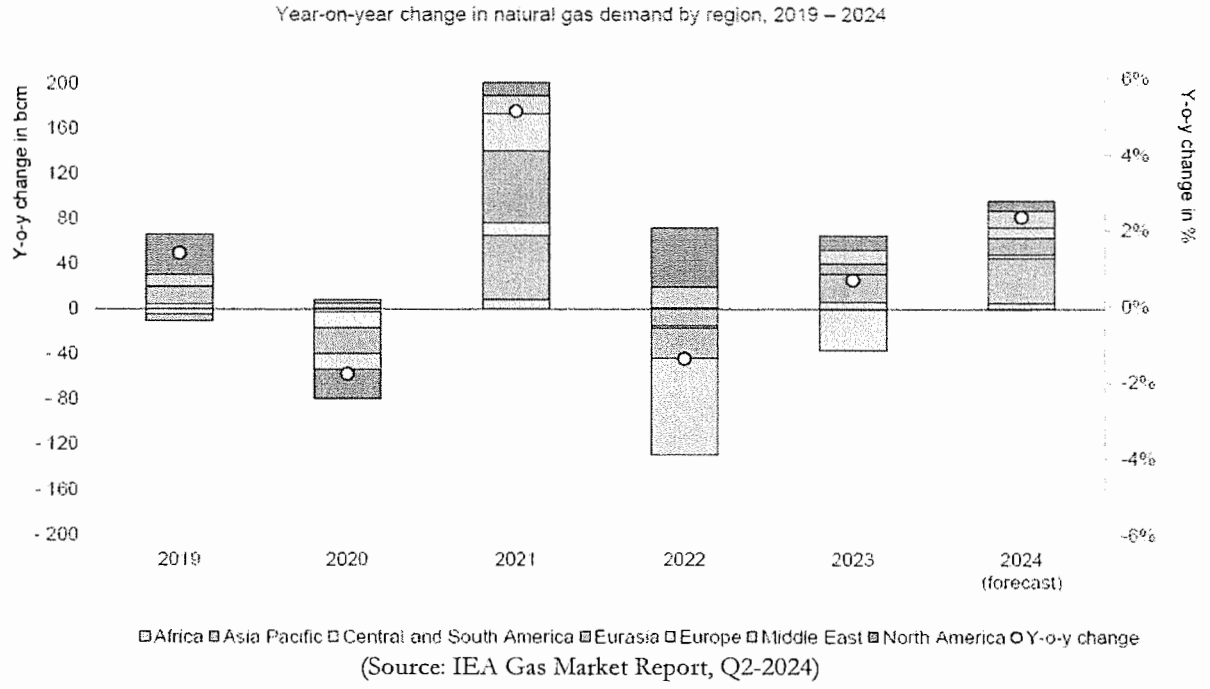
(Source: IEA Gas market report, Q1 2024)

As is evident from data above, prices of gas and LNG remained range bound and experienced reduced volatility, unlike the previous year in which prices reached record highs and markets witnessed extreme fluctuations. Most of this market trend was the result of many events including mild weather, strong LNG supply and elevated storage levels in Europe and Asia.

Given its versatility, natural gas is projected to continue to play a key role in the energy mix irrespective of the pace of the energy transition, with demand projected to grow

[1] IEA Gas Market Report, Q1 2024

substantially in the short term[2]. Forecast by IEA in its Gas Market Report of Q2-2024 states that *it expects natural gas demand to increase by 2.3% in 2024, primarily driven by fast-growing Asian markets.*



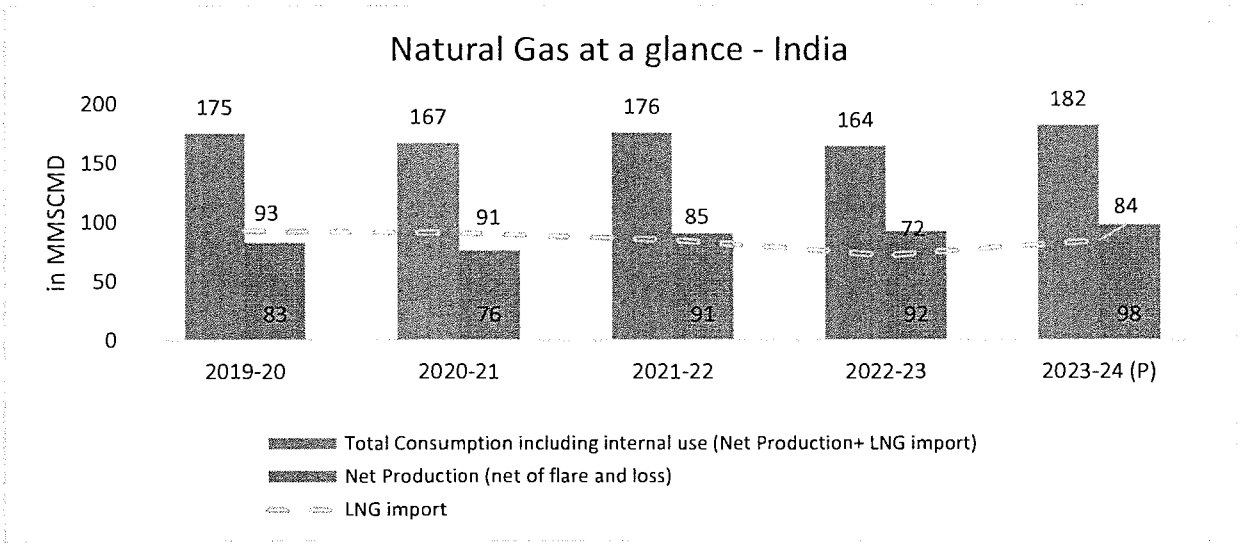
(Source: IEA Gas Market Report, Q2-2024)

Further, Shell in its LNG Outlook for 2024 has also emphasized on demand growth in Asia driving LNG demand growth worldwide. This Outlook further states that the global LNG market will continue growing into the 2040s, mostly driven by China's industrial decarbonisation and strengthening demand in other Asian countries.

It is expected that going in to 2024, the prices will remain range bound as in 2023 and as per IEA Gas market Report, Q2 2024, forward curves as of beginning of April 2024 suggest that (1) TTF is set to average 30% below its 2023 levels in 2024 at just below USD 9/MMBtu (2) JKM prices should retain their premium over European hub prices in 2024, thereby providing an incentive for higher LNG flows towards Asian markets and (3) Henry Hub prices in USA are set to decline by 5% amid easing market fundamentals.

Indian Gas market was reflective of the overall gas consumption trend globally and logged an increase in consumption after a drop seen in the previous years. The most encouraging fact of the FY 2023-24 numbers is that most of the consumption (~54%) has been met from domestic production, thereby indicating that policies supporting exploration of domestic reserves are providing expected results. Though imported LNG volumes have increased vis-à-vis previous year, it has still not reached its pre COVID levels.

[2] Global Energy Perspective 2023: Natural Gas outlook, Jan 2024 by McKinsey & Company



(Source: PPAC)

With regards to sectoral consumption, CGD segment remained almost at par with past year levels of 20% but saw a minor uptick in terms of absolute numbers, while the Fertilizer sector registered a 4% y-o-y decline though volumes in absolute terms were higher.

Apart from CGD and Fertilizer sectors which accounted for ~50% of total consumption, the share of remaining sectors namely Power, Petchem and Refinery remained constant but these sectors saw a good increase in terms of absolute numbers.

Higher share of LNG in consumption of Power, Refinery and Petchem segment is a good sign for the market, as it indicates India's growing appetite for gas and also shows improved ability of consumers to make the most of attractive spot prices in international markets. As per IEA[3], India was the 2nd largest LNG import growth market globally by volume, growing by 33% and taking in an extra 4 bcm y-o-y. IEA further states that Indian market saw 3 to 4 times more tenders in winter 2023/24 than in the previous winter, with higher success rate, particularly since October 2023.

In 2023, many Indian buyers like GAIL, IOCL and Deepak Fertilizers signed long term LNG deals with international suppliers. All such long term SPA / HOAs signed, i.e. GAIL (1 MTPA + 0.5 MTPA), IOCL (1.2 MTPA + 0.8 MTPA) and Deepak Fertilizers (0.65 MTPA), are scheduled to begin in 2026. These deals are testimony to India's commitment to increase share of natural gas in its energy basket. GAIL in one of its statements has mentioned "*This deal will not only help in meeting India's rising energy security requirements but will also fuel GAIL's strategic growth objectives to cater to downstream customers in the rapidly evolving natural gas landscape of the country*"[4].

In line with MoP&NG notification on Gas Marketing Reforms, many gas producers conducted e-bidding for sale of gas from domestic blocks through DGH empaneled service providers and a total of over 20 MMSCMD gas was up for sale through e-auction in the FY 2023-24. Apart from gas from small fields and volumes that were put up for bidding in view of contract expiry, RIL-BP auctioned about 12 MMSCMD gas from their

[3] IEA Gas Market Report, Q2 2024
[4] As per SP Global article dated 30.01.2024

KG basin block at prices linked to lower of PPAC prices or JKM / Brent linked formula. Successful sale of such volumes is also an encouraging fact for Indian gas market participants as substantial volumes were sold to a number of buyers, including many small marketers and CGD companies.

During the year, total operational length of common carrier natural gas pipelines in India went by up ~11% and as on December 2023 stood at 23,391 kms[5]. With over 4000 kms of pipeline length under construction as on December 2023[6], it is expected that many new geographies shall be connected with trunk pipeline infrastructure and this shall give a huge boost to gas demand in the country.

India's natural gas consumption in 2024 is projected to increase by over 7%[6] and there are several factors that shall enable the said growth. A relatively stable pricing outlook in international markets supported by robust national demand, including uptick in power demand shall support this growth. Though a long term positive impact of pricing and marketing reforms on upstream segment will take time fructify and provide the required trajectory but initial indicators show that such reforms will support the overall development of domestic supplies.

Highlighting India's role in the energy sector, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India said at one of the key energy events that India was not only fulfilling its own energy demand but was also setting the growth trajectory for the world. The Prime Minister also emphasized that rapid reforms being undertaken by the government are making India a global destination for investment in the energy sector and said "*Our reforms have ensured that the use of domestic gas is rapidly increasing. Today India offers opportunities for* ***$67 billion investment*** *as we move from 6% to 15% of natural gas share in our energy mix*"[7].

For meeting our vision to increase the share of natural gas in primary energy to 15% by 2030, it is imperative for power sector to become a major consumer of gas. In this regard, very recently, an order was issued from the Central Govt. which stated that in order to help meet the high electricity demand in the country during the summer season, the Government of India has decided to operationalize gas-based power plants[8]. Though this is for a short period, if globally prices are able to remain softened, there is a chance that Govt. may extend such directives to gas based power plants for a longer term. Moreover, we have been witnessing a clear trend of gas consumption increasing in sectors like CGD which can consume market-priced gas and this trend can be expected to continue.

The Central Govt has taken several initiatives in line with India's ambitious journey towards a net-zero carbon future by 2070. Among other initiatives, in November 2023, the Central Govt. announced that India will start blending compressed biogas with natural gas to boost domestic demand[9]. Though the said policy directives shall come in to force from April 2025, such directives indicate India's commitment towards energy transition in a sustainable manner.

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[5] PPAC Data of March 2024
[6] IEA Gas Market Report Q2 2024
[7] PIB Press Release dated 06.02.2024 on Hon'ble PM's speech at IEW, 2024
[8] PIB Press Release dated 13.04.2024 on Operationalization of Gas-based Power Plants
[9] Economic Times article dated 25.11.2023 on bio gas blending

Keeping up with the Center's vision, even GSPC Group entered in to MOUs with different players during the Vibrant Gujarat Summit 2024 for similar initiatives. GSPC and NTPC Green Energy Ltd (NGEL) along with Gujarat Pipavav Port Ltd. (GPPL) entered into MoU aimed at blending of Green Hydrogen in the gas networks of GSPC and also promoting Green Hydrogen mobility by setting up Green Hydrogen fuelling stations in Gujarat. Further, GSPC & Indian Gas Exchange (IGX) also signed a MoU during Vibrant Gujarat Summit 2024 to establish a global hydrogen trading mechanism in collaboration with GIFT City IFSC.

GSPL, GSPC Group's trunk transmission pipeline company, continued to expand its customer base with its ~2,711 kms grid reaching across several locations in Gujarat. GSPL managed to transport volumes ~20% higher than previous FY and ensured uninterrupted supplies to 45+ customers on its grid. GSPL continued to expand its customer base in Gujarat & commenced transmission to 8 new customer connectivities, of which 5 were for CGDs.

One of GSPC's group company, GIGL successfully commissioned ~861 kms of its network (under Phase II) to start supply of Gas to various CGD GAs across Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana and now operates around 1300 kms pipeline across Western & North western region. MBPL is a very critical project for GSPC Group as it will connect demand centres in various States with existing and upcoming LNG receiving terminals in Gujarat and ensure availability of gas to many regions across India.

Gujarat Gas Limited & other GSPC Group CGDs have rolled out the expansion plans to develop networks to tap the unexplored CGD potential in new geographies within their operational areas. Gujarat Gas Ltd. is the largest CGD Company of India having gas distribution network of more than 36,012 kms[10]. GSPC Group CGDs serve more than 2.39 mn households, 16,270 commercial units, 4,769 industries & have set up 963 CNG stations[11].

E&P business: Producing Assets

Oil and gas production volumes, which depend on the yield from the company's producing fields, have impact on the Company's results of operations. Currently, all of our producing fields are within the Cambay basin, where company holds participating interests in 16 producing PSC including 01 producing PSC in KG basin. Of these, GSPC is Operator for 6 PSCs while it is non-operating partner in the remaining 10 PSCs. Of the non-operated blocks, GSPC has already submitted application for surrender/relinquishment of its participating interests in 5 assets operated by ONGC.

Currently 5 operated PSCs are producing approximately 550 barrels of oil/day and 14,500 SCMD of gas. Of the non-operated assets, 5 PSCs are producing approximately 180 barrels of oil/day and 1,50,000 SCMD of gas. Gas sales is approximately 80,000 SCMD combined across operated and non-operated PSCs. In the recent past, two new wells drilled in GSPC

[10] PE Network
[11] As on February 2024

operated PSC and three new wells drilled in GSPC non-operated PSC has been successful in enhancing production.

As volume of production from oil and gas fields generally declines as reserves are depleted with ongoing production, GSPC has taken proactive steps to arrest this decline and increase production from the active PSCs. In this regard, GSPC has planned drilling of 2 new wells in one of its operated PSC, while it is in various stages of preparation, submission and seeking approval from Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and Directorate General of Hydrocarbons for revised Field Development Plans of 3 of its operated PSCs.

The company's future production will dependent upon success in finding and developing new reserves in a timely and cost effective manner. For this to happen, GSPC can either acquire new areas/partially explored areas /partially developed areas either solely or in partnership with like minded partners. GSPC can also consider acquiring stake in existing producing assets. In the later option, while there will be significant capital requirement in a short span, the resulting increase in cashflow will commensurate the same.

Financial Performance and Going Concern

The Company has recorded Profit before Depreciation Interest and Tax (Operational Profit) of Rs. 1,331.94 Crore during the FY 2023-24 as compared to Rs. 3,388.43 Crore in FY 2022-23.

Forward Looking Statements

All the statements that address expectations or projections about the future, including but not limited to statements about the company's strategy for growth, product development, market position, expectations and financial results are forward looking statements. Since these are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future event, the company cannot guarantee that these assumptions and expectations are accurate or will be realized. The Company's actual results performance or achievements could thus differ from those projected in any forward looking statements. The Company assumes no responsibility to publicly amend modify or revise any such statements on the basis of subsequent developments, information or events.

Chairman

Date :- 27.08.2024
Place :- Gandhinagar

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

Annexure II

AOC - 1 Statement Pursuant to Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Company's interest in the subsidiary companies (Figures in crores)

Sr. No	Name of Subsidiary Company	Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL)	GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL)*	GSPL India Transco Limited (GITL)*	GSPC Energy Limited	GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)	GSPC (JPDA) Limited	Guj Info Petro Limited (GIPL)	Gujarat Gas Limited
1	The date since when subsidary was acquired**/Subsidary since incorporation date#	23.12.1998	13.10.2011	13.10.2011	18.12.2015	22.02.2006	13.10.2006	15.01.2001	15.05.2015**
2	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	31-03-2024	31-03-2024	31-03-2024	31-03-2024	31-03-2024	31-03-2024	31-03-2024	31-03-2024
3	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
4	Share capital	564.21	2,211.25	607.00	0.05	861.84	117.14	8.76	137.68
5	Reserves & surplus	9,705.86	(266.87)	(283.27)	1.61	(65.04)	(114.78)	57.82	7,551.58
6	Total assets	11,080.86	5,971.41	1,052.90	10.23	1,520.69	2.47	81.92	11,658.35
7	Total Liabilities	810.79	4,027.02	729.17	8.56	723.88	0.12	15.34	3,969.09
8	Investments	5,329.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Turnover	2,031.54	365.51	102.85	131.84	591.52	-	28.34	16,292.97
10	Profit before taxation	1,632.34	(186.24)	(18.12)	0.47	(32.39)	(0.07)	6.86	1,547.59
11	Provision for taxation	353.35	(46.42)	(2.73)	0.12	(8.21)	-	1.82	396.16
12	Profit after taxation	1,278.99	(139.82)	(15.40)	0.35	(24.18)	(0.07)	5.04	1,151.43
13	Proposed Dividend (%)	50%	-	-	600%	-	-	38.50%	283.00%
14	% of Ownership (Extent of shareholding)	GSPC holds 37.63%	GSPC holds 19.57%	GSPC holds 19.57%	GSPC holds 100%	GSPC holds 97.47%	GSPC holds 100%	GSPC holds 60.24%	GSPC holds 20.38%

#All Companies other then Gujarat Gas Limited are subsidaries from the date of its incorporation as mentioned in Sr. No. 1 above

GIGL & GITL are subsidary of GSPL which is subsidary of GSPC and hence they are subsidary to GSPC. GSPC Does not hold any shares in GIGL & GITL directly.

***GSPC Distribution Network Limited is now Known as Gujarat Gas Limited after approval of merger of GSPC Gas Company Limited, Gujarat Gas Company Limited, Gujarat Gas Financial Services Limited and Gujarat Gas Trading Company Limited into GSPC Distribution Network Limited in 2015. Fresh Certificate of incorporation was issued by MCA on 15th May, 2015. Gujarat Gas Limited is subsidary of GSPLwhich is subsidary of GSPC and hence Gujarat Gas Limited is subsidary of GSPC. GSPC Does not hold any shares in GGL directly.*

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Date : 27.08.2024
Place : Gandhinagar

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

AOC - 1 Statement Pursuant to Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Company's interest in the Associate Companies

(Figures in crores except for no. of shares)

Sr. No.	Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited (GSEG)	Sabarmati Gas Limited (SGL)	Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited (Alcock)***
1	Date on which the Associate or JV was associated or acquired/Associate since incorporation date#	30.12.1998	06.06.2006	05.09.1994
2	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-20
3	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end			
	No. of Shares held	27,23,97,426	44,94,330	1,15,00,000
	Amount of Investment	278.69	55.10	11.50
	Extent of Holding in %	53.7%*	22.47%**	22.55%
4	Description of how there is significant influence	Control of more than twenty per cent of total share capital*	Control of more than twenty per cent of total share capital**	Control of more than twenty per cent of total share capital
5	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	352.68	347.08	(128.00)
7	Profit / Loss for the year			
	Considered in Consolidation	(10.78)	151.55	-
	Not Considered in Consolidation			

#GSEG, SGL and Alcock are associate since their incorporation date as mentioned above.

**The Company holds 53.70% in GSEG of which 32.59% with voting rights. The voting rights on incremental equity shares acquired by GSPC are restricted on occaunt of ongoing litigation. GSPC has given undertoking to NCLT, Ahmedabad that it shall not exercise vating powers in respect of shares as are allatted to GSPC pursuant to the offer for Right Issue of shares during the pendency of the petitian no. 51 of 2018 filed by KRIBHCO. The matter is still pending with NCLT.*

***GSPC along with GSPL (Subsidary of GSPC) holds 49.94% of equity stake in Sabarmati Gas Limited*

****Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited is under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process*

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Date : 27.08.2024
Place : Gandhinagar

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

ANNEXURE - III

ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES FINANCIAL YEAR 2023-24 TO BE INCLUDED IN THE BOARD'S REPORT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR COMMENCING ON OR AFTER 1ST DAY OF APRIL, 2020

1. **Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company.**

   The Board of Directors have developed and implemented the CSR Policy in line with the requirement of the CSR provisions under the Companies Act, 2013. The CSR Policy of the Company includes guiding principles for selection, implementation and monitoring of activities as well as formulation of the annual action plan.

   The objective of the CSR Policy is to contribute positively towards sustainable and inclusive growth of the society with focus on India's most pressing development challenges as highlighted under schedule - VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and as amended from time to time.

   The Company undertakes the Corporate Social Responsibility as a genuine expression of goodwill and gratitude towards society.

2. **Composition of CSR Committee:**

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Shri Raj Kumar, IAS	Chairman	4	4
2	Smt. Mamta Verma, IAS (w.e.f. 28th April, 2023)	Member	4	4
3	Dr. N. Ravichandran	Member	4	4
4	Shri Milind Torawane, IAS	Member	4	4

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

   The Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are displayed on website of GSPC and can be viewed from the web-link provided below:

   https://gspcgroup.com/GSPC/csr

4. Provide the executive summary along with web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8, if applicable. - N.A

5. a) Average net profit of the company as per sub-section 135(5) of section 135 : Rs. 15,73,63,18,426

   b) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per sub-section 135(5) of section 135. : Rs. 31,47,26,369

   c) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years. – Rs. 45,387

   d) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any. – NIL

   e) Total CSR obligation for the financial year [(b)+(c)-(d)]. Rs. 31,47,71,756

6. (a) Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Projects). – Rs. 45,387

   (b) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads. – NIL

   (c) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable. – Not Applicable

   (d) Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c)]. – Rs. 45,387

   (e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section 135(5) of section 135 .		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
45,387	32,45,92,000	30.04.2024	N.A	N.A	N.A

   (f) Excess amount for set off, if any

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit/(Loss) of the company as per sub-section 135(5)of section 135	**31,47,26,369**
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	**0***

(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	NA
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	**45,387**
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	NA*

Note :- Excluding Rs. 32,45,92,000 transferred to unspent CSR Account. The incremental amount of fund transferred over and above the minimum CSR obligation shall be available for set-off as and when utilized.

7. **Details of Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility amount for the preceding three financial years:**

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Sl. No.	**Preceding Financial Year***	**Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under sub-section 135 (6) of section 135 (in Rs.)**	**Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under sub-section (6) of section 135 (in Rs.)**	**Amount spent in the Financial Year (in Rs.).**	**Amount transferred to a Fund as specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub- section (5) of section 135, if any**		**Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in Rs.)**	**Deficiency, if any**
					Amount (in Rs).	**Date of transfer.**		
1.	2021-22	4,36,27,688	1,55,00,000	7,18,637**	N.A	N.A	1,55,00,000	NIL
2.	2022-23	4,94,00,000	1,10,00,000	3,84,00,000	N.A	N.A	1,10,00,000	NIL

* *The new provision of Section -135(5) and Section – 135(6) requiring transfer of funds were notified on 22nd January, 2021. The Company was not required to undertake CSR in the financial year 2020-21.*

** *The amount of Rs. 7,18,637 disbursed to the Implementing Agency for implementation of the Project in FY 2022-23 was lying with Implementing Agency unutilized and the same has been utilised during FY 2023-24.*

8. **Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:** No

If yes, enter the number of Capital assets created/ acquired - NA

Furnish the details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

Sl. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pincode of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name	Registered address
N.A							

(All the fields should be captured as appearing in the revenue record, flat no, house no, Municipal Office/Municipal Corporation/ Gram panchayat are to be specified and also the area of the immovable property as well as boundaries)

9. **Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per sub-section 135(5) of section 135:**

The Company has transferred Rs. 32,45,92,000/- to unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6) for ongoing projects. In this manner, the Company had met its obligations under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Managing Director

Chairman CSR Committee

Annexure - IV

+91-98250 23204

Kiran Kumar Patel FCS, IP, RV (SFA)
Insolvency Professional & Registered Valuer (SFA) (IBBI)

K K PATEL & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

508, 5th Floor, Skyline Building, Sector-11, Gandhinagar - 382 011. Ph.: (O) 079-35612644. Email : cskiranpatel@gmail.com

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH, 2024

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

To,
The Members,
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited
GSPC Bhawan, Behind Udyog Bhawan,
Sector-11,Gandhinagar-382011

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited**. The secretarial audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon. Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has during the audit period covering the financial year ended on **31st March, 2024** complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;

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

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there-under are complied with to the extent applicable. Further, MCA vide notification dated 22nd January, 2019 exempted Government Companies from dematerialization of shares and hence the same is not applicable to the Company. However, the Company has voluntarily dematerialized its shares during the period under review

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings of the Company.

K. K. PATEL & ASSOCIATES COMPANY SECRETARIES
CP. 6852
FCS. 6854

(v) The Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') as applicable to the Company being an unlisted Public Company during the period under review as under.

(a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;

Further, the following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') are *not applicable* to the Company as the Company is an unlisted Company during the period under review.

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

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992;

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009;

(d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999;

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

(f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; and

(g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998;

(vi) I further report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test-check basis, the Company has complied with the following sector specific laws applicable specifically to the Company:

(i) The Petroleum Act, 1934 and rules made thereunder

(ii) The Oilfield (Regulation& Development) Act, 1948 and its rules.

(iii) Oil Mines Regulation, 2017

(iv) Environment Protection Act, 1986

(v) Oil Industry (Development), Act, 1974

(vi) The Explosives Act, 1884

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

42

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

(ii) The Company being an unlisted Company the provisions relating to SEBI (Listing Obligation and disclosure requirement) Regulations, 2015 is not applicable.

During the period under review, the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc.

We further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors as on 31.03.2024. Further, the changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024 were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were generally sent at least seven days in advance and in case of shorter notice required compliance as per Companies Act, 2013 has been ensured. There exists a system in the company for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All decisions generally at Board Meeting and Committee Meetings are carried through as recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors and Committee of the Board as the case may be.

We further report that

There are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that

We further report that during the audit period the Company has not taken any major decisions which requires reporting in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc.

For K. K. Patel & Associates

Date: 30.05.2024
Place: Gandhinagar

(Kiran Kumar Patel)
FCS No. 6384, CP No. 6352
UDIN: F006384F000465359

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

+91-98250 23204

Kiran Kumar Patel FCS, IP, RV (SFA)
Insolvency Professional & Registered Valuer (SFA) (IBBI)

K K PATEL & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

508, 5th Floor, Skyline Building, Sector-11, Gandhinagar - 382 011. Ph.: (O) 079-35612644, Email : cskiranpatel@gmail.com

'Annexure A'

To,
The Members,
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited
GSPC Bhawan, Behind UdyogBhawan,
Sector-11, Gandhinagar-382011

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

1. *Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.*

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

3. *We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial Statements, financial records and Books of accounts of the company.*

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

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

For K. K. Patel & Associates

(Kiran Kumar Patel)
FCS No. 6384, CP No. 6352

Date: 30.05.2024
Place: Gandhinagar

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ANNEXURE - V
GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
FORM NO. AOC.2

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

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto

Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis for the financial year 2023-2024

Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Justification for entering into such Contracts/ Arrangements/ Transactions	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any	Date of passing shareholders resolution under first proviso of Section - 188
N.A.							

Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis for the financial year 2023-2024

Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
Gujarat Gas Limited - Subsidiary	Sale of Natural Gas	Ongoing/Regular	Rs. 9,381.43 crs	Not Applicable	Nil

* All the Transactions are in the ordinary course of business and have been entered on Arm's Length Principle.

Note :- Material Related Party Transaction has been determined based on the threshold limit prescribed under Section – 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule – 15 of the Companies (Meeting of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2015 for Unlisted Public Company for the purpose of obtaining approval of Shareholders. Accordingly, transaction of sale of natural Gas to related party is disclosed as material transaction, since it has exceeded 10% or more of the turnover of the company.

Chairman

Date :- 27.08.2024
Place :- Gandhinagar

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024.

The preparation of standalone financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the Management of the Company. The Statutory Auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139(5) of the Act are responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under Section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 30 May 2024.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the Standalone financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 under Section 143(6)(a) of the Act. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the Statutory Auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the Statutory Auditors and Company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

Based on my supplementary audit, I would like to highlight the following significant matters under Section 143(6)(b) of the Act which have come to my attention and which in my view are necessary for enabling a better understanding of the financial statements and the related Audit Report:

A. Comment on Profitability

1. Standalone Balance Sheet
Liabilities
Current Liabilities
Provisions-₹ 2.39 crore (Note 20)

With reference to Note 33 of the financial statements, the above does not include ₹ 22.96 crore being interest payable to the GoG on delayed payment of additional royalty as per the Rule 23 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 2003. The Rule 23, *inter-alia*, provide that payments (including royalties), if not made within the specified time, be increased by a penal rate of 200 basis points over the prime lending rate of State Bank of India for the delayed period.

It is pertinent to mention that in July 2013, GoI recovered its share of additional royalty, alongwith interest payable thereon from the GSPC-NIKO JV. The GSPC-NIKO JV initiated (October 2013) arbitration proceedings for refund of the recovery made by GoI. The Arbitration Tribunal rejected (August 2020) the claim of GSPC-NIKO JV. Based on award, GSPC paid (18 August 2021) ₹ 13.44 crore towards its share of principal amount of additional royalty to GoG, but did not pay the interest payable on this additional royalty.

Management's Reply to the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India received from AG Office, Ahmedabad under Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the Standalone Financial Statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited, for the year ended 31st March 2024.

Comments of C&AG	Management Reply
With reference to Note 33 of the financial statements, the above does not include ₹ 22.96 crore being interest payable to the GoG on delayed payment of additional royalty as per the Rule 23 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 2003. It is pertinent to mention that in July 2013, GoI recovered its share of additional royalty, alongwith interest payable thereon from the GSPC-NIKO JV. The GSPC-NIKO JV initiated (October 2013) arbitration proceedings for refund of the recovery made by GoI. The Arbitration Tribunal rejected (August 2020) the claim of GSPC-NIKO JV. Based on award, GSPC paid (18 August 2021) ₹ 13.44 crore towards its share of principal amount of additional royalty to GoG but did not pay the interest payable on this additional royalty. In August 2023, the Company paid ₹ 1.68 crore to GoG as per demand raised towards enhanced royalty (interest) considering a delay of 321 days (from September 30, 2020, till August 18, 2021) under Rule 23 of the PNG Rules. However, as interest/enhanced royalty was paid	In Hazira Field, Government of India ("GoI") and Government of Gujarat ("GoG") were recovering royalty, in the ratio of 47:53 respectively, from GSPC NIKO JV on sale of natural gas to the customers. Further, GSPC NIKO JV recovered royalty at prescribed rate from the customers over and above the gas price charged. GoI started demanding additional royalty on the component of royalty recovered from the customers which demand was disputed by the GSPC-NIKO JV. However, pursuant to coercive recovery by GoI, GSPC-NIKO JV paid the amount towards additional royalty together with interest in July 2013. Such coercive recovery was immediately challenged by GSPC – NIKO JV in arbitration proceedings initiated against GoI in October 2013. In August 2020, the arbitration tribunal rejected the claim of GSPC-NIKO JV pertaining to refund of additional royalty recovered coercively by the GoI. In June 2021, it was decided not to file appeal against the said findings of the arbitration award. Accordingly, upon such decision and based on the arbitral award, GSPC on its own motion without any demand being raised by Government of Gujarat, paid its share of principal amount of such additional royalty to the GoG in August 2021. From the above, it is clear that the claim of additional royalty on royalty was disputed by GSPC since inception and was a sub-judice matter until August 2020 when the arbitration tribunal passed an award in this regard. Therefore, the liability of GSPC to pay additional royalty to GoG crystalized only in August 2020. Rule 23 of the PNG Rules provides for increased rate of royalty by way of penalty (and not interest) and therefore the same would have application only in case of deliberate delay or default in payment. However, since the liability was disputed under bona-fide belief and was under litigation till August 2020, GSPC cannot be said to have

to GoI from 2003-04 therefore the same remains to be paid to GoG also from 2003-04 to September 2020 which was not provided by the Company in the current financial statements. Not doing so has resulted in understatement of provision and interest expenses by ₹ 22.96 crore. Consequently, it resulted in overstatement of profit for the year to the same extent.	deliberately defaulted or delayed payment of additional royalty to GoG. It may be noted that GoG, vide its letter dated 5th August 2023 raised a demand on GSPC for payment of Rs. 1.68 Crores towards enhanced royalty under Rule 23 of the PNG Rules towards delay in payment of additional royalty by GSPC after passing of the Arbitration Award i.e., for the period of October 2020 till 18th August 2021 being the date of payment by GSPC. GSPC has already made payment of such enhanced royalty on 19th August 2023. The Company has provided appropriate accounting treatment of the same in the Financial Year 2023-24. This is also in line with the fact that the Company's liability to make payment of additional royalty became crystalized only upon passing of arbitration award on 24.08.2020. It is pertinent to note that there is no further demand from GoG as on 31st March,2024 w.r.t the same. The demand which was made by GoG on 05.8.2023 has already been paid by the Company during the F.Y.2023-24 and as reiterated above, the liability of GSPC to pay additional royalty to GoG crystalized only in August 2020. Therefore, there is no pending liability on this account and hence there is no question of making any provision towards any assumed liability for the period of 2003-04 to September 2020.. Hence, as of 31st March 2024, there is no present obligation on the Company for payment of any further amount to GoG under Rule 23 of the PNG Rules by way of enhanced royalty and therefore the company shall not be required to recognize any provision as per the requirements of Ind AS 37 in its financial statements.

INDIA

SINGHVI & MEHTA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL (O) 48915933 (M) 93-283-55933, 93-282-55933

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO,
THE MEMBERS
GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
GANDHINAGAR (GUJARAT)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **M/S GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED** ('the Company'), which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended on that date and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Financial Statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, ("IND AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024; its **profit** and total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA's") specified under Section 143 (10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

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EMPHASIS OF MATTER

a) Para (q) Accounting for oil and gas joint operations of Note Number 1 Significant Accounting Policies, which describes that the Financial Statements of the joint operations (unincorporated joint ventures) prepared in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the respective Production Sharing Contracts or Joint Operating Agreement of the joint operations (unincorporated joint ventures). In view of the same, certain adjustments/disclosures required under the mandatory Indian Accounting Standards and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 have been made in the Standalone Financial Statements to the extent information available with the Company as on the date.

b) We draw attention to the Note Number 10 (c) matter regarding the forfeiture notice issued by the Company to Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) against the capital contribution of Rs. 494.81 crore made on behalf of JODPL in KG-OSN-2001/3 until 4th August, 2017. Based on the relevant clauses of the Profit-Sharing Contract (PSC) and Joint Operating Agreement (JOA), it is reasonably expected by the Management that the forfeiture notice will be enforced and the Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC) will be assigned a commensurate Participating Interest (PI) towards the capital contribution. However, the liquidator of JODPL has challenged GSPC's action of forfeiture. Additionally, the assignment of JODPL's PI is pending with the Management Committee (MC), and as the non-defaulting partner with a 10% PI in the block, the Company will be required to contribute against the cash call receivables from JODPL, as per the terms of the JOA.

   Considering the pending assignment of JODPL's PI, the specific ratio determining GSPC's share with respect to JODPL's share cannot be determined at this stage.

c) Note Number 31 to the Standalone Financial Statements regarding impairment aggregating to Rs. 27.20 crore on E&P Fields along with capital inventory (Rs. 0.93 crore reversal) for impairment. During the previous financial year, the Company had issued notices of withdrawal of the Company's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to three ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1 and GK-OSN-2009/1 and b) notice of surrender for CB-ONN-2004/3 which has already been impaired completely in previous years and reconciliation of the accounts are in progress as per the provisions of JOA, PSC & FIFO and accordingly the amount is yet to be finalized. In current financial year, reversal of impairment of Rs. 0.21 crore is provided in ONGC operated CB-ONN-2004/2 block, for which ONGC-GSPC has signed FIFO agreement and ONGC has transferred the sale consideration in Escrow account. Formal transfer of Participating Interest will happen after the approval of GOI/MOPNG. The reversal of impairment of Rs. 0.21 crore is due to exchange rate difference of sale consideration.

d) Note Number 33 to the Standalone Financial Statements regarding non-provisioning of disputed Income Tax demands/claims by the Income Tax Authority amounting to Rs. 2879.91 crore, on account of joint arrangements Rs. 70.38 crore, Indirect taxes Rs.

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6.05 crore and other contingent liabilities Rs. 143.71 crore disclosed by way of a note as Contingent Liability; as the matters are disputed.

e) Note Number 33 to the Standalone Financial Statements regarding reasonable uncertainty for an amount receivable on account of adjustment of advanced floor consideration received towards Other Six Discoveries amounting to Rs. 1265 crore (USD 200 Million) and subsequently to be adjusted towards final consideration receivable as per Field Development Plan (FDP) prepared by ONGC for submission to DGH.

Our opinion is not modified in above matters.

OTHER MATTER

a) We have placed reliance on technical/commercial evaluation by the management in respect of categorization of wells as exploratory, development and producing, allocation of costs incurred on them, treatment of capitalization, depletion of producing properties on the basis of the proved hydrocarbon reserves, impairment, liability for decommissioning, liability for NELP and nominated blocks for underperformance against agreed minimum work programme and liability for abandonment costs.

b) The Standalone Financial Statements include the Company's share of:

(i) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 1111.47 crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 5.71 crore, income aggregating to Rs. 76.39 crore and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 28.57 crore in respect of Seven (7) Producing Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), which have been incorporated on the basis of accounts audited by other auditors.

(ii) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 3022.57 crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 41.81 crore, income aggregating to Rs. 38.64 crore and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 47.15 crore in respect of Two (2) Producing Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), which has been incorporated on the basis of unaudited financial information approved by the management and made available to us, in the absence of audited accounts.

(iii) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 130.86 crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 3.00 crore, income aggregating to Rs. Nil and expenditure aggregating to Rs. Nil in respect of One (1) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures) under exploration and development phase, which have been incorporated on the basis of accounts audited by other auditors.

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(iv) Total assets aggregating to Rs. 725.12 crore, total liabilities aggregating to Rs. 153.46 crore, income aggregating to Rs. 0.22 crore and expenditure aggregating to Rs. 0.30 crore in respect of Twenty-three (23) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), under exploration and development phase or proposed to be surrendered, which have been incorporated on the basis of unaudited financial information approved by the management made available to us, in the absence of audited accounts.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements, Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained 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 RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134 (5) Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other

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irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, management and Board of Directors 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 Company's Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143 (3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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 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.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the

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Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **Annexure "A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required under Section 143 (5) of the Act and in accordance with the directions and sub directions issued by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, under Section 143 (5) of the Act, we have complied with all the directions issued and our comments thereon is as per **Annexure "C"** to this report.

3. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of 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 comply with the IND AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) In view of Notification No. G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 05th June, 2015; issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure "B"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

g) As the company is a Government Company, in terms of notification no. G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 05th June, 2015; issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the sub-section (16) of Section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

h) 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 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note Number 33 to the financial statements.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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;

(iii) Based on such 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) Rule 11 (e) provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend declared or paid during the year by the Company in compliance with Section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As provision to Rule 3 (1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

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vii. In terms of Section 143 (5) of the Act, we give our report in **Annexure – "C"** by taking into consideration the information, explanations and written representations received from the management on the matters specified in the directions and sub-directions issued under the aforesaid section by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W



(HEMA SUBHNANI)
PARTNER
M. NO. 411888
UDIN: 24411888BKBHDL4827

PLACE: AHMEDABAD
DATED: 30TH MAY, 2024

INDIA

SINGHVI & MEHTA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL (O) 48915933 (M) 93-283-55933, 93-282-55933

"ANNEXURE A" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

I. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-Use assets and Intangible Assets:

(a) (i) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of Right-of-use.

(ii)The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;

(b) The Company has a procedure of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and Right-of-Use assets so to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its assets.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company except following:

S. No.	Description of Property	Gross Carrying Value as on 31.03.2024 (Rs. in crore)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held –indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in name of company. Also, indicate if in dispute.
1.	Freehold Land	0.66	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Held for the purpose of Joint Venture Operations

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2.	Freehold Land	0.22	Usage letter from GUDA, Gandhinagar in the name of GSPC	No	Only usage letter from GUDA is available, other title deeds and related documents are not made available to us,	Only usage letter from GUDA is available, other title deeds and related documents are not made available to us,
3.	Building	5.00	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Held for the purpose of Joint Venture Operations
4.	Building	0.34	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record	Documents of title are not held on record
	Total	6.22				

(d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder as confirmed by the management.

II. (a) As informed to us, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and whether, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate; there is no discrepancy of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crore, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial instiutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3 (ii) (b) of the order is not applicable.

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III. The Company has made investments in Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships and granted unsecured loans to other parties. During the year, the company has provided any loans to other parties in respect of which:

a) The company has provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans or provided security to any other entity, if so, indicate

(i) Aggregate amount during the year is NIL, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans or advances and guarantees or security to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates is 'NIL'.

(ii) the aggregate amount of investment in GSPC LNG Ltd during the year and loan to its employees aggregating to Rs. 50.00 crore and 5.73 crore respectively and balance outstanding at the Balance Sheet date with respect to such loans or advances aggregating to Rs. 3.89 crore to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

b) Loans and advances to employees of Rs. 5.73 crore sanctioned during the year. The terms and conditions of such loans and advances are not prejudicial to the company's interest.

c) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principle amounts and receipts of interest are generally been regular as per stipulation.

d) In respect of loans granted by the company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at Balance Sheet date.

e) No loan or advance in the nature of loan granted which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties;

f) The company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3 (iii) (f) is not applicable.

IV. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the loans and investments made.

V. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year. Therefore, the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of

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Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.

VI. As per information & explanation provided by the management, maintenance of cost records has been prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act and we are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate and complete.

VII. In respect of Statutory Dues:

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues to the appropriate authorities.

There are no such arrears as at 31st March, 2024 for a period more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us following statutory dues referred to in clause (a) above have not been deposited on account of dispute as on 31st March, 2024:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount under dispute and not yet deposited as on 31.03.2024 (Rs. in crore)	Period to which the amount relates (Financial Year)	Forum where the dispute is pending	Remarks
Income Tax Act,1961	Income Tax Including interest and penalty as applicable.	1.62	1996-1997	High Court	
		8.70	1997-1998		
		16.81	1998-1999		
		1.18	2003-2004		
		1.75	2008-2009		
Income Tax Act,1961	Income Tax Including interest and penalty as applicable	32.39	2000-2001	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	
		79.10	2001-2002		
		163.11	2002-2003		
		160.66	2003-2004		

		242.15	2004-2005		
		183.08	2005-2006		
		171.66	2006-2007		
		301.84	2007-2008		
		332.81	2008-2009		
		204.85	2009-2010		
		263.24	2010-2011		
		337.33	2011-2012		
		419.76	2012-2013		
		288.81	2013-2014		
		100.73	2014-2015		
		174.35	2015-2016		
Income Tax Act,1961	Income Tax Including interest and penalty as applicable	1.24	2004-2005	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	
		0.11	2007-2008		
	Income Tax Including interest and penalty as applicable.	17.49	2013-2014	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	
	Income Tax Including interest and penalty as applicable.	14.63	2014-2015	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	
	Income Tax Including interest and penalty as applicable.	1165.80	2017-2018	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	
Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty Including interest and penalty as applicable	4.77	2014-2015	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	

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Gujarat VAT Tax	2% ITC REVERSAL	0.38	2014-2015	Gujarat VAT Tribunal	

VIII. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

IX. (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or payment of interest to any lender.

(b) The company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has applied the term loans for the purpose for which loans were obtained.

(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) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

(f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

X. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year therefore clause 3(x) (b) of the order is not applicable.

XI. (a) No fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.



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(b) No report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to date of this report.

(c) As represented by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received during the year.

XII. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Consequently, requirements of clause 3 (xii) the Order is not applicable to the company.

XIII. In our opinion, the company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements, as required by applicable accounting standards.

XIV. (a) The Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) As far as information made available to us, we have considered the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

XV. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, the paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

XVI.

(a) In our opinion, considering the nature of operations of the Company at present, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(b) In our opinion, considering the nature of operations of the Company, it has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;

(c) In our opinion, considering the nature of operations of the Company, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India,

(d) In our opinion, considering the nature of operations of the Company, Group does not have Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group.

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XVII. The company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

XVIII. There is no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.

XIX. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the 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 the 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 facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

XX. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have projects other than ongoing projects, where unspent amount is to be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act.

(b) There is an amount of Rs. 34.12 crore remaining unspent under section (5) of section 135 of the Act, pursuant to ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance with provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of the Act.

XXI. As the Company has presented its Standalone Financial Statements including Joint Venture Blocks and there is no unfavourable or qualified opinion given by any of the auditors of Producing as well as Non-Producing Joint Venture Blocks.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

Hema

(HEMA SUBHNANI)
PARTNER
M. NO. 411888
UDIN: 24411888BKBHDL4827

PLACE: AHMEDABAD
DATED: 30th MAY,2024

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SINGHVI & MEHTA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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"ANNEXURE - B" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of **M/s GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements 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 Act.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements 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 were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

A company's internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements 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 the 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.

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OPINION

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at 31st March 2024, 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 ICAI.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

Hema

(HEMA SUBHNANI)
PARTNER
M. NO. 411888
UDIN: 24411888BKBHDL4827

PLACE: AHMEDABAD
DATED: 30TH MAY,2024

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"ANNEXURE - C" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure as referred to in Independent Auditor's Report of even date, on the Standalone IND AS Financial Statements of **M/s GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED** for the period ended 31st March, 2024.

Report on Directions under Section 143 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013:

1. Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If No, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with financial implications, if any, may be stated.

Reply: The Company has a system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT System i.e., SAP. All the financial transactions are integrated in SAP system. Therefore, there are no financial implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts during the period under audit.

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 Government company, then this direction is also applicable for the statutory auditor of lender company).

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there is no restructuring of an existing loans or waiver/ write off of debts/ loans/ interest etc. made by lender to the Company due to the Company's inability to repay the loan.

3. Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received / receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for / utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us, no fund (grants/subsidy) has been received/ receivable by the Company for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its Agencies during the period under audit.

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Sector Specific Sub-directions under Section 143 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013:

SERVICE SECTOR - GENERAL

1. Whether the Company's pricing policy absorbs all fixed and variable cost of production and the overheads allocated at the time of fixation of price?

Reply: Yes, Company's pricing policy for the services provided absorb fixed as well as variable costs including allocated overhead.

2. Whether the company recovers commission for work executed on behalf of Government/ other organizations that is properly recorded in the books of accounts? Whether the Company has an efficient system for billing and collection of revenue?

Reply: Company has 'Proprietary Membership' at Indian Gas Exchange Limited ('IGX'). The membership allows the Company to trade for gas through bids either on its own account or for other market players. The Company has registered its group companies as clients on this platform to increase the participation for various bids. The Company as a proprietary member of the exchange shall settle all the transactions entered, either on its own account or for the group entities, with IGX.

During the year, the Company has recovered the commission from group companies for work executed on their behalf and the same has been properly recorded in books.

3. Whether the Company regularly monitors timely receipt of subsidy from Government and it is properly recording them in its books?

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not receive any subsidy from the Government.

4. Whether interest earned on parking of funds received for specific projects from Government was properly accounted for?

Reply: The Company did not receive any funds for specific projects from Government.

5. Whether the Company has entered into Memorandum of understanding with its Administrative Ministry, if so, whether the impact thereof has been properly dealt with in the financial statements.

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered in to any Memorandum of Understanding with its Administrative Ministry.

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SERVICE SECTOR - TRADING

1. Whether the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of its sales activities and the dues outstanding and recoveries there against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts?

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records in respect of recovery of dues from customers, the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of sales activity and the dues outstanding and recoveries there-against have been properly recorded in the books of accounts.

2. Whether the Company has an effective system for physical verification, valuation of stock, treatment of non- moving items and accounting the effect of shortage/excess noticed during the physical verification.

Reply: In our opinion and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an effective system in relation to physical verification of inventories, valuation of stock, treatment of non-moving items and accounting the effect of shortage/excess noticed during the physical verification.

3. The effectiveness of the system followed in recovery of dues in respect of sale activities may be examined and reported.

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records in respect of recovery of dues from customers, the Company has an effective system for recovery of dues in respect of sales..

The Company periodically prepares 'outstanding and ageing reports' of debtors and follows-up for the same, if any, for recovery of dues. The Company also has adequate amount of security against debtors in the form of Bank Guarantee or Security Deposits. In case of debtors that are considered doubtful (which are outstanding beyond 6 months and no security is available), provision has been made during the respective previous years including period under audit as per the 'Debtors Policy' of the Company.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

Hema

(HEMA SUBHNANI)
PARTNER
M. NO. 411888
UDIN: 24411888BKBHDL4827

PLACE: AHMEDABAD
DATE: 30TH MAY,2024

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	720.06	787.49
Capital work-in-progress	3	72.81	72.30
Investment property	4	1.04	1.06
Other intangible assets	5	0.85	1.07
Intangible assets under development	6	103.79	103.23
Financial assets			
Investment in subsidiary, associate & joint venture	7	3,928.24	3,928.24
Other investments	8	121.71	59.89
Loans	9	3.50	3.38
Other financial assets	10	102.57	93.93
Non current tax assets (net)	11	192.26	165.91
Other non-current assets	12	189.91	267.73
Total Non-Current Assets		**5,436.74**	**5,484.23**
Current Assets			
Inventories	13	557.53	462.10
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	15	1,249.91	995.46
Cash and cash equivalents	14	1,207.55	278.95
Other bank balances	14	684.39	160.15
Loans	9	51.29	46.69
Other financial assets	10	739.01	719.46
Other current assets	12	203.99	180.14
Total Current Assets		**4,693.67**	**2,842.95**
Non current assets held for sale	16	39.93	36.08
TOTAL ASSETS		**10,170.34**	**8,363.26**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	1,075.65	1,075.65
Other equity	18	6,104.54	4,853.24
Total Equity		**7,180.19**	**5,928.89**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	43	2.05	-
Other financial liabilities	19	8.55	8.55
Provisions	20	76.28	85.10
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**86.88**	**93.65**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

GSPC

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	43	0.18	
Trade payables	22		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.93	2.59
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,252.92	1,734.90
Other financial liabilities	19	373.66	375.80
Other current liabilities	21	260.78	214.09
Provisions	20	2.39	1.93
Total Current Liabilities		**2,891.86**	**2,329.31**
Liabilities associated with non current assets held for sale		11.41	11.41
Total Liabilities		**2,990.15**	**2,434.37**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**10,170.34**	**8,363.26**
Material Accounting Policies Information	1		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Hema Subhnani
Partner
Membership No. 411888
Date : 30 May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

UDIN: 24411888BKBHDL4627

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30 May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended 31st March, 2024

GSPC

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	23	18,452.74	27,699.64
Other income	24	257.29	173.32
TOTAL INCOME (A)		18,710.03	27,872.96
EXPENSES			
Production expenditure	25	77.20	97.38
Cost of traded goods	26	17,288.70	24,394.38
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-process and stock-in-trade	27	(90.46)	(104.35)
Employee benefits expenses	28	18.93	27.14
Finance costs	29	5.33	230.67
Depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses	2,4,5	51.74	40.45
Other expenses	30	83.72	69.98
TOTAL EXPENSES (B)		17,435.16	24,755.65
Profit before exceptional items and tax (A-B)		1,274.87	3,117.31
Exceptional items - (Expenses) / Income	31	(34.47)	(130.41)
Profit before tax		1,240.40	2,986.90
Tax expense			
Current tax	11	-	-
Deferred tax	11	(1.52)	(0.11)
Profit after tax for the year (C)		1,241.92	2,987.01
Other comprehensive income			
(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in fair value of equity instruments		11.82	(7.64)
Re-measurement of post-employment benefit obligations		(0.92)	0.43
Income tax relating to these items		(1.52)	(0.11)
(B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (D)		9.38	(7.32)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (C+D)		1,251.30	2,979.69
Earnings per equity share (EPS) (Face Value of Rs. 1/- each)	32		
Basic (Rs.)		1.15	2.78
Diluted (Rs.)		1.15	2.78
Material Accounting Policies Information	1		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Hema Subhnani
Partner
Membership No. 411888
Date : 30 May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

UDIN : 24411888BKBHDL4827

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Date : 30 May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31st March, 2024

GSPC

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit /(loss) before tax	1,240.40	2,986.90
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, Amortisation & Depletion Expenses	51.74	40.45
Interest & Finance Charges	5.33	230.67
Net Loss/(gain) on Sale of Assets	0.02	0.17
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	1.88	(0.96)
Exploration Cost Written off/(Written back)	8.41	0.20
Other Non-Cash Items	(15.50)	-
Impairment of oil and gas assets	26.06	130.21
	1,318.34	**3,387.64**
Interest and Dividend Income	(155.96)	(128.93)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	**1,162.38**	**3,258.71**
Adjustments for working capital changes		
Change in Current/non-current Assets		
(Increase)/decrease in Loans	0.34	(2.29)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Financial Assets	(46.86)	(45.21)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Assets	53.97	349.70
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	(95.43)	(104.35)
(Increase)/decrease in Trade Receivables	(254.45)	676.25
Change in Current/Non-current Liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	(2.14)	66.25
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	0.42	2.00
Increase/(decrease) in Other Liabilities	46.69	(77.13)
Increase/(decrease) in Trade payables	515.48	218.05
Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operations	1,380.40	4,341.98
Taxes (paid)/ refund	(26.35)	(33.36)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operating Activities (A)	**1,354.05**	**4,308.62**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash Paid for Purchase of Assets / CWIP including Joint Arrangements	(20.62)	(71.50)
Sale of Property Plant & equipment	-	0.11
Purchase of Investment	(50.00)	-
Interest and Dividend Income received	163.64	103.51
Movement in other bank balances	(518.34)	495.11
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(425.32)**	**527.23**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds /(Repayment) to Non-Current Borrowings (including current maturities) (net)	-	(4,324.12)
Proceeds /(Repayment) to Current Borrowings (net)	-	(100.00)
Interest & Financing Charges paid	(0.13)	(205.75)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Financing Activities (C)	**(0.13)**	**(4,629.87)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (D) (A+B+C)	**928.60**	**205.98**
Cash and Cash equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		
Cash on hand	-	0.01
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	264.11	30.00
Bank Balances	14.84	42.96
	278.95	**72.97**
Cash and Cash equivalents at the End of the Year		
Cash on hand	0.01	-
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	1,001.13	264.11
Bank Balances	206.41	14.84
Total	**1,207.55**	**278.95**





GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31st March, 2024

GSPC

Notes:

(i) The above Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared using the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Ind AS 7 Statements of Cash Flows.

(ii) Previous year figures have been regrouped & reclassified wherever considered necessary to confirm to the current year's figures.

(iii) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	1st April 2022	Cash Flow	Foreign Exchange & Other Non Cash Movement	31st March, 2023
Non-Current Borrowings including current portion	4,304.67	(4,324.12)	19.45	0.00
Borrowing-Current	100.01	(100.00)	(0.01)	0.00

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Hema Subhnani
Partner
Membership No. 411888
Date : 30 May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632394

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30 May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the Year Ended on 31st March, 2024

GSPC

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital		
Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each fully paid up		
Balance as at 1st April 2022	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Changes due to prior period error	-	
Restated balance as at 1st April 2022	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Movements during the year		
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Changes due to prior period error	-	
Restated balance as at 1st April 2023	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Movements during the year		
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65

B. Other Equity

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
	Capital reserve	Securities Premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	FVOCI - Equity Investments	
Balance at April 1, 2022	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(12,896.71)	2,052.06	1,873.55
Changes in accounting policy / prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2022	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(12,896.71)	2,052.06	1,873.55
Profit for the year	-	-	-	2,987.01	-	2,987.01
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(7.64)	(7.64)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-	-	0.32	-	0.32
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	2,987.33	(7.64)	2,979.69
Balance at March 31, 2023	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(9,909.38)	2,044.42	4,853.24
Changes in accounting policy / prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2023	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(9,909.38)	2,044.42	4,853.24
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,241.92	-	1,241.92
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	10.07	10.07
Re-measurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-	-	(0.69)	-	(0.69)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,241.23	10.07	1,251.30
Balance at March 31, 2024	1.28	9,471.78	3,245.14	(8,668.15)	2,054.49	6,104.54

Purpose of Reserves:

(i) **Capital Reserve:** Capital reserve was created on account of transition to Ind AS.

(ii) **Securities Premium:** Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iii) **General Reserve:** General reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. General reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income.

(iv) **Retained Earnings:** The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders out of accumulated reserves is determined considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the closing balance amounts reported above are not distributable in entirety. It includes accumulated loss amounting to ₹ 1.17 Crores (PY: ₹ 0.48 Crore) (net of tax) pertaining to remeasurement gain / loss on defined employee benefit plan as classified in other comprehensive income from period to period.

(v) **Other Comprehensive Income - FVOCI - Equity Investments:** The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the Equity Investments through OCI reserves.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Hema Subhnani
Partner
Membership No. 411898

Date : 30 May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03632994

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30 May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

Corporate information

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited ("GSPC" or "the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office is situated at GSPC Bhavan, B/H Udyog Bhavan, Sector - 11, Gandhinagar - 382010. GSPC is a Government Company u/s 2(45) of Companies Act, 2013 and is primarily engaged in oil and gas activities comprising of oil & gas exploration, development and production and trading of natural gas. The Company is also engaged in sale of electricity generated through Windmills.

The standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution passed in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 30th May, 2024.

1. Material accounting policies information

This note provides list of the material accounting policies information applied in the preparation of these standalone financial statements.

(a) Basis of preparation of Financial Statements:

(i) Statement of compliance with Ind AS

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance and comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [including the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act (as amended from time to time); and Guidelines issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except whereby a newly issued Indian Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Indian Accounting Standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The standalone financial statements are prepared on accrual basis of accounting under historical cost convention in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 including Indian Accounting Standards notified there under, except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value;
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value; and
- Assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost to sell.

The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgements

The presentation of the standalone financial statements is in conformity with the Ind AS which requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Such estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of financial statements. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates.

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

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. 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.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets
- Current / Deferred tax expense
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations (including key actuarial assumptions)
- Provisions and contingencies (contingent liabilities and contingent assets)
- Estimation of Oil and Gas reserves
- Impairment of financial and non-financial assets.
- Valuation of Inventory
- Fair valuation of unlisted securities and assets held for sale
- Definition of lease, lease term and discount rate

(b) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Oil and Gas properties

The Company has adopted Contract Area (PSC-Production Sharing Contract) level cost center based accounting for the oil and gas operations with effect from 1st April, 2015 and accordingly, all costs incurred in acquisition, prospecting, exploration and development of Contract Areas are accumulated considering a contract area as a cost center. Cost incurred at each of the following level are accounted for as stated below:

1) Pre-acquisition Cost

Expenditure incurred before obtaining the right(s) to explore, develop and produce oil and gas are expensed as and when incurred.

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2) Acquisition, Exploration & Evaluation Costs:

Acquisition cost of an oil and gas property are costs incurred to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire a property or mineral rights. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Exploration Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development, as the case may be, based on the nature of the expenditure.

Exploration and Evaluation activities cover the prospecting activities conducted in search for oil and gas after the Company has obtained legal rights to explore a specific area, as well as activities towards determination of the technical feasibility and commercial visibility of extracting the oil & gas. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Exploration Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development as the case may be based on the nature of the expenditure.

3) Development Cost

Development activities cover the activities conducted after determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting oil & gas but before the well starts actual commercial production and includes drilling cost of developments wells, completion of successful exploration wells laying gathering lines, production facilities etc. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Development Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development as the case may be based on the nature of the expenditure.

4) Producing properties

Producing Properties are created in respect of an area/field having proved developed oil and gas reserves, when the well in the area/field is ready to commence commercial production. All the exploration cost and development cost incurred for the producing wells are reclassified as Producing Properties or Property Plant & Equipment as the case may be. The exploration and evaluation expenditure on unsuccessful wells in a proved area are also capitalised as Producing Properties as per the guidance available para 23 of Guidance Notes issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS).

5) Abandonment Cost

The full eventual estimated liability towards costs relating to dismantling, abandoning and restoring well sites and allied facilities are recognized in respective assets when the well is complete/facilities are installed.

6) Surrender / Relinquishment of a Contract Area

The carrying cost of a Contract Area is written off in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such a Contract area is surrendered after the required approvals. Further, the carrying cost of a Contract Area that is proposed for surrender during a year but approval for which is still awaited at the end of such year, is also provided for in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head exploration cost written off.

7) Disposal of Interest

Gain (excess of net consideration over carrying value of the assets) or loss (excess of carrying value of the assets over net consideration) on sale of interest in a Contract Area is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such agreement is executed.

(ii) Other property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost of acquisition/construction (net of recoverable taxes) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. 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. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its useful life is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Capital Work-in-progress includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition/construction of assets, which are yet to be commissioned and project inventory.

An item of property, plant or 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 recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to continue with the net carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment including oil and gas assets recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per IGAAP and use that net carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant and equipment.

(c) Investment properties

Investment properties comprises portions of free hold or lease hold (right of use asset) land and office buildings that are held for rental yield and/or capital appreciation.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount 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. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed out as and when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to continue with the net carrying value of its investment properties recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per IGAAP and use that net carrying value as the deemed cost of investment properties.

(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets like software & licenses, which are expected to provide future enduring economic benefits are capitalized as Intangible Assets.

Any item of intangible assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de recognition of the intangible asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset) is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the intangible asset is derecognized.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to continue with the net carrying value of its intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per IGAAP and use that net carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

(e) Depreciation, depletion and amortisation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciation on producing properties is provided on unit of production method and on other tangible items of property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value method (WDV) except otherwise stated.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are in line with useful lives specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The residual values are at 5% of the original cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Items of Property, Plant and Equipment costing not more than Rs. 5000/- are depreciated at 100 percent in the year of acquisition.

Mobile instruments purchased by the Company are fully written off as expenses in the year of purchase. Cost of lease-hold land is amortized equally over the period of lease.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment used for exploration and drilling activities is initially capitalized as part of exploration or development costs.

The depletion on producing properties has been calculated and provided, using the unit of production method as described in the Guidance Note on Accounting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS) issued by ICAI, in proportion of oil and gas production achieved vis a vis the proved reserves.

As Guidance Note is for "Producing Activities", the Company, keeping in mind the prudent industry practice, considers the assets for depletion only once the commercial production is commenced with the approval of the appropriate authority as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC). Till that time, neither the reserves are taken for depletion nor are the assets with respect to the said PSC are capitalized.

No depreciation or depletion is provided in the accounts of the Joint Operations (Un Incorporated Joint Venture). However, the depreciation and depletion, as applicable, has been provided for by the Company in its own books based on its participating interest.

Depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment acquired / disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / disposal.

Investment properties are depreciated on written down value method (WDV) based on the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

In case of intangible assets, software is amortized at 40% on written down value method.

(f) 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 units (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 pre-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.

For impairment of Oil and Gas JV Fields, the Company considers the prevailing business conditions to make an assessment of future crude oil and natural gas prices and internal and external information / indicators of future economic conditions & future cashflows. The estimated future cash flows are calculated till end of its useful life or PSC end term, whichever is earlier.

In other cases, the Company bases its impairment calculation on estimates, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

(g) Leases

The Company assess whether a contract contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether (i) the contract involves the use of identified asset; (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and (iii) the Company has right to direct the use of the asset. Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The Company as a lessee

As a lessee, the Company has taken many assets on lease such as land, office building, factory shed, vehicles and guest house. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the lease liability recognized adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the underlying asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined. After the commencement date, lease liability is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payment made.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprises of fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Modifications to a lease agreement beyond the original terms and conditions are generally accounted for as a re-measurement of the lease liability with a corresponding adjustment to the ROU asset. Any gain or loss on modification is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the modifications that increase the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets at a price commensurate with the stand-alone selling price are accounted for as a separate new lease. In case of lease modifications, discounting rates used for measurement of lease liability and ROU assets is also suitably adjusted.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:
The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of less than or equal to 12 months with no purchase option and assets with low value leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term.

The Company as a lessor
Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as finance or operating leases. When the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease
All assets given on finance lease are shown as receivables at an amount equal to net investment in the lease. Principal component of the lease receipts is adjusted against outstanding receivables and interest income is accounted by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease to the net investment. The Company has a scheme of providing certain assets viz. vehicles to their employees. Under the said scheme, the Company initially purchases the asset which is transferred to an employee after a specified period at book value on that date. As this arrangement has element of finance lease, the Company has derecognised the items of property, plant and equipment given to employees & reclassified

it as finance lease. The difference between the cost of the asset and present value (or absolute value if the present value is not material) of the consideration to be received from the employee over the lease term and at the time of transfer of ownership in the future is recognised as an employee cost over the period.

Operating lease

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(h) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets and liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet. Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets, right of use assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

(i) 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

A financial asset is recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset except trade receivables (not containing significant financing component) are measured at transaction price

Subsequent measurement

For purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into:

A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
C. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

The Company classifies its financial assets in the above-mentioned categories based on:

A. The Company's business model for managing the financial assets, and
B. The contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial asset.

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

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

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by considering 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.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

A. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
B. The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a financial asset, 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').

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all

other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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:

A. The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or
B. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
   i) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
   ii) 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 following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

(i) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

(ii) Trade receivables and contract asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.
(iii) Lease Receivables.

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

A. The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
B. Lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract assets which do not contain significant financing component. Under the simplified approach, the Company is not required 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.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

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, then the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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.

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

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

A. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
B. Financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. 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 profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments 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 P&L. 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.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liability for good and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition

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 de-recognition 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.

(j) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amount and there is intention either to settle on net basis or to realise the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or counterparty.

(k) Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments, such as investments in equity shares, derivatives etc., at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

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

A. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
B. 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.

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

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

A. Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
B. Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
C. Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The Company's Board of Directors (BOD) determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale/distribution in discontinued operations. At each reporting date, the management analyses the

movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

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.

(l) Inventories

- Crude oil in flow lines is not valued as it is not stored.
- Natural Gas in pipeline is valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.
- Inventory of crude oil & condensate with Joint Ventures is valued as per net realisable value as per the rate specified on sale agreement.
- Natural gas imported as LNG and stored in the storage tank of the LNG terminal are valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.
- Chemicals, fuels, consumables, stores and spare parts are valued at Weighted Average Cost.

(m) Employee benefits

(i) *Short term employee benefit obligations*

Liabilities for wages, salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are to be settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet.

(ii) *Other long-term employee benefit obligations*

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yield at the end of reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Balance Sheet if the Company does not have unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) *Post-employment obligations*

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

A. Defined benefit plans such as gratuity, Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme (PRMBS) & loyalty bonus etc. and
B. Defined contribution plan such as provident fund, superannuation fund etc.

Gratuity/Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme/Loyalty Bonus obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan / PRMBS / loyalty bonus is present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The Company provides for loyalty bonus to eligible employees whereby a lump sum payment to eligible employees at the time of retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment is paid based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

The present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are accumulated in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet.

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendment or curtailments are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund and superannuation fund contributions to GSPC Employee's Provident Fund Trust and Group Superannuation Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India respectively. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payment is available.

(iv) *Termination benefits*

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(n) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is GSPC's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end exchange rates are generally recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(o) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer. The Company assesses promises in the contract to identify separate performance obligations to which a portion of transaction price is allocated.

Revenue is measured based on the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange of goods or service. The transaction price includes Excise Duty; however, it excludes amount collected on behalf of third parties such as Goods and Service Tax (GST), Value Added Tax (VAT) etc. which the Company collects on behalf of the Government.

In determining the transaction price, the Company estimates the variable consideration to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The Company recognises revenue from each distinct good or service over time if the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as it performs.

Revenue from the sale of gas is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the gas on metered/assessed measurements facility. In case of high sea sales, control is transferred to the customer on delivery of the gas outside the territorial water of India. The amount recognised as revenue is stated

inclusive of royalty payable to Government of India and exclusive of profit petroleum, sales tax /value added tax (VAT) and Goods and service tax (GST).

Profit Petroleum payable to the Government of India (MoP&NG) under a PSC is accounted for initially on an estimated basis and upon approval of the DGH, MoP&NG, difference, if any, is accounted for in the year of such of approval.

Revenue from regasification services is recognised over time such services are performed by the Company and revenue from gas transmission is recognized over the period in which the related volumes of gas are delivered to the customers.

Revenue from sale of electricity is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the electricity on metered/assessed measurements facility.

Revenue in respect of 'Take or Pay' quantity of gas (short lifted quantity of gas under the Gas Sale Agreements) is recognized on accrual basis in the period to which it relates to.

The Company's share of Revenue from Joint Operations is considered on the basis of Accounts submitted by Joint Operations.

Where the Company's performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party, it is acting as an agent and hence the Company recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission or brokerage to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the other party to provide its goods or services. The Company's fee or commission or brokerage is the net amount of consideration that the entity retains after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods or services to be provided by that party.

Other Income:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit 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 flows through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the same is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend in case of final dividend and when the Board of Directors of investee company declares the dividend in case of interim dividend.

Income in respect of interest on delayed realizations from customers, if any, is recognized when it can be reliably measured, and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/ expected to be admitted to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is virtually certain to expect ultimate collection.

(p) Accounting for oil and gas joint operations (unincorporated Joint Ventures)

All Oil and Gas Joint Arrangements are in the nature of unincorporated joint operations. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company reflect the Company's share of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the Joint operations, which are accounted on a line by line basis, based on the available information as on the date of the Balance Sheet, with similar items in the Company's accounts, to the extent of the Participating Interest of the Company in each joint operation and related Joint Operating Agreements (JOA), if any, except in case of abandonment, impairment, depletion and depreciation, which are accounted for as per the accounting policies of the Company. The financial statements of the unincorporated joint operations are prepared by the respective Operators of the Contract Area in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the respective PSC and JOA. Hence, certain adjustments/disclosures required under the mandatory Indian Accounting Standards and the Companies Act, 2013 have been made in the financial statements of the Company only to the extent of information available with the Company as on the date of the Balance Sheet. Such information include information relating to foreign exchange differences, micro, small and medium enterprises, transactions with related parties, details of commitments and contingencies, inventory of oil and gas and consumption of stores and spares.

(q) Taxation

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period i.e. as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with Income Computation and Disclosure Standards – ICDS as amended from time to time. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented on net basis in the Balance Sheet considering the legal offset right in the same tax jurisdiction for relevant tax paying units and intention of the company to settle the same on net basis.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on the rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Standalone 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 (including carry forward of unused tax losses and credits) to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. However, when there is no convincing evidence available for future taxable profit, the Company recognises Deferred Tax assets arising from unused tax losses or tax credit only to the extent of Deferred Tax liability already recognised by the Company till date.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint operations where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint operations where the parent, investor, joint venturer or joint operator is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Any tax credit available is recognised as deferred tax to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised. The said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown under the head deferred tax asset.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

(r) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs of a leasehold land and producing properties. It is recognised as the windmills and oil and gas properties are constructed on leasehold lands which are to be returned to the lessor at the end of the lease tenure on 'as is' basis. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the respective assets. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-

tax rate that reflects the risk specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset. If a decrease in a liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess shall be recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Contingent liabilities are not provided for in the books of accounts and, are disclosed by way of notes to accounts. Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements. However, the same is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

(s) Investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates

Investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes the purchase price and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of investments. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to fair value its Investments in equity share of subsidiaries, associates & joint ventures at transition date and carry the same as deemed cost thereafter. The deemed cost so determined has been carried at cost thereafter.

(t) Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded to the nearest Crore (up to two decimals) except when otherwise indicated.

(u) Allocation of General Administrative Expenses

In case of Joint Operations, in which the Company is an operator, the allocation of Common General and Administrative Expenses and Employee cost to various operated blocks, is done on the basis of time allocations notified by each employee.

(v) New and revised Indian Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 2

Property, plant and equipment as at 31st March, 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 1st April 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	Impairment during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Freehold Land	121.04	-	-	121.04	-	-	-	-		121.04	121.04
Lease hold Land (i)	7.36	-	(2.70)	4.66	2.04	0.40	(0.33)	-	2.11	2.55	5.32
Buildings (i)	35.21	-	(0.88)	34.32	11.04	1.20	(0.32)	-	11.92	22.40	24.17
Plant and Machinery	1,270.76	-	-	1,270.76	1,128.53	9.50	-	-	1,138.41	132.35	131.93
Furniture and Fixture	4.27	-	-	4.27	3.53	0.09	-	-	3.62	0.65	0.74
Office Equipment	4.04	0.02	-	4.06	2.70	0.07	-	-	2.77	1.29	1.34
Computer Equipment	4.09	0.35	(0.37)	4.06	1.70	0.56	(0.34)	-	1.92	2.14	2.38
Vehicles (i)	0.31	2.93	(0.10)	3.14	0.38	0.08	(0.07)	-	0.39	2.75	0.16
Producing Properties	1,531.75	3.81	-	1,535.57	1,031.32	39.44	-	25.12	1,095.88	444.69	500.44
Total Property, Plant & Equipment	2,979.03	12.11	(4.06)	2,987.08	2,191.54	51.42	(1.06)	25.12	2,267.02	720.06	787.49

(i) the above includes the Right of Use (ROU) Assets recognized under Ind AS 116 Leases.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 1st April 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	Impairment during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Land	7.36		(2.70)	4.66	2.04	0.40	(0.33)	-	2.11	2.55	5.32
Building	3.05	-	-	3.05	1.01	0.10	-	-	1.11	1.94	2.04
Vehicles		2.20	-	2.20	-	0.04	-	-	0.04	2.16	-
Total	10.41	2.20	(2.70)	9.91	3.05	0.54	(0.33)	-	3.26	6.65	7.36

Property, plant and equipment as at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	Impairment during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Freehold Land	121.04	-	-	121.04	-	-	-	-	-	121.04	121.04
Lease hold Land (i)	8.49	-	(1.13)	7.36	1.57	0.47	-	-	2.04	5.32	6.92
Buildings (i)	35.21	-	-	35.21	9.78	1.26	-	-	11.04	24.17	25.43
Plant and Machinery	1,270.76	-	-	1,270.76	1,127.95	10.58	-	-	1,138.53	131.93	142.81
Furniture and Fixture	4.28	-	(0.01)	4.27	3.69	0.13	(0.49)	-	3.53	0.74	0.59
Office Equipment	4.31	0.12	(0.20)	4.04	2.85	0.03	(0.18)	-	2.70	1.34	1.27
Computer Equipment	5.30	2.14	(0.36)	4.08	1.47	0.56	(0.33)	-	1.70	2.38	1.83
Vehicles	0.53	-	-	0.31	0.35	0.03	-	-	0.38	0.16	0.18
Producing Properties	1,496.94	34.82	-	1,531.76	908.23	26.70	-	101.40	1,031.32	500.44	593.72
Total Property, Plant & Equipment	2,945.15	36.08	(2.20)	2,979.03	2,051.08	40.06	(1.00)	101.40	2,191.54	787.49	894.07

(i) the above includes the Right of Use (ROU) Assets recognized under Ind AS 116 Leases.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	Impairment during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Land	8.49	-	(1.13)	7.36	1.57	0.47	-	-	2.04	5.32	6.92
Building	3.05	-	-	3.05	0.91	0.10	-	-	1.01	2.04	2.14
Total	11.54	-	(1.13)	10.41	2.48	0.57	-	-	3.05	7.36	9.06

Notes:

a. The Company has taken several plots of land on lease with lease term ranging from 14.5 years to 99 years, vehicle on lease with lease term of 10 year and factory shed buildings with a lease term of 99 years. Some of the lease contracts are having renewal option with mutual consent and also contain termination options. Such options are appropriately considered in determination of the lease term based on the management's judgement. For all these contracts for land / buildings, upfront payments have been made.

b. The Company has classified certain assets as held for sale during the current financial year. Refer Note 16 (b)

Note 3

Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Exploration & Development*	72.51	72.00
CWIP Others	0.30	0.30
Total Capital Work in Progress	72.81	72.30

* During the year, the Company has provided for impairment / (impairment reversal) to the extent of Rs. (0.93) Crore (PY Rs. (0.48) crore) against non moving capital spares. Refer Note 31.

(i) CWIP ageing schedule for the year ended 31st March, 2024 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of					Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Project Inventory	
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	0.33	72.48	72.81

(ii) CWIP ageing schedule for the year ended 31st March, 2023 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of					Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Project Inventory	
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	0.33	71.97	72.30

Notes:

a. Exploration and Development cost incurred by the joint arrangements has been bifurcated into CWIP tangible and intangible assets under Development as per the requirement of Guidance note on Accounting for Oil & Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS) issued by ICAI read with Ind AS 106 "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources".

b. The entire amount in CWIP is related to E&P business of the Company. The Company has considered each PSC for a separate Project. The Company does not have any assets under capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or whose costs have exceeded its original plan.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 4
Investment property as at 31st March, 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 1st April 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Land and building*	1.41	-	-	1.41	0.35	0.02	-	0.37	1.04	1.06
Total Investment property	1.41	-	-	1.41	0.35	0.02	-	0.37	1.04	1.06

Investment property as at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Land and building*	1.41	-	-	1.41	0.32	0.03	-	0.35	1.06	1.09
Total Investment property	1.41	-	-	1.41	0.32	0.03	-	0.35	1.06	1.09

*Includes land of an amount of Rs 0.16 crores (P.Y Rs. 0.16 crores) which is non depreciable

Notes

a. The assets are given on lease to group companies for various lease term as agreed mutually. The leases are cancellable subject to the agreed notice period.
b. Amount recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss for investment properties :

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Rental income	1.42	1.42
Profit from investment properties before depreciation	1.47	1.42
Depreciation	(0.02)	(0.03)
Profit from investment properties	1.45	1.39
Fair value of investment properties (i)	4.72	4.72

(i) The fair value of investment property is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017. The Company obtains independent valuations for its investment properties once in every three to five years interval. Last fair valuation was done on 31st March 2022.

Note 5
Other intangible assets as at 31st March, 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 1st April 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Software	7.70	0.08	(0.02)	7.76	6.63	0.30	(0.02)	6.91	0.85	1.07
Total other intangible assets	7.70	0.08	(0.02)	7.76	6.63	0.30	(0.02)	6.91	0.85	1.07

Other intangible assets as at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Software	7.30	0.40	-	7.70	6.27	0.36	-	6.63	1.07	1.03
Total other intangible assets	7.30	0.40	-	7.70	6.27	0.36	-	6.63	1.07	1.03

Note 6

Intangible assets under development (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Exploration & Development*	103.30	102.74
Software under development	0.49	0.49
Total Intangible assets under development	**103.79**	**103.23**

* The Company has provided for impairment amounting to Rs. 2.03 Crores (PY: Rs. 9.20 Crores). Refer Note No 31

(i) Intangible assets under development ageing schedule for the year ended 31st March, 2024 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Amount in Intangibles under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress	0.96	1.59	1.74	99.90	103.79

(ii) Intangible assets under development ageing schedule for the year ended 31st March, 2023 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Amount in Intangibles under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress	1.59	1.74	4.08	95.82	103.23

The major amount in Intangibles under development is related to E&P business of the Company. The Company has considered each PSC for a separate Project. The Company does not have any assets whose completion is overdue or whose costs have exceeded its original plan.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 7
Investment in subsidiary, associate & joint venture

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non-Current		
A. Investments in quoted equity shares of subsidiary companies (at cost) [a]		
21,23,05,270 (31st March, 2023 : 21,23,05,270) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat State Petronet Ltd of Rs.10 each	2,633.65	2,633.65
	2,633.65	2,633.65
B. Investments in unquoted equity shares of subsidiary companies (at cost) [a]		
84,00,02,936 (31st March, 2023 : 84,00,02,936) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd of Rs.10 each	840.00	840.00
43,85,500 (31st March, 2023 : 25,060) fully paid up equity shares of Guj Info Petro Ltd. of Rs.10 each [d]	0.03	0.03
	840.03	840.03
C. Investments in unquoted equity shares of subsidiary companies (at cost)		
50,000 (31st March, 2023 : 50,000) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC Energy Ltd. of Rs.10 each	0.05	0.05
11,71,40,060 (31st March, 2023 : 11,71,40,060) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC (JPDA) Ltd of Rs.10 each	117.14	117.14
Less : Provision for impairment on shares of GSPC (JPDA) Ltd [c]	(117.14)	(117.14)
	0.05	0.05
D. Investments in unquoted equity shares of equity accounted investees (at cost) [a]		
27,23,97,426 (31st March, 2023 : 27,23,97,426) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd (Associate) of Rs.10 each [b]	278.96	278.96
44,94,330 (31st March, 2023 : 44,94,330) fully paid up equity shares of Sabarmati Gas Ltd (Joint Venture) of Rs 10 each	175.55	175.55
1,15,00,000 (31st March, 2023 : 1,15,00,000) fully paid up equity shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd (Associate) of Rs.10 each	11.50	11.50
Less : Provision for impairment on shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd. [c]	(11.50)	(11.50)
	454.51	454.51
Total investments in subsidiary, associates & joint ventures	**3,928.24**	**3,928.24**
Aggregate value of quoted investments	**2,633.65**	**2,633.65**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**1,423.23**	**1,423.23**
Provision for impairment on unquoted investments	**(128.64)**	**(128.64)**
Market Value of Quoted Investments	**7,568.68**	**5,626.09**

a. On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to fair value its investments in equity share of subsidiaries, associates & joint ventures as at 1st April, 2015 and carry the same as deemed cost thereafter. The deemed cost so determined has been carried at cost thereafter.

b. The percentage holding of the Company in Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd (GSEG) is 53.70%. GSPC holds majority shares of GSEG but does not have majority voting power and hence GSEG is still an associate and not subsidiary of GSPC. The voting rights on such incremental equity shares acquired by GSPC during the financial year 2018-19 are restricted on account of ongoing litigation. As per the principles of Ind AS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company needs to determine whether it exercises the control over GSEG basis the voting rights and other contractual arrangement, if any. GSPC has given undertaking to NCLT, Ahmedabad that it shall not exercise voting powers in respect of such shares as are allotted to GSPC pursuant to the said offer for Right Issue of shares during the pendency of the petition no. 51 of 2018 filed by KRIBHCO and in view of that, NCLT has ordered to keep on hold the allotment against share application money of Rs. 61.47 crores (PY: Rs. 61.47 Crores). The interest accrued thereon is Rs. 29.30 Crores (PY: Rs. 22.81 Crores). The matter is still pending with NCLT.

c. The Company had made investment in shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd. to the tune of Rs. 11.50 crores. As per audited financial statement of the company for FY 2011-12, accumulated losses of the company had exceeded its net worth. Hence, considering the same as other than temporary diminution in the value of investment, full provision for impairment on value of investment had been provided in the FY 2012-13 for Rs. 11.50 crores. Further, National Company Law Tribunal (Ahmedabad), vide it order dated 8th March 2021, appointed Insolvency Resolution Professional to initiate Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited.

The Company had made an investment in GSPC (JPDA) Ltd. amounting to Rs. 117.14 crores (31st March, 2023 : Rs. 117.14 crores) to carry out exploration activities in Australia. During the previous year liability related to Joint Venture has been cleared and written off in the JV books against shareholders fund. Based on the facts shared, GSPC (JPDA) Ltd is not having any alternative realistic way to continue the operations. Hence, the Company has fully provided impairment in its books of accounts.

d. During the year, Guj Info Petro Limited has issued and allotted 43,60,440 Bonus Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each and the same has been credited to the Company's account on 8th April 2024.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 8
Other investments

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non-Current		
A. Investment in quoted equity shares of other company (measured at fair value through OCI)		
36,97,000 (31st March, 2023 : 36,97,000) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat Industries Power Company Ltd. of Rs.10 each	60.28	28.06
B. Investment in unquoted equity shares of other companies (measured at fair value through OCI)		
6,14,30,000 (31st March, 2023 : 1,14,30,000) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC LNG Ltd of Rs.10 each	61.43	14.34
2,90,04,033 (31st March, 2023 : 2,90,04,033) fully paid up equity shares of ONGC Petro Additions Ltd of Rs.10 each	-	17.49
Total non-current other investments	**121.71**	**59.89**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**61.43**	**31.83**
Market Value of Investment in quoted equity shares	**60.28**	**28.06**

a. Refer Note 39 for determination of fair values for investments measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

Note 9
Loans

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non-Current		
Loans Receivables		
Loans and Advances to Employees		
Considered good - Secured	3.50	3.38
Total non-current loans	**3.50**	**3.38**
Current		
Loans Receivables		
Loans and Advances to Employees		
Considered good - Secured	0.39	0.85
Advances to Related Parties*		
Unsecured, considered good	50.90	45.84
Total current loans	**51.29**	**46.69**

*Refer note 38 - Related Party Disclosures.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 10
Other Financial Assets

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non-Current		
Application Money paid towards securities (including interest accrued) - Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd (Note 7b)	90.77	84.28
Receivable from employees (Unsecured - considered good)	0.35	0.22
Site restoration fund - Deposits with banks[a]	11.45	9.43
Total non-current financial assets	**102.57**	**93.93**
Current		
Advances recoverable in cash (Unsecured, considered good)		
Amount receivable under Joint arrangements [c]	732.79	689.66
Advances recoverable in cash (Unsecured, considered doubtful)		
Amount receivable under Joint arrangements	282.32	282.32
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	(282.32)	(282.32)
Security deposit given	0.97	1.03
Dividend Receivables	-	25.16
Receivable from employees (Unsecured - considered good)	0.15	0.15
Other financial assets[b]	5.10	3.46
Total current financial assets	**739.01**	**719.46**

a. The above amount has been deposited with banks under section 33ABA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and can be withdrawn only for the purpose specified in the Scheme i.e. towards removal of equipment and installations in a manner agreed with Central Government pursuant to an abandonment plan to prevent hazards to life, property, environment etc. This amount is considered as restricted cash and hence not considered as 'Cash and Cash equivalents'

b. Includes advances to related parties & lease equalization reserve.

c. (i) The Company has issued forfeiture notice to Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) against Rs. 494.81 Crore (PY: Rs. 494.81 Crore) of the capital contribution (excluding applicable interest on capital contribution) made by the Company on behalf of JODPL in KG-OSN-2001/3 until 4th August 2017. Based on relevant clauses of PSC and JOA, it can be reasonably ascertained that the forfeiture notice shall be effected and GSPC shall be assigned commensurate PI towards the capital contribution. Further, both JOA & PSC provide that such contractual rights of GSPC have primacy over the right of others lenders of JODPL. JODPL has filed for CIRP and basis the same, NCLT had passed the order for liquidation. In January 2018, the Company intimated to the Liquidator that the entire PI of JODPL cannot form part of liquidation estate of JODPL in the light of superior contractual rights having already been exercised by the Company. While, in June 2019, Liquidator had challenged the Company's letter of forfeiture of JODPL's PI, there is no stay granted by NCLT and the matter is sub-judice. Since, the Company has already asserted that no part of JODPL's PI can form part of Liquidation Estate, satisfaction of GSPC's debt does not depend on the liquidation value of JODPL and the entire PI of JODPL remains at the Company's disposal exclusively towards satisfaction of its debt, the Company has accounted Rs. 494.81 Crores (PY: Rs. 494.81 Crores) as receivable from JODPL. Since the fair value of 10% PI of JODPL in KG Block to be assumed by the Company would be more than the outstanding value recoverable from JODPL, such receivables has been considered good and no impairment provision is provided for the same. Having said that, the Company has sought opinion from the Expert Advisory Committee (EAC) constituted by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on the above matter on 2 February 2024. On receipt of opinion / clarification from EAC, the Company will take necessary action in the matter.

(ii) JODPL has also defaulted on cash calls raised by Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. ('ONGC') after August 4, 2017. As per the JOA, the Company being the non-defaulting partner is required to contribute to the defaulted cash calls of JODPL. Such contribution made by GSPC on behalf of JODPL is secured by various provisions of the JOA and PSC for the KG Block which provide that GSPC has right of lien as well as forfeiture over JODPL's share of revenues and PI. The contribution made by the Company (non defaulting partner) towards its share of defaulting partner's contribution is Rs. 19.64 Crore (PY Rs. 20 Crore)

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 12
Other assets (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non-Current		
Deferred employee cost	0.34	1.18
Other assets[a]	189.57	266.55
Total non-current assets	**189.91**	**267.73**
Current		
Prepaid expense	2.91	2.66
Prepaid expense - CSR	0.99	-
Deferred employee cost	2.34	0.76
Balance with Government Authorities	71.85	61.01
Other assets[a]	125.90	115.71
Total current assets	**203.99**	**180.14**

a. Includes amount paid under protest, advances given to power exchange broker / vendors and assets related to employee benefits plan (refer note no. 35)

Note 13
Inventories (For valuation, refer material accounting policies) (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Finished goods - Crude oil (valued at rate specified in COSA)	5.21	4.42
Condensate	12.14	10.21
Natural gas - Deferred Delivery	4.97	-
Traded goods - Liquefied natural gas	535.21	447.47
Total inventories	**557.53**	**462.10**

Note 14
Cash and Cash Equivalents & Other Bank Balances (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents *		
Balances with banks / financial institutions		
In current accounts	206.41	14.84
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	1,001.13	264.11
Cash on hand	0.01	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,207.55**	**278.95**
Other bank balances		
Margin money deposits	-	33.03
Fixed Deposit with banks / financial institutions		
With original maturity of more than 3 months but upto 12 months	656.79	97.25
Earmarked Funds		
Balances in Escrow Account (Refer Note 16)	24.88	-
Bank balance towards Unpaid CSR	2.65	1.59
Bank balance in Settlement Account with Indian Gas Exchange	0.07	28.32
Total other bank balances	**684.39**	**160.15**

* Transferred Rs. 32.46 Crore (PY: Rs. 4.94 Crore) to Separate CSR Unspent Account on 30th April 2024 (PY:24th April 2023).

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 11
A) Non Current Tax Assets (Net)

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Advance Income Tax	1,598.62	1,572.27
Provision for Tax	(1,406.36)	(1,406.36)
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	192.26	165.91

B) Tax expense

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Current income tax	-	-
Deferred income tax liability / (asset) (Net)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1.52)	(0.11)
Deferred tax expense	(1.52)	(0.11)
Total tax expense for the year	(1.52)	(0.11)

Amount recognized in other comprehensive income

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (A)		
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	(0.92)	0.43
Changes in fair value of equity instruments	11.82	(7.64)
	10.90	(7.21)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (B)		
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	0.23	(0.11)
Changes in fair value of equity instruments	(1.75)	-
	(1.52)	(0.11)
Net amount recognized in other comprehensive income (A+B)		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(0.69)	0.32
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	10.07	(7.64)
	9.38	(7.32)

Reconciliation of effective income tax rate

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Profit before tax	1,240.40	2,986.90
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate @ 25.168% (Last Year @ 25.168%)	312.18	751.74
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible tax expenses		
Provision for impairment not allowable for taxes	6.56	32.77
Depreciation as per Statement of Profit and Loss	13.02	10.18
Other Disallowance	(14.62)	134.41
Donations/ Corporate Social Responsibility	7.92	3.60
Consideration from Transfer of CB-ONN-2004/2	6.27	-
Impact on account of Ind AS	(2.62)	7.20
Disallowance U/s 43B		
Any sum payable by way of contribution to any provident fund or superannuation fund or gratuity fund or any other fund for the welfare of employees - Gratuity & Leave Encashment	0.34	0.40
Deductions		
Depreciation as per Income tax act	(107.89)	(124.97)
Deduction allowable - Others		
Profit on Sale of Asset	-	0.01
Recognition of tax effect of previously unrecognized tax losses	(221.16)	(815.34)
Recognition of Deferred Tax	(1.52)	(0.11)
Tax expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	(1.52)	(0.11)

C) Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) (Net)

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	31st March, 2024					
	Net balance April 1, 2023	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Net balance March 31, 2024	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)						
On deficit of carrying value of PPE over Tax base	562.25	(83.72)	-	478.53	489.76	(11.23)
Investments	(609.15)	-	(1.75)	(610.90)	-	(610.90)
Other items	46.90	85.24	0.23	132.37	132.41	(0.04)
Tax assets/ (liabilities)	-	1.52	(1.52)	-	622.17	(622.17)
Set off tax	-	-	-	-	(622.17)	622.17
Net tax assets/ (liabilities)	-	1.52	(1.52)	-	-	-

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	31st March, 2023					
	Net balance April 1, 2022	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Net balance March 31, 2023	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)						
On deficit of carrying value of PPE over Tax base	614.71	(52.46)	-	562.25	538.91	(26.66)
Investments	(609.15)	-	-	(609.15)	-	(609.15)
Loans and borrowings	(5.53)	5.53	-	-	-	-
Other items	(0.03)	47.04	(0.11)	46.90	46.93	(0.03)
Tax assets/ (liabilities)	0.00	0.11	(0.11)	-	635.84	(635.84)
Set off tax	-	-	-	-	(635.84)	635.84
Net tax assets/ (liabilities)	0.00	0.11	(0.11)	-	-	-

Tax losses carried forward

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	31-Mar-24	Expiry date	31-Mar-23	Expiry date
Expire	6,708.81	31-Mar-25	7,424.14	31-Mar-25
Never Expire	570.49	-	733.89	

Notes:

1) Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income by each jurisdiction in which the relevant entity operates and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

2) Provision of Tax for the current year is Rs. NIL (31st March, 2023: NIL)

The Company has continuously maintained a position that allowances / claims U/s. 42 and deduction U/s. 80IB (9) is admissible under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Company has been treating each well as a separate undertaking for the purpose of claiming deduction U/s 80IB(9). This view has not been accepted by the first assessing authorities. However, the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal) [C.I.T. (A)] has accepted the Company's contention regarding claim U/s. 80IB (9). The second appellate authority, i.e. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) has also upheld the Company's contention for A.Y. 2000-01 and allowed the claim U/s 80IB (9). Finance (No. 2) Act, 2009 has amended the provisions of Section 80IB (9) with retrospective effect from 1st April 2000, i.e. A.Y. 2000-01 in order to restrict the benefit of deduction U/s 80IB(9) to a "production sharing contract" instead of "well". The Company has been claiming deduction U/s. 80IB (9) by treating each well as a separate undertaking. The Company had challenged the above amendment by filing a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat. Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat has decided the matter in favour of the Company by its order dated 26th March, 2015 and has struck down the retrospective application of law by holding it as ultra vires. The Union of India has further preferred an SLP before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India challenging the Judgment of High Court of Gujarat. The SLP is placed for hearing on Application for Interim Stay sought by Union of India. The matter is still sub-judice. From F.Y. 2009-10 (A.Y. 2010-11), the Company has been claiming deduction U/s. 80IB(9) by treating "Each Block" as a separate undertaking.

Further to the above, in case of claim U/s 42, the ITAT has upheld the department's contention for claim U/s. 42 in respect of Hazira Field. In view of the ITAT order, CIT (A) has also upheld department's contention for Claim U/s. 42 in respect of Hazira Field for the first time in A.Y. 05-06. However, due to this, the Company does not envisage any tax liability. Both the Company and department have preferred appeals before Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat against the order of ITAT on issues which are not decided in their favour. The Company is confident of its position.

No provision is made for such disputed income tax liabilities, which is estimated at Rs.2,879.91crores (31st March, 2023 : 2,879.17 crores). However the same is disclosed by way of a note as contingent liabilities vide note no.33.

The Company has availed deduction U/s.42 as well as claiming tax holiday U/s 80IB (9) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for exploration / development costs. This has impact of temporary differences, which in the management's view, considering the past performance and future estimates will be reversed during the "Tax Holiday Period" and to that extent the deferred tax is not recognized and accordingly no provision for deferred tax liability in respect thereof is made.

3) As stated in para 35 read with para 31 of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS) 12 wherein it is specifically mentioned that, "When an entity has a history of recent losses, the entity recognizes a deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or tax credits only to the extent that the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized by the entity." As, the Company is also having history of losses and there is no other convincing evidence for sufficient future taxable profit, accordingly, Deferred Tax Assets of Rs. 2,648.70 Crores (PY: Rs. 2,930.87 Crores) and Deferred Tax Liabilities of Rs. 622.17 Crores (PY: Rs. 635.84 Crores) has been worked out. In view of paragraph 27, 28, 29, 31 and 35 of Ind AS - 12 on Income Taxes, Deferred Tax Assets has been created only to the extent of Deferred Tax Liabilities i.e. Rs. 622.17 Crores (PY: Rs. 635.84 Crores) and hence, Deferred Tax Assets of Rs. 2,026.53 Crores (PY: Rs. 2,295.03 Crores) has not been created

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 15
Trade Receivables

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Trade Receivable considered good - Secured	1.17	1.60
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured #	1,248.74	993.86
Total trade receivables	**1,249.91**	**995.46**

Out of this, Rs. 986.41 Crores. (P.Y. Rs. 887.60 Crores) are backed by bank guarantees.

a. Details of Trade Receivable Ageing

As at 31st March, 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	8.63	1,130.46	24.52	1.05	0.88	0.08	84.29	**1,249.91**
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	2.58	889.07	18.20	1.24	0.08	0.02	84.27	**995.46**
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 16

Non current assets held for sale

a. E&P Fields

During the current financial year, the Company has entered into a Farm-in/Farm-out Agreement on 21st March,2024 ("Farm-in Agreement") pursuant to which the Farmor (GSPC) has agreed to assign and the Farmee (ONGC) has agreed to acquire, Farmor's entire Participating Interest of GSPC in CB-ONN-2004/2 in accordance with its pre-emptive rights as participating interest holder in the block by matching the price of H1 bidder i.e. Rs. 24.88 crore (USD 3 Million). The funds have been deposited in the Escrow account as on 30th March, 2024 which is to be released on formal approval of Government of India for transfer of participating interest from GSPC to ONGC. Further, during the previous financial year, the Company had issued a) notices of withdrawal of the Company's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to three ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1 and GK-OSN-2009/1 and b) notice of surrender for CB-ONN-2004/3 which already have been impaired in full in previous years and reconciliation of the accounts are in progress as per the provisions of JOA, PSC & FIFO and accordingly the amount is yet to be finalized.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Assets			
Non current assets (net of depreciation and amortization where applicable)			
Producing Properties		102.16	102.16
Exploration & Development		0.20	0.20
Total carrying value of non-current assets		**102.36**	**102.36**
Liabilities			
Liabilities associated with above group of assets		(11.41)	(11.41)
Net assets classified as held for sale during the year (A)		**90.95**	**90.95**
Fair value less cost to sell of above group of assets (B)		**24.88**	**24.67**
Impairment loss relating blocks already recognised till previous year (C)		**66.28**	**44.75**
Impairment loss recognized in statement of profit and loss as an exceptional item	(D) = (A) - (B) - (C)	(0.21)	21.33
Exploration Cost Written Off / (back) during the year		-	0.20

Details of profit and loss attributable to the above group of assets is below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Revenue	-	74.63
Expense	-	(66.97)
Impairment & exploration cost written off	0.21	(21.53)
Profit/(loss) before tax	**0.21**	**(13.87)**
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit/(loss) after tax	**0.21**	**(13.87)**

b. Assets classified as held for sale during the year

During the year, the Company has classified below mentioned assets as Asset Held For Sale.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Assets		
Non current assets (net of depreciation)		
Land	3.04	
Building	0.57	
Vehicles	0.03	
Total carrying value of non-current assets	**3.64**	-

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 17
Equity Share Capital

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Authorised share capital*		
1200,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 1 each (31st March, 2023 : 1200,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 1 each)	1,200.00	1,200.00

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital*		
10,75,65,40,264 equity shares of Rs. 1 each (31st March, 2023 : 10,75,65,40,264 equity shares of Rs. 1 each)	1,075.65	1,075.65
Total	**1,075.65**	**1,075.65**

* There are no movements / changes in authorised, issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity share capital.

Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount (Rs. In Crores)
	Equity Shares of Rs. 1 each fully paid	
Shares outstanding at 1st April 2022	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	**10,75,65,40,264**	**1,075.65**
Shares outstanding at 1st April 2023	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	**10,75,65,40,264**	**1,075.65**

Details of shareholder(s) holding more than 5% Equity Shares / Details of shares held by parent company and ultimate holding entity and their subsidiaries/associates:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Number of Equity Shares		
Government of Gujarat (Holding entity)*	5,98,63,28,531	5,98,63,28,531
Gujarat State Investment Limited *	3,76,79,10,793	3,76,79,10,793
Gujarat Gas Limited (Subsidiary)	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
% Holding in equity shares		
Government of Gujarat (Holding entity)*	55.65%	55.65%
Gujarat State Investment Limited *	35.03%	35.03%
Gujarat Gas Limited (Subsidiary)	0.19%	0.19%

* There has been change in shareholding of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC) because of which Gujarat State Investment Limited (GSIL) ceased to be holding company of GSPC w.e.f. 20th October 2022. Further, Government of Gujarat became holding entity of the Company with effect from 20th October 2022

Notes:

a. As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares

Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

b. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs. 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share

c. During the year ended 31st March, 2024 the amount of dividend per share recognized as distributions to equity shareholders is Rs. NIL (31st March, 2023 : NIL)

d. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity share held by each shareholder.

e. No bonus shares issued by the Company during last five years immediately preceding the reporting date. Further during 2019-20, the Company issued:
- 68,66,40,640 fully paid up equity shares against conversion of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of Rs. 550 Crore; and
- 7,49,06,36,704 fully paid up equity shares on settlement of Non-Convertible Debenture of Rs. 6,000 Crore (through Scheme of Arrangement)

f. Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Promoter Name	Class of Shares	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 1st April 2023		% Change during the year
		No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Governor of Gujarat	Equity	5,98,63,28,531	55.65%	5,98,63,28,531	55.65%	0.00%

Promoter Name	Class of Shares	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 1st April 2022		% Change during the year
		No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Governor of Gujarat	Equity	5,98,63,28,531	55.65%	3,48,94,49,680	32.44%	71.56%

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 18
Other Equity

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Capital reserve	1.28	1.28
Securities premium	9,471.78	9,471.78
General Reserve	3,245.14	3,245.14
Retained Earnings	(8,668.15)	(9,909.38)
Other Comprehensive Income	2,054.49	2,044.42
Total other equity	**6,104.54**	**4,853.24**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Capital reserve		
Opening Balance	1.28	1.28
Movements during the year	-	-
	1.28	**1.28**
Securities premium		
Opening Balance	9,471.78	9,471.78
Movements during the year	-	-
	9,471.78	**9,471.78**
General reserve		
Opening Balance	3,245.14	3,245.14
Movements during the year	-	-
	3,245.14	**3,245.14**
Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	(9,909.38)	(12,896.71)
Add:		
Profit/(Loss) during the year	1,241.92	2,987.01
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	(0.69)	0.32
	(8,668.15)	**(9,909.38)**
Other Comprehensive Income		
FVOCI - equity investments		
Opening Balance	2,044.42	2,052.06
Movements during the year (net of tax)	10.07	(7.64)
	2,054.49	**2,044.42**
Total Other Equity	**6,104.54**	**4,853.24**

Note 19
Other Financial Liabilities

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non-Current		
Other payables	8.55	8.55
Total non-current financial liabilities	**8.55**	**8.55**
Current		
Payable to/on behalf of joint arrangement	334.94	348.47
Payable to Indian Gas Exchange (a)	-	12.06
Other current financial liabilities	31.75	8.16
Deposits received from customers	6.97	7.11
Total current financial liabilities	**373.66**	**375.80**

(a) During the previous year, the Company has obtained Proprietary Membership at Indian Gas Exchange Limited ('IGX'). The membership allows the Company to trade for gas through bids either on its own account or for other market players. The Company has registered its group companies as clients on this platform to increase the participation for various bids. The Company as a proprietary member of the exchange shall settle all the transactions entered, either on its own account or for its client (group entities), with IGX. This amount represents the amount collected from the clients (group companies) for deposited with IGX. The amount collected during previous year is deposited with IGX during current Financial Year.

Note 20
Provisions

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non-Current		
Provision for decommissioning obligations	74.71	84.41
Provision for gratuity and loyalty bonus	0.92	0.69
Provision for leave benefits	0.65	-
Total non-current provisions	**76.28**	**85.10**
Current		
Provision for gratuity and loyalty bonus	1.73	1.54
Provision for leave benefits	0.66	0.39
Total current provisions	**2.39**	**1.93**

a. For movement in provision related to employee benefits refer Note No. 35
b. Movement in other provisions:

Particulars	Provision for decommissioning obligations
At 1 April 2023	84.41
Less: Changes during the year	(14.87)
Add: Unwinding of Discounts	5.17
At 31 March 2024	74.71

Note 21
Other Liabilities

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Current		
Statutory liability	211.45	194.57
Other liabilities	49.33	19.52
Total other current liabilities	**260.78**	**214.09**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 22
Trade Payables

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.93	2.59
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,252.92	1,734.90
Total trade payables	**2,254.85**	**1,737.49**

a. Trade Payable ageing schedule:
As at 31st March, 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	1.11	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.93
(ii) Others (Refer (I) & (II))	241.23	1,891.21	0.71	2.35	0.16	3.66	2,139.31
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others (Refer (I))	23.24	90.36	-	-	-	-	113.61
TOTAL	**265.58**	**1,982.39**	**0.71**	**2.35**	**0.16**	**3.66**	**2,254.85**

As at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	1.37	0.32	0.86	0.04	-	-	2.59
(ii) Others (Refer (II))	278.98	743.32	26.04	1.37	0.63	6.27	1,056.61
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others (Refer (I))	77.74	570.41	-	-	-	30.14	678.29
TOTAL	**358.09**	**1,314.05**	**26.90**	**1.41**	**0.63**	**36.41**	**1,737.49**

(I) As per the provisions of the Regasification Contract ("Contract"), Use or Pay ("UoP") charges were levied on the Company for underutilising the slots during the calendar year 2018, 2021, 2022 & 2023. While, the Company had disputed such charges, the same had been provided in the earlier years except for calendar year 2023. After multiple discussion and deliberations, the parties to the Contract executed a Settlement Agreement during the current financial year wherein below terms are agreed:

- UoP Charges for Calendar Year 2018 - These charges (excluding GST) were waived off. The same has been reversed during the current financial year.
- UoP Charges for Calendar Year 2021/22 - Unutilised slots for the calendar year 2021/2022 shall be utilised by end of calendar year 2024 and calendar year 2025 respectively i.e. commitment quantities for calendar year 2024 & 2025 shall stand increased by the unutilised slots of calendar year 2021/2022. The Company has continued the provision as on reporting date in line with earlier period. The Company has also furnished bank guarantee of Rs. 570.41 Crores in this regard.
- UoP Charges for Calendar Year 2023 - The Company has disputed these charges and provided for the same during the current financial year except for charges of Q4 2022-23 which were provided in FY 2022-23

(II) This includes regasification charges payables to GSPC LNG Limited amounting to Rs. 125.17 Crores pertaining to difference in regasification rate for services availed during Aug 2021 to Dec 2021. The amount provided for in the previous financial year amounting to Rs. 247.80 Crore was subject to detailed verification. The said review / verification was completed and the amount was paid during the current financial year.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

b. Disclosure as required by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
1. The principal amount outstanding as at the end of accounting year a) Trade payable b) Capital creditors	1.93 -	2.59 -
2. Principal amount due and remaining unpaid as at the end of accounting year.	-	
3. Interest paid by the company in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during accounting year.	-	-
4. Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
5. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year (Refer Note below).	-	-
6. Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

No interest has been paid by the Company to the enterprises covered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 according to the terms agreed with the enterprises.

The above information regarding micro, small and medium enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024 .

Note 23
Revenue from Operations

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Sale of products		
Sale of natural gas - Trading	18,189.01	27,490.53
Sale of gas - Joint Arrangements	14.38	16.59
Sale of oil - Joint Arrangements	76.99	93.98
Sale of electricity - Windmills	24.42	34.76
	18,304.80	**27,635.86**
Sale of services		
Re-gasification income	108.42	42.82
Transportation income	23.04	13.73
	131.46	**56.55**
Other operating revenues	16.48	7.23
Total revenue from operations*	**18,452.74**	**27,699.64**

*For information on disaggregation of revenue, refer note 37 (Segment reporting).

Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss with the contracted price:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Revenue as per contracted price	18,453.03	27,700.01
Adjustments	(0.29)	(0.37)
Rebates		
Revenue from contract with customers	**18,452.74**	**27,699.64**

Note 24
Other Income

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Interest Income		
Interest on Deposits with banks / financial institutions	35.03	30.96
Interest on income tax refund	4.94	
Other interest income	11.77	9.84
	51.74	**40.80**
Dividend from long term investments		
Dividend from subsidiary/ Joint Venture companies	107.90	87.40
Dividend from other companies	1.39	0.92
	109.29	**88.32**
Other non-operating income		
Lease Rental Income	2.42	2.21
Other income - Joint Arrangements	0.79	0.72
Net Foreign Exchange Gain	77.45	41.20
Other Non-Operating Income*	15.60	0.07
	96.26	**44.20**
Total other income	**257.29**	**173.32**

* Includes Rs. 14.87 Crores (PY: Nil) pertaining to reversal of Provision for Decommissioning Obligations on account of revision in cash flow and discount rate. Refer Note 20 (b).

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 25
Production expenditure - E&P (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Production expenditure	57.96	58.71
Duties and taxes	11.69	29.00
Other G&A expenses	7.55	9.67
Total production expenditure - E&P	**77.20**	**97.38**

Note 26
Cost of traded goods (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Purchase of gas		
Local Purchase of Gas	6,600.24	8,886.64
Import Purchase of Gas	9,203.42	13,874.80
	15,803.66	**22,761.44**
Other costs		
Import Gas Regasification Charges	746.48	909.72
Gas Transmission Charges	742.65	759.57
Net movement on Deferred delivery of natural gas	(10.22)	(43.07)
Other expenses - Gas Trading	6.13	6.72
	1,485.04	**1,632.94**
Total cost of traded goods	**17,288.70**	**24,394.38**

Note 27
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-process and stock-in-trade (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Finished goods		
Closing stock of crude oil & Condensate	(17.35)	(14.63)
Opening stock of crude oil & Condensate	14.63	21.37
(A)	**(2.72)**	**6.74**
Stock in trade		
Closing stock of liquefied gas	(535.21)	(447.47)
Opening stock of liquefied gas	447.47	336.38
(B)	**(87.74)**	**(111.09)**
Total change in inventories of finished goods, stock in process and stock in trade-(A)+(B)	**(90.46)**	**(104.35)**

Note 28
Employee benefits expenses (Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Salary and wages[b]	14.84	22.64
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	3.87	4.40
Staff welfare expenses	0.22	0.10
Total employee benefit expenses[a]	**18.93**	**27.14**

a. Amount represents net expenditure for corporate.

b. Above includes expenses representing net expenditure for corporate of Rs. Nil Crores (P.Y. Rs. 13.47 Crores) towards salaries as per 7th Pay Commission approved during the previous year for the period from 1st January 2016 to 30th November 2020. These were settled in the previous year .

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 29
Finance costs

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Interest Cost on Financial Liabilities	0.13	223.85
Interest Cost on Lease Liabilities	0.03	-
Unwinding of discount on Provisions	5.17	6.82
Total finance costs	**5.33**	**230.67**

Note 30
Other expenses

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Expenses related to wind mills		
Operation and maintenance expenses	15.99	12.58
Windmills insurance expenses	1.42	1.46
Total (A)	**17.41**	**14.04**
Administrative expenses		
Electricity expenses	0.99	0.97
Rent, rates and taxes	0.15	0.28
Repairs and maintenance		
Other repairs	1.75	1.94
Insurance expenses	1.15	1.01
Business development and promotion	1.37	3.86
Advertisement and publicity	0.04	-
Administration and establishment	4.71	5.14
Travelling expenses	0.66	0.65
Stationery and printing	0.39	0 24
Professional and technical expenses	6.04	8.63
Telephone, trunk calls and postage	0.07	0.06
Vehicle running expenses	0.12	0.13
Bandwidth expenses	0.06	0.08
Payment to auditors (a)	0.22	0.24
Net Loss on Sale/discarding of PPE	0.02	0.17
Corporate social responsibility expenses (b)	31.47	14.30
Bank Charges (incl. L.C. / Guarantee Charges)	16.69	18.17
Other expenses	0.41	0.07
Total (B)	**66.31**	**55.94**
Total other expenses (A+B)	**83.72**	**69.98**

a. Payment to auditors

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
For statutory audit	0.18	0.18
For other services	0.03	0.03
For reimbursement of expenses	0.01	0.03
Total payment to auditors	**0.22**	**0.24**

b. Corporate social responsibility expenses

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	31.47	14.29
Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	32.46	14.30
Amount spent during the year on (Paid in Cash) :		
Construction /acquisition of any asset	-	-
On purpose other than above	-	9.36
Amount spent during the year on (Yet to be Paid in Cash) :		
Construction /acquisition of any asset	-	-
On purpose other than above	32.46	4.94
Shortfall at the end of the year	**32.46**	**4.94**
Reason for Shortfall	For ongoing project	For ongoing project
The total of previous years' shortfall amounts	**2.65**	**1.55**

Nature of CSR Activities (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Expenditure during the year		
One Dialysis	-	9.36
Unspent amount in relation to ongoing project		
(included in Note 21 as current non-financial liabilities)		
U N Mehta Institute of Cardiology	-	3.94
Renovation of auditorium at SVPNPA	-	1.00
Mini Sanitary Pad Production Plant	0.78	-
Upgradation/Construction of Anganwadis	31.68	-
Total	**32.46**	**14.30**

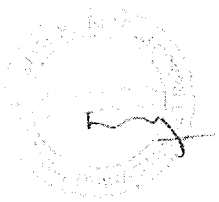
Details of CSR expenses other than ongoing project: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Opening balance	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	-	9.36
Amount spent during the year	-	(9.36)
Closing balance	-	-

Details of CSR expenses - ongoing project: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Opening balance		
- With Company	4.94	4.36
- In Separate CSR Unspent Account	1.55	-
Amount required to be spent	32.46	4.94
Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account during the year	4.94	4.36
Amount spent during the year (from Separate CSR Unspent Account)		
- U N Mehta Institute of Cardiology	2.84	-
- Vocational Tourist Guide	-	2.00
- Mini Sanitary Pad Production Plant	-	0.31
- Renovation of Auditorium at SVPNPA	1.00	0.50
Closing Balance		
- With Company *	**32.46**	**4.94**
- In Separate CSR Unspent Account	**2.65**	**1.55**

* Transferred to Separate CSR Unspent Account on 30 April 2024 (P.Y.: 24 April 2023).





GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Movements in CSR Liabilities (accounted as current liabilities (Note 21)): (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Opening Balance	6.49	4.36
Add: Increased during the year	32.46	4.94
Less: Utilisation during the year	3.84	2.81
Closing Balance	**35.11**	**6.49**

Prepaid CSR Expense: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Excess spent during the year	0.99	-
Closing Balance (Available for set off in succeeding years)	**0.99**	-

Note 31
Exceptional items
The exceptional items comprises of the following: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Impairment of oil and gas assets		
Provided During the year[a]	30.35	136.18
Less: Reversed during the year[a]	(4.29)	(5.97)
Exploration cost written off/ (written back)[b]	8.41	0.20
Total exceptional items	**34.47**	**130.41**

Notes:
a. The Company identifies each E&P field /PSC under E&P segment as separate Cash Generating Unit (CGU). The recoverable amount of CGU is determined at higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. For E&P fields which are classified as Assets held for sale, the Company has considered fair value less cost to sell as the recoverable amount whereas for other fields, value-in-use is considered as the recoverable amount of CGU.
Fair value is determined at estimated selling price of CGU using Level III inputs. This calculation uses the estimated future cash flows that can be generated from the continuing use of these blocks and outflows at the end of its useful life which are discounted to their present value.

The Value in Use of producing / developing CGUs is determined under a multi-stage approach, wherein future cash flows are initially estimated based on Proved Developed Reserves. Under the circumstances where further development of the fields in the CGUs is under progress and where the carrying value of the CGUs is not likely to be recovered through exploitation of proved developed reserves alone, the Proved and probable reserves (2P) of the CGUs are also taken for the purpose of estimating future cash flows. In such cases, full estimate of the expected cost of evaluation / development is also considered while determining the value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of assets and from its disposal at the end of its useful life are discounted to their present value. The present value of cash flows has been determined by applying discount rates of 10% (as at March 31, 2023 -10%).
Future cash inflows from sale of crude oil and value added products have been computed using the future prices, on the basis of market-based average prices of Brent crude oil as discounted to match the quality of our crude oil and its Co-relations with benchmark crude. Future cash flows from sale of natural gas are also computed based on the expected future prices on the basis of notification issued by the Government of India/GSA.
The Company has considered the prevailing business conditions to make an assessment of future crude oil and natural gas prices based on internal and external information / indicators of future economic conditions. Based on the assessment, the Company has recorded a net impairment to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the value in use, amounting to Rs. 26.06 Crores (PY: Rs. 130.21 Crore).

During FY 2023-24, the Company has tested all its E&P fields and provided for impairment of Rs. 26.27 Crores (PY.Rs. 108.88 Crores), for Tarapur Rs.9.53 Crores (PY.Rs. 2.38 Crore reversal), Tarapur RFPSC Rs. 2.08 Crores (P.Y.Rs. 9.20 Crores), Ahmedabad Rs. 5.48 Crores (P.Y.Rs. 4.14 Crores), Ahmedabad RFPSC Rs. 2.57 Crores (P.Y.Rs. 7.56 Crores), Sanand Miroli Rs. 2.27 Crores (P.Y.Rs. 0.89 Crores reversal), Ankleshwar Rs. 1.35 Crores(P.Y.Rs. 3.99 Crores), North Kathana Rs.NIL (P.Y.Rs. 0.11 Crores reversal), Kanawara Rs. 5.10 Crores (P.Y.Rs. 0.66 Crores reversal), KG OSN 2001/3 Rs. 1.94 Crores (P.Y.Rs. 89.65 Crores), Allora Rs.NIL (P.Y.Rs. 0.29 Crores), North Balol Rs. 0.86 Crores reversal (P.Y.Rs. 0.01 Crores reversal), Unawa Rs.NIL (P.Y.Rs. 1.44 Crores reversal),Asjol Rs. 0.03 Crores(P.Y. NIL), Palej Rs. 2.29 Crores reversal (P.Y. NIL) and Dholasan Rs.NIL (Rs. 0.02 Crores) along with capital inventory Rs. 0.93 Crores reversal(P.Y.Rs. 0.48 Crores reversal) for impairment. During the previous financial year, the Company had issued a) notices of withdrawal of the Company's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to three ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1 and GK-OSN-2009/1 and b) notice of surrender for CB-ONN-2004/3 which already have been impaired in full in previous years and reconciliation of the accounts are in progress as per the provisions of JOA, PSC & FIFO and accordingly the amount is yet to be finalized. In current financial year, reversal of impairment of Rs. 0.21 crores (P.Y. Rs.21.33 crores-impairment) is provided in ONGC operated CB-ONN-2004/2 block, for which ONGC-GSPC has signed FIFO agreement and ONGC has transferred the sale consideration in Escrow account. Formal transfer of Participating Interest will happen after the approval of GOI/MOPNG (Refer Note 16). The reversal of impairment of Rs.0.21 crore is due to exchange rate difference of sale consideration.

b. Exploration cost written off includes additional cost incurred towards fields already surrendered in earlier period along with payment of balance cost amounting to Rs. 0.11 Crore & cost of Unfinished Minimum Work Programme of already surrendered blocks namely Rj-ONN-2005/3 (Rs.8.46 Crores), CB-ONN-2009/4 (Rs.0.16 Crores) and MB-DWN-2000/2 (Rs.(0.32) Crores). In the previous financial year for MB-OSN-2005/1 block, Rs 0.20 crores capital expenditure was transferred to exploration cost written off.

Note 32

Earnings per share (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Profit attributable to equity holders for (Rs. in Crores):		
Basic earnings	1,241.92	2,987.01
Adjusted for the effect of dilution	1,241.92	2,987.01
Weighted average number of equity Shares for:		
Basic EPS	10,75,65,40,264	10,75,65,40,264
Adjusted for the effect of dilution	10,75,65,40,264	10,75,65,40,264
Earnings per equity share (EPS) (face value of Rs. 1/-)		
Basic (Rs.)	1.15	2.78
Diluted (Rs.)	1.15	2.78

Note 33

Contingent liabilities & assets

1. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts which in the opinion of the Management are not tenable/under appeal at various stages:

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Income Tax (Refer note no. 11 - C point no.2)	2,879.91	2,879.17
Joint arrangements (Ref. note a to d below)	70.38	68.87
Indirect tax relating matters	6.05	5.86
Other (Ref. note e below)	143.71	143.71

Above Contingent Liabilities Includes-:

(a) Profit Petroleum on disallowed cost recovery claims & Royalty paid under protest for Hazira Block: Joint venture (JV) partners are liable to pay profit petroleum to MoP&NG after recovery of Cost. Petroleum and royalty at prescribed rate has to be paid by the JV with respect to the sale of natural gas. The Director General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) disallowed certain costs (mainly on account of purchase of compressor) from the cost petroleum recovered by JV and demanded profit petroleum on disallowed amount along with additional royalty on the component of royalty recovered from the customers. Both the demands were disputed by JV. However, In the Operating Committee meeting (10th June 2013) it was decided to deposit the amount demanded by the MoP&NG under protest, as the dispute was subject to arbitration. Subsequently in Aug 2020, Arbitration held in favor of JV with respect to claims towards Cost Recovery and Arbitration Tribunal held against JV in respect to claim pertaining to Royalty. As far as the dispute related to royalty is concerned, Company has recognized the liability as per the arbitral award in previous financial years. Further, the Company has also voluntarily made a payment to Government of Gujarat towards Company's share of additional royalty based on the outcome of the arbitration proceedings in previous financial years along with the interest demanded by Government of Gujarat. With respect to the Arbitration award in favor of JV for Cost Recovery claims, Government of India has preferred an appeal and has filed the section 34 application before Delhi High Court challenging the arbitral award in Feb 2021 for Cost Recovery claims. During financial year 2021-22, the Company had deposited Rs. 19.45 crore on this account.

(b) GSPC has surrendered the South East Tungkal field in Indonesia. In the context of this case, the Company, via letter no. GSPC/Indonesia/SET/2014-167 dated 23rd December 2014, has requested to waive the minimum work program commitment and pending the response from the authority, contingent liability towards unfinished minimum work program amounting to Rs.16.84 crores

(c) Other liabilities with respect to joint arrangements taken line by line amounting to Rs. 27.83 crores (PY: Rs. 26.55 crores)

(d) The Company has challenged the order of Revision Authority, P. Mallavaram dismissing the revision application which challenged demand notice for House tax issued by the P. Mallavaram Gram panchayat on the Company's OGT building for the Year 2014-2015 to 2016-17 aggregating to Rs. 6.26 Crore (PY: Rs. 6.26 Crore). In the demand notices issued to the Company, the house tax is being levied at the rate of 1% of capital value which is also the maximum rate under the relevant Act and Rules. The Company has challenged these demand notices before Andhra Pradesh High Court on major contention that other private operators are being assessed at far lesser slab than the 1% rate applied to the Company. As per the Orders passed by Andhra Pradesh High Court, the Company has deposited a total amount of Rs. 4 Crores under protest and pursuant to such deposit, Andhra Pradesh High Court has granted stay on recovery proceedings initiated by the Gram Panchayat.

(e) The Company had filed a complaint dated 06.04.2011 before PNGRB against GAIL, IOCL and BPCL. PGNRB had vide its orders dated 13.09.2011 of Chairman and dated 10.10.2011 of the majority members (three member panel of Board) unanimously held that GAIL had adopted Restrictive Trade Practices by blocking off direct connectivity to GSPC and further, directed Respondents to immediately give direct connectivity to GSPC at Dahej Terminal. All the parties have preferred appeals against the PNGRB Orders before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) and APTEL has passed an interim order on 23.01.2012 and directed GAIL, IOCL and BPCL to give direct connectivity at Dahej Terminal subject to GSPC giving undertaking in respect of the following:
i) GSPC shall open a separate bank account and deposit an amount of Rs. 140 Crores. Accordingly, GSPC has opened and deposited equivalent amount in a separate bank account.
ii) From the date of change of delivery point, GSPC shall also deposit differential amount in a separate bank account. (Accordingly the Company had deposited additional Rs. 75.36 crore in a separate bank account).

The Company has submitted the Undertaking to APTEL in respect of the same on 18.02.2012 and deposited amounts as aforesaid. The APTEL has passed common judgment dated 18.12.2013 ("the APTEL Judgment") in the appeals filed by GAIL, IOCL and BPCL and set aside the PNGRB Order.
The Company filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the APTEL Judgment and the Hon'ble Supreme Court has vide its order dated 28.02.2014 directed the Company, as an interim arrangement, to pay the interconnectivity charges at the rate of Rs. 12 / MMBTU from the account separately maintained for the said purpose in accordance with APTEL's Order dated 23.01.2012 as narrated in (i) & (ii) above.

Accordingly, the Company utilized Rs.176.55 crores for payments to GAIL, IOCL and BPCL as per Interim arrangement order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The amount paid net off amount recovered from customers is shown as amount paid under protest in the accounts amounting to Rs. 97.84 Crore (PY: Rs. 97.84 Crores). Further, the Company has also not provided for differential amount charged by vendors above Rs.12/ MMBTU aggregating to Rs. 45.87 crores (PY: Rs. 45.87 Crores). The appeal is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Contingent Asset

(a) The consideration received from ONGC towards 80% PI transfer in KG-OSN-2001/3 block had two components i.e. (i) Consideration towards DDW (ii) Advance floor consideration for Other Six Discoveries amounting to USD 995.26 Million(Rs. 6,295.02 crores) and USD 200 Million (Rs. 1,265 crores) respectively. The advance consideration received towards Other Six Discoveries is non-refundable

The final consideration for Other Six Discoveries shall be determined based on Field Development Plan (FDP) as prepared by ONGC for submission to Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH). In the scenario, wherein final consideration as per FDP of Other Six Discoveries is assessed at a value higher than USD 200 Million, the advance consideration received by GSPC shall be adjusted against the same and the balance consideration shall be paid to GSPC. In a scenario, wherein final consideration assessed for Other Six Discoveries is less than or equal to USD 200 Million, GSPC shall retain the non-refundable advance consideration already received.

However, ONGC has already applied for extension in timeline for submission of FDP. The Company has not arrived at the valuation of the six discoveries as it is subject to preparation of FDP by ONGC and GSPC & ONGC agreeing to a value as per the valuation parameters adopted for DDW. Hence, the receivable on account of six discoveries cannot be reasonably ascertained as on the reporting date.

(b) Guaranteed Gas Price: The Company has executed Farm-in Farm-out Agreement with ONGC for farm-out of 80% PI in KG Block in FY 2017-18. The agreement involves annual valuation adjustment linked to existing gas prices during the currency of the respective financial year which is carried forward for the tenure of gas sales and purchase agreement between ONGC and GSPC. As per the terms of valuation adjustment clause of agreement, the Company shall be liable to annually adjust valuation i.e. pay any differential amount to ONGC which shall be evaluated based on difference between actual gas prices during the year and agreed prices for the respective financial year for the actual production quantity. The liability is unascertainable due to linkage of adjustment value to actual production during the year along with actual gas prices which is determined as per 6-month trailing market prices of varied mix of alternative fuels/sources of natural gas notified by PPAC. Both these factors cannot be accurately predicted/estimated, thus the valuation adjustment cannot be quantified with certainty. However, the Company has gas sales purchase agreement with ONGC for the entire natural gas produced from KG Block which is forms a component of gas trading pool, which effectively covers the risk of valuation adjustment under FIFO. Further, there is an amount Rs. 25.69 Crore (PY: Rs.15.16 Crores) as surplus with the Company for valuation adjustment under FIFO.

(c) The Empowered Committee in meeting held on 14th May 2019, for the matter related to GSPC's claim on GSPC LNG Limited ("GLL") for approximately Rs. 80.23 crores towards GLL's failure to receive the commissioning cargo, decided that the payment be made by GLL once requisite funds are available and as per term-sheet GSPC is entitled to recover any damages, cost and expenses on account of GLL's failure to receive commissioning cargo. Further, the Company had raised an additional debit note of Rs. 24.42 Crore (PY: Rs. 19.55 Crore) against interim interest for the above amount as per the provisions of term sheet executed between the parties.

(d) In KG-OSN-2001/3 block, GSPC and ONGC are under process to determine the amount for the final closing adjustment as per FIFO agreement.

(e) At the request of GSPC LNG Ltd (GLL), the Company redirected LNG cargoes for regasification to GLL's Mundra terminal. This action was taken to ensure the uninterrupted operation of the plant at the Mundra terminal. As a result of this diversion, GSPC may incur liabilities due to Use or Pay (UoP) charges from the existing LNG terminals under regasification contracts. Since these UoP charges are disputed and yet to be finalized, the Company will recover the charges from GLL once the issue is resolved.

(f) During the current financial year, the windmill assets of the Company were affected partially due to cyclone. The Company has lodged the claim for breakdown of asset and loss of revenue with the insurance company. The same shall be accounted as and when the claim is approved by the insurance company.

Note 34

Capital commitments

A. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for:

1. In respect of Joint arrangements Rs. 144.00 crores (31st March 2023 : Rs. 66.94 crores)
2. In respect of others Nil (31st March 2023 : Nil)

B. Minimum work programme committed under various Production Sharing Contracts in India and Outside India.

1. In India: Nil (31st March 2023 : Nil)
2. Outside India: Nil (31st March 2023 : Nil)

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 35
Employee Benefits:
A. Defined contribution plans
1. Company's contribution to Provident Fund is Rs. 1.14 Crores (FY 2022-23 - Rs. 3.14 Crores)
2. Company's contribution to Super Annuation fund is Rs. 0.76 Crores (FY 2022-23 Rs. 1.27 Crores)

B. Defined benefit plans

The following table sets out the funded status of the Gratuity, Loyalty Bonus, Leave Encashment Plan and Post Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme(PRMBS) and the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements as at 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2023 as required by Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits. The Company has participated in Group Gratuity scheme of LIC and HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Limited

(Rs. in Crores)

Particular	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Change in benefit obligation								
1 Liability at the beginning of the year	20.29	9.99	17.35	11.33	15.17	12.63	0.28	0.47
2 Interest cost	0.74	0.70	0.90	0.80	0.97	0.90	0.01	(0.01)
3 Current service cost	0.75	0.73	0.87	0.84	0.59	0.56	0.03	0.03
4 Benefit Paid	(0.84)	(0.78)	(0.16)	(0.35)	(0.74)	(0.62)	-	-
5 Actuarial (gain) / Losses	0.33	(0.35)	0.49	(0.27)	0.66	(0.30)	(0.02)	(0.01)
6 Liability at the end of the year	**11.27**	**10.29**	**14.63**	**12.35**	**15.17**	**13.29**	**0.30**	**0.28**
Change in fair value of plan assets								
1 Plan assets at the beginning of the year	9.62	9.62	10.79	10.64	12.98	12.98	0.39	0.39
2 Interest income	0.72	0.70	0.82	0.78	0.96	0.93	0.01	0.01
3 Contributions	0.67	-	1.56	-	0.39	-	0.01	0.01
4 Assets distributed on settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Benefit paid	(0.55)	(0.70)	(0.19)	(0.34)	(0.34)	(0.62)	-	-
6 Actuarial gain / (loss)	(0.19)	0.08	0.03	(0.29)	(0.05)	(0.25)	(0.03)	0.01
7 Plan assets at the end of the year	**10.74**	**9.62**	**13.01**	**10.79**	**13.86**	**12.98**	**0.38**	**0.39**
8 Total Actuarial Gain/(Loss) To Be Recognized	**(0.25)**	**0.43**	**(0.66)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.71)**	**(0.09)**	**(0.01)**	**0.02**
Actual Return on plan assets								
1 Interest income	0.72	0.70	0.82	0.78	0.96	0.93	0.01	0.01
2 Actuarial gain / (loss)	0.08	0.08	0.03	(0.23)	(0.05)	(0.29)	(0.03)	0.01
3 Actual return on plan assets	**0.80**	**0.78**	**0.85**	**0.49**	**0.91**	**0.64**	**(0.02)**	**0.02**
Net (asset) / liability recognized in the Balance Sheet								
1 Liability at the end of the year	11.27	10.29	14.63	12.35	15.17	13.29	0.30	0.28
2 Plan assets at the end of the year	10.74	9.62	13.01	10.79	13.86	12.98	0.38	0.39
3 Amount recognized in the Balance Sheet	**1.03**	**0.67**	**1.62**	**1.56**	**1.31**	**0.30**	**(0.08)**	**(0.11)**
Current liabilities/ (asset)	0.76	0.67	0.97	0.87	0.66	0.30	(0.08)	(0.11)
Non-current liabilities/ (asset)	0.27	-	0.65	0.69	0.65	-	-	-
Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss account for the year								
1 Current service cost	0.75	0.73	0.87	0.84	0.59	0.56	0.03	0.03
2 Interest cost	0.74	0.70	0.90	0.80	0.97	0.90	0.01	(0.01)
3 Expected return on plan assets	(0.72)	(0.70)	(0.82)	(0.78)	(0.96)	(0.93)	(0.01)	(0.01)
4 Actuarial (gain) / Losses	-	-	-	-	0.71	0.08	0.01	(0.02)
5 Total expenses*	**0.77**	**0.73**	**0.95**	**0.86**	**1.31**	**0.61**	**0.04**	**(0.01)**
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income								
Actuarial (gain) / Losses on obligations :								
Due to change in financial assumptions	0.24	(0.23)	0.26	(0.27)			0.01	(0.01)
Due to change in demographic assumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to experience adjustment	0.09	(0.12)	0.40	-	-	-	(0.03)	-
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.03)	0.29	-	-	0.03	(0.01)
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive (income) / losses	**0.25**	**(0.43)**	**0.66**	**0.02**	**-**	**-**	**0.01**	**(0.02)**
Other Information								
1 Expected contribution during next 12 months	0.76	0.67	0.97	0.87	0.66	0.55	0.02	0.02
2 Average Outstanding Term of the Obligations Years)	10.01	10.49	10.61	11.22	10.81	11.48	13.47	15.08
3 Composition of plan assets								
Policy of Insurance	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
Other Bank Balance	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
4 No of Employees	173	173	138	143	135	143	NA	NA
5 Average Monthly Salary (Rs. in Crores)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	NA	NA
Actuarial Assumptions								
1 Discount Rate	7.20%	7.45%	7.20%	7.40%	7.20%	7.40%	7.25%	7.45%
2 Rate of return on plan assets	7.20%	7.45%	7.20%	7.40%	7.20%	7.40%	7.25%	7.45%
3 Salary Escalation	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4 Withdrawal Rate	1% to 3%	1% to 3%	1% to 3%	1% to 3%	1% to 3%	1% to 3%	1% to 3%	1% to 3%
5 Medical Inflation Rate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.00%	9.00%
6 Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) table							
7 Retirement Age	58 years				60 years			

* The figures represent the amount before the allocation of salary expense
** Benefits to KMPs - Refer Note No. 38 - Related Party Transactions

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below

(Rs. in Crores)

Particular	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Discount rate varied by 0.5%								
	11.28	9.86	13.02	11.71	14.42	12.60	0.23	0.22
	12.27	10.76	15.41	13.04	15.99	14.04	0.27	0.26
Salary growth rate varied by 0.5%								
	11.90	10.41	15.40	13.04	15.99	14.04	NA	NA
	11.65	10.15	13.01	11.71	14.42	12.59	NA	NA
Withdrawal Rate (W.R.) varied by 10%								
	11.90	10.41	14.63	12.55	15.19	13.31	0.25	0.23
	11.67	10.16	14.63	12.36	15.17	13.28	0.25	0.24
Medical Inflation rate Sensitivity								
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.27	0.26
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.24	0.22

Notes

a. **Plan Risks**

The plans expose the Company to a number of actuarial risks such as Actuarial risk, investment risk, legislative risk, market risk and liquidity risk

b. **Asset-liability matching strategies:**

For the gratuity & leave encashment which are funded, Company is expecting to contribute the amount which can mitigate future liability. The estimate of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factor, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary

c. **Expected undiscounted future cash flows**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particular	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
1st Following year	1.25	0.70	0.68	0.35	0.84	0.39	0.00	0.00
2nd Following year	0.85	0.92	0.62	0.60	0.91	0.75	0.01	0.00
3rd Following year	1.00	0.75	0.83	0.55	0.91	0.85	0.01	0.00
4th Following year	1.05	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.93	0.85	0.01	0.01
5th Following year	1.01	0.94	1.12	0.79	1.17	0.86	0.01	0.01
6th year onwards for balance duration	5.05	4.38	5.75	4.78	5.66	4.72	1.32	1.16

0.00 denotes value less than Rs. 50,000.

d. GSPC was maintaining the Provident Fund contribution corpus of employees through GSPC EPF Trust. In this regard, a decision was taken in the 249th Meeting of the Board of Directors held on 30th May 2022 vide which the Board had approved the liquidation of GSPC EPF Trust and to transfer the entire employee provident funds maintained in the name of GSPC EPF Trust to EPFO (Employee Provident Fund Organisation). The Board of Directors has also approved that in the event Trust undergoes any loss due to premature withdrawals from the investments for the reason of liquidation of Trust or any additional contribution as required by EPFO, GSPC shall make good such loss/contribution to the Trust/EPFO. In this regards EPFO has provided necessary approval for withdrawal of exemption / relaxation of trust, with an effective date of surrender being 1st May 2023, for which the Company had sold / liquidated all of its investments held by the trust and the proceeds of which were deposited to EPFO. Now due to the premature liquidation of investments, trust has incurred a loss of Rs. 0.29 Crores against the provident fund liability of the employees, which has been make good by the Company. The matter is subject to audit by EPFO.

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Note 36

Joint Operations (un-incorporated Joint arrangements)

The Company has entered into Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) / Agreements in consortium with various Private/Public Sector & Foreign Companies as stated below with the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (Government of India), for exploration of oil and gas in the following fields. The Company has also entered into Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs)/Work Permits overseas relating to Oil & Gas/ Exploration Areas blocks along with various companies. Pursuant to the PSCs, Joint Operations (unincorporated Joint arrangements (JVs)) have been formed to undertake necessary economic activities for production of Oil and Gas by entering into a Joint Operating Agreement with them. The details are stated below:

I Blocks/Fields currently under exploration, development and production

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI*	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	**GSPC Operated**			
1a	CB-ON/2 (Tarapur)		**Exploration**	
		80% (80%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc	20%
			Development	
		56% (56%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc	14%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	30%
1b	CB-ON/2 RFPSC - (Tarapur RFPSC) (Refer Note d)	80% (80%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc	20%
2a	CB-ONN-2000/1 (Ahmedabad)	50% (50%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	50%
2b	CB-ONN-2000/1 -(RFPSC)	50% (50%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	50%
3	CB-ONN-2002/3 (Sanand)	55% (55%)	Sanrora Energy Pvt. Ltd. (acquired PI of Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited)	20%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	15%
			Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc	10%
4	CB-ONN-2003/2 (Ankleshwar)	75% (75%)	**Exploration**	
			GAIL (India) Ltd	25%
		50%(50%)	**Development & Production:**	
			GAIL (India) Ltd	20%
			Sanrora Energy Pvt. Ltd. (acquired PI of Jubilant Capital Private Limited).	20%
			Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc	10%
B	**GSPC Non Operated JVs**			
5	Asjol	50% (50%)	Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company	50%
6	Palej (Refer Note b)	50% (50%)	**Exploration**	
			Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company	50%
		35% (35%)	**Development**	
			Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company	35%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	30%
7	North Balol	45% (45%)	Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company	25%
			GNRL Oil & Gas Limited (Operator) (Formerly Heramec ltd)	30%
8	Kanawara	70% (70%)	GNRL Oil & Gas Limited (Operator) (Formerly Heramec ltd.)	30%
9	KG-OSN-2001/3	10% (10%)	JODPL Pvt. Ltd.	10%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	80%

II Blocks/Fields identified as assets held for sale / Under surrender/ relinquishment

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI*	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	**GSPC Non Operated JVs**			
1	CB-ONN-2004/2 (Refer Note a)	45% (45%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	55%
2	CB-ONN-2004/3(Refer Note a)	35% (35%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	65%
3	MB-OSN-2005/1 (Refer Note a)	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	80%
4	CB-ONN-2004/1 (Refer Note a)	40% (40%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	60%
5	GK-OSN-2009/1 (Refer Note a)	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	40%
			Indian Oil Corporation Limited	20%
			Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd	20%

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III Blocks/Fields for which company has proposed to surrender its PI

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI*	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	GSPC Operated			
1	Block No 19 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd	30%
2	Block No 28 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd	30%
3	Block No 57 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
4	South East Tungkal (Indonesia)	50.50% (50.50%)	Essar Oil Limited	49.50%
5	KG-ONN-2004/2	40% (40%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	40%
			Petrogas E&P LLC	20%
6	RJ-ONN-2005/3 (Refer Note a)	60% (60%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	40%
B	GSPC Non Operated JVs			
7	RJ-ONN-2004/1	22.225% (22.225%)	GAIL (India) Ltd (Operator)	22.225%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	22.22%
			BPCL	11.11%
			Hallworthy Shipping Ltd. SA	11.11%
			Nitin Fire Protection Industries Ltd.	11.11%
8	CY-ONN-2005/1	30% (30%)	GAIL (India) Ltd (Operator)	40%
			Bengal Energy Inc.	30%
9	KK-DWN-2005/2	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	90%
10	AA-ONN-2003/1(Assam)	20% (20%)	Jubilant oil & Gas Pvt Limited (Operator)	10%
			Jubilant Securities Pvt. Ltd	35%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	35%
11	CY-DWN-2004/3 (Refer Note a)	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	70%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	10%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	10%
12	CY-PR-DWN-2004/1(Refer Note a)	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	70%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	10%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	10%
13	MB-OSN-2005/5	30% (30%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	70%
14	MB-OSN-2005/6	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	80%
15	CB-ONN-2005/4	49% (49%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	51%
16	CB-ONN-2005/10	49% (49%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	51%
17	CB-ONN-2009/4 (Refer Note a)	50% (50%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	50%
18	MB-DWN-2000/2 (Refer Note a)	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	50%
			Indian Oil Corporation Limited	15%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	15%
			OIL India Ltd	10%
19	MB-OSN-2000/1 (Refer Note a)	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	75%
			Indian Oil Corporation Limited	15%

*PI -- Participating Interest
** Figures in bracket indicate previous year figures. There is no change in previous year figures unless otherwise stated.

Notes

a. During the previous financial year, the Company had issued a) notices of withdrawal of the Company's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to three ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1 and GK-OSN-2009/1 and b) notice of surrender for CB-ONN-2004/3 which already have been impaired in full in previous years and reconciliation of the accounts are in progress as per the provisions of JOA, PSC & FIFO and accordingly the amount is yet to be finalized. In current financial year, reversal of impairment of Rs. 0.21 crores (P.Y. Rs 21.33 crores-impairment) is provided in ONGC operated CB-ONN-2004/2 block, for which ONGC-GSPC has signed FIFO agreement and ONGC has transferred the sale consideration in Escrow account. Formal transfer of Participating Interest will happen after the approval of GOI/MOPNG (Refer note 16 - Assets held for sale). Further, during the year as per CEEE conciliation proceedings for seven blocks of which additional cost incurred towards fields already surrendered in earlier period with respect to Unfinished Minimum Work Programme of Rj-ONN-2005/3 (Rs.8.46 Crores), CB-ONN-2009/4 (Rs.0.16 Crores) and MB-OWN-2000/2 (Rs.(0.32) Crores) is charged to exploration cost written off while final settlement agreement was also signed apart from the blocks which paid additional cost also namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CY-DWN-2004/3, CY-PR-DWN-2004/1 and MB-OSN-2000/1

b. In FY 2017-18 GSPC and HOEC has submitted the proposal for CB-ON/7 Ring Fenced PSC (RFPSC) to MOPNG. GSPC has already paid the requisite amount of USD 1.275 Million (Rs 8.17 Crores) as per the guidelines of MOPNG for signing of CB-ON/7 RFPSC. Signing of PSC is pending.

c. During the financial year 2012-13, the Company along with it JV partners have recommended to surrender the three blocks by invoking the termination provision of the PSAs on account of continuation of force majeure events for more than six months. Vide letter dated 13th February, 2013, GSPC led consortium has terminated Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs) for 3 blocks awarded in Republic of Yemen (RoY). PSAs have been terminated on the ground of existence of force majeure event. The Consortium had initiated the arbitration proceedings under the PSAs before the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris and in the interim stage, obtained order Republic of Yemen not to take steps invoking SBLCs, while Consortium has been directed to extend the validity of SBLCs. Detailed pleadings were filed by both the parties and the final hearing was held from 8-12th September 2014 at the ICC hearing center in Paris. After the final hearing was concluded both the parties had submitted Post Hearing Briefs before the Arbitral Tribunal. Subsequently upon completion of the arbitration proceedings, the final award has been passed by the Arbitral Tribunal on 10th July 2015. The Arbitral Award inter alia:

- Declared that the three Production Sharing Agreements (Blocks 19, 26, and 57) have been validly terminated by GSPC Consortium;
- Declared that the Republic of Yemen and/or the Yemeni Ministry of Oil and Minerals were and are not entitled under the Production Sharing Agreements to draw on the related Standby Letters of Credits (US$ 42 million i.e. ~Rs.308.72 crores) issued in their favor by the International bank of Yemen;
- Arbitral Tribunal has awarded costs of approx. USD 3.92 million (~Rs 28.81 crores) in favour of GSPC Consortium.

The Said Arbitral Award has been challenged by the Yemen Government by filing Annulment Proceedings in Court Of Appeal at Paris. GSPC Consortium has filed the response to the Annulment Proceedings filed by Yemen Government. The hearing for the matter took place on February 28, 2017. The Annulment Proceedings have also been held in favour of GSPC Consortium by the Paris Court.

- Following dismissal of Annulment Proceedings by Court of Appeal at Paris, GSPC consortium has initiated enforcement actions against Government of Yemen to secure the award money. The matter is sub-judice.

d. With respect to Tarapur Extension phase the grant of Petroleum Mining License (PML) for the 570 sq km area in the block is pending at Director of Petroleum(DOP)/Govt. Of Gujarat. The Company has paid PEL license fee for the period 23rd November 2008 to 22nd December 2020 to Government of Gujarat in March 2021. MOP&NG/Govt Of India vide letter dated 16th June,2023, accorded their approval for the PML of CB-ON/2 RFPSC for the period from 04.02.2020 to 22.11.2025 for area of 570 Sq. Km. to Government of Gujarat. The grant of PML from GoG is awaited as on 31st March 2024.

e. Of above fields/blocks, 9 blocks / fields are in production, namely Asjol, North Balol, CB-ON/7 (Palej), Kanawara, CB-ONN-2000/1 (Ahmedabad), Tarapur, CB-ONN-2003/2 (Ankleshwar), KG-OSN-2001/3 and Sanand Miroli block. Net quantity of the Company's interest (on gross basis) in proved developed reserves is as follows:

Particulars	Proved Reserves (Oil) (Million MT)*	Proved Reserves (Gas) (Million Cubic Meter) *
Opening Balance for the year ended on 1st April 2023	0.17	3,014.96
	(0.20)	(3,027.80)
Additions	-	-
	-	-
** Adjustments on account of change in Reserve estimate	-	-
	-	-
Deletions	-	
	-	-
Production	0.02	14.29
	(0.03)	(12.84)
Closing Balance for the year ended on 31st March, 2024	**0.15**	**3,000.67**
	(0.17)	**(3,014.96)**

*Figures in brackets relate to period ended 31st March, 2023

The Company's share of reserve has been considered on the basis of the "Reserve" certification provided by Gujarat Energy Research & Management Institute (GERMI) as on 31st March, 2019 and accordingly the proved reserves as on 31st March, 2024 has been worked based on the reserve estimates certified by GERMI and only includes the blocks which are in production.

** Adjustments reflects change in current reserve estimation and earlier reserve estimation based on proved reserves.

f. The financial statements of the Company reflect its share of Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure of the Joint arrangement operations which are accounted on a line to line basis with similar items in the Company's accounts to the extent of participating interest of the Company as per the various joint arrangement agreements, In compliance of Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements. The income and expenditure from Joint arrangements are disclosed separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The summary of the Company's share in Assets & Liabilities of Joint arrangements are as follow:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Property Plant & Equipment (Gross Block)	4,983.29	4,973.70
Current Assets	99.18	88.08
Current Liabilities and Provisions	192.41	194.84
Contingent Liabilities	70.38	68.87

g. The Statement of Profit and Loss of the Company includes its share in Profit or Loss pertaining to the respective Joint arrangements. The summary of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2024 is given as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
	GSPC's Share	GSPC's Share
Income		
Sale of Crude Oil	76.99	93.98
Sale of Gas	14.38	24.04
Increase/(Decrease) in Stock	2.72	(6.74)
Other Income	0.79	0.72
Total	**94.88**	**112.00**
Expenditure		
Production Expenses	57.96	58.71
Duties & Taxes	11.69	29.00
Administrative Expenses	7.55	9.67
Total Expenditure before Depreciation & Impairment	**77.20**	**97.38**
Profit before depreciation / Impairment	**17.68**	**14.62**

Note 37

Segment Information

1. Description of segment and principal activities

The Company's Board of Directors monitors the operating results of the below business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and has identified three reportable segments of its business:

a) Exploration and production (E&P) : Company is engaged in oil and gas exploration and production operations

b) Gas Trading : Company is engaged in the procurement of gas from international & domestic market to meet the demand of gas across India.

c) Wind power : Generation of electricity through windmills

2. Segment revenue and expenses

Revenue and Expenses have been identified to a segment on the basis of operating activities of the segment. Revenue and Expenses which relate to common activities and are not allocable to segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Unallocable"

3. Segment assets and liabilities

Segment assets include all operating assets in respective segments comprising of net Property, Plant & equipment, Capital Work in Progress, current assets, loans and advances. Segment liabilities include operating liabilities and provisions excluding borrowings and deferred tax liabilities

4. Information about geographical areas

All non-current operating assets of the Company are held within India and whole revenue generated from external customers are related to Indian geography. The Company revenue comprises of revenue from 1 (PY:3) major customers (accounting for 10% or more of the Company's revenue).

5. Information about product and services

The Company's revenue from external customers for each product is same as that disclosed below under "segment revenue".

[Rs. in Crores]

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024					As at 31st March, 2023				
	E & P	Gas Trading	Wind Power	Unallocated	Total	E & P	Gas Trading	Wind Power	Unallocated	Total
A. Segment revenue										
External sales*	101.74	18,336.95	24.42	-	18,467.61	118.02	27,554.31	34.76	-	27,707.09
Inter segment sales	(9.87)	-	-	-	(9.87)	(7.45)	-	-	-	(7.45)
Total segment revenue	**91.87**	**18,336.95**	**24.42**	**-**	**18,452.74**	**110.57**	**27,554.31**	**34.76**	**-**	**27,699.64**
B. Segment results										
Profit(+)/ loss(-)	26.76	1,126.12	7.01	-	**1,159.89**	13.90	3,263.57	20.72	-	**3,298.19**
Unallocated expenses	-	-	-	(85.24)	**(85.24)**	-	-	-	(83.08)	**(83.08)**
Operating Profit	**26.76**	**1,126.12**	**7.01**	**(85.24)**	**1,074.65**	**13.90**	**3,263.57**	**20.72**	**(83.08)**	**3,215.11**
Interest/ dividend income	-	0.06	-	160.97	**161.03**	-	0.26	-	128.86	**129.12**
Other income	0.79	-	-	95.47	**96.26**	0.72	-	-	43.48	**44.20**
Interest Expenses	-	-	-	(5.33)	**(5.33)**	-	-	-	(230.67)	**(230.67)**
Depreciation	(39.44)	-	(8.68)	(3.67)	**(51.74)**	(28.85)	-	(9.82)	(1.78)	**(40.45)**
Provision for taxation	-	-	-	1.52	**1.52**	-	-	-	0.11	**0.11**
Profit/Loss from ordinary Activities	**(11.89)**	**1,126.18**	**(1.62)**	**163.72**	**1,276.39**	**(14.23)**	**3,263.83**	**10.90**	**(143.08)**	**3,117.42**
Impairment Recognized	(30.35)	-	-	-	**(30.35)**	(136.18)	-	-	-	**(136.18)**
Impairment Reversed	4.29	-	-	-	**4.29**	5.97	-	-	-	**5.97**
Other Exceptional item	(8.41)	-	-	-	**(8.41)**	(0.20)	-	-	-	**(0.20)**
Net profit/(loss)	**(46.36)**	**1,126.18**	**(1.62)**	**163.72**	**1,241.92**	**(144.64)**	**3,263.83**	**10.90**	**(143.08)**	**2,987.01**
* Segment Revenue includes other operating income which is directly attributable to each segment										
C. Segment assets										
Segment assets	1,659.55	2,149.43	63.45	-	3,872.43	1,511.92	1,601.80	71.30	-	3,185.02
Unallocated Assets	-	-	-	6,297.91	6,297.91	-	-	-	5,178.24	5,178.24
Total Assets	**1,659.55**	**2,149.43**	**63.45**	**6,297.91**	**10,170.34**	**1,511.92**	**1,601.80**	**71.30**	**5,178.24**	**8,363.26**
D. Segment Liabilities										
Segment Liabilities	461.01	2,262.87	7.86	-	2,731.74	463.09	1,423.73	10.55	-	1,897.37
Unallocated Liabilities	-	-	-	258.41	258.41	-	-	-	537.00	537.00
Total Liabilities	**461.01**	**2,262.87**	**7.86**	**258.41**	**2,990.15**	**463.09**	**1,423.73**	**10.55**	**537.00**	**2,434.37**
E. Other Information										
Capital Expenditure	17.32	-	-	3.30	20.62	70.14	1.27	-	0.09	71.50
Depreciation, Depletion & Amortisation	39.44	-	8.68	3.67	51.74	28.85	-	9.82	1.78	40.45
Impairment Recognised	30.35	-	-	-	30.35	136.18	-	-	-	136.18
Impairment Reversed	(4.29)	-	-	-	(4.29)	(5.97)	-	-	-	(5.97)
Non Cash Expenses other than Depreciation	8.41	-	-	-	8.41	0.20	-	-	-	0.20

Note 38
RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As per the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24 on "Related Party Disclosures" notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the related parties of the Company are as follows

38.1.1 Holding Company - Government of Gujarat [w.e.f. 20 October 2022] and Gujarat State Investments Limited (up to 19 October, 2022)*

38.1.2 Subsidiary Company - Gujarat State Petronet Limited, GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd, Guj Info Petro Limited, GSPC (JPDA) Ltd, Gujarat Gas Limited, GSPC Energy Ltd

38.1.3 Associate Companies - Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited, Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited [Refer Note 7 (c)],

Entity over which Holding Company exercise significant influence ^ - Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd, Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd, Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd, Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Limited

38.1.4 Joint Ventures- GSPL India Gasnet Limited , GSPL India Transco Limited and Sabarmati Gas Ltd

38.1.5 Key Managerial Personnel:

Name of Key Managerial Personnel:	F.Y.2023-24		F.Y.2022-23	
	From Date	To Date	From Date	To Date
Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS (Chairman)	-	-	1-Apr-22	1-Feb-23
Shri Pankaj Joshi, IAS - (Holding Company - Chairman)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22
Shri J P Gupta, IAS - (Holding Company - Chairman)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22
Shri Sanjeevkumar, IAS (Managing Director)	-	-	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Shri Milind Torawane, IAS - (Holding Company - Managing Director)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22
Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS (Director)	-	-	1-Apr-22	8-Jun-22
Shri Raj Kumar, IAS (Director)	-	-	29-Jul-22	20-Feb-23
Shri Raj Kumar, IAS (Chairman)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	21-Feb-23	31-Mar-23
Shri J. P. Gupta, IAS (Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Shri Milind Torawane, IAS (Managing Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	-	-
Smt. Mamta Verma, IAS (Director)	29-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	-	-
Dr. Mangala Subramaniam, IAS (Retd.) (Woman Independent Director)	-	-	1-Apr-22	12-Dec-22
Ms. Shreedevi Shukla - (Holding Company - Woman Independent Director)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22
Ms. Arti Kanwar, IAS - (Holding Company - Woman Director)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22
Shri M. M. Srivastava, IAS (Retd.) (Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Shri K. Kailashnathan, IAS (Retd.) (Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Shri Vasantkumar Raval - (Holding Company - Independent Director)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22
Dr. N. Ravichandran (Independent Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Prof. Yogesh Singh (Independent Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Dr. Ravindra Dholakia (Independent Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Shri Rajesh Sivadasan (CFO)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Shri Ghanshyam Pathak – (Holding Company - CFO)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22
Smt. Reeta Desai (Company Secretary)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Ms. Vanaja N. Sarma, IRS (Retd.) (Independent Director)	7-Dec-23	31-Mar-24	-	-
Shri Sandeep Shah – (Holding Company - Company Secretary)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22

*Consequent to change in shareholding pattern of the Company pursuant to the sale of shares by Gujarat State Investments Limited (GSIL) to Government of Gujarat, GSIL has ceased to be the holding company of the Company with effect from 20 October 2022. Accordingly, GSIL and its associates are considered as related parties for the disclosures under Ind AS 24 only for the period upto 19 October 2022 in comparative year.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

38.1.6 Related party disclosure

Transactions during the year with related parties:

(Rs. in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries		Associates		Joint Ventures		Key Management personnel		Associate of Holding Company		TOTAL	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Income:												
Sale of LNG	9,719.62	9,905.44	24.97	2.72	314.46	458.39	-	-	1,189.40	-	10,050.05	11,555.96
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	12.11	57.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.11	57.13
Gujarat Gas Limited	9,381.43	9,845.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,381.43	9,845.58
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd	316.08	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316.08	2.64
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	-	-	314.46	458.39	-	-	-	-	314.46	458.39
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	548.73	-	548.73
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640.67	-	640.67
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.01	-	5.01
GSPC INDIA GAINET LTD	-	-	-	-	130.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	130.12
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	24.97	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.97	2.72
REGASIFICATION INCOME	51.15	29.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	51.15	30.09
Gujarat Gas Limited	38.79	29.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.79	29.39
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd	12.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.37	-
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	0.70
TRANSPORTATION INCOME	2.25	3.15	-	-	-	1.41	-	-	0.41	-	3.18	4.98
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	-	-	0.41
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd	-	1.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.02
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	1.41
Gujarat Gas Limited	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
GSPC Energy Ltd	2.18	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26	1.08
Brokerage Income	2.20	2.53	-	-	0.51	0.26	-	-	-	-	2.71	2.79
GSPC Energy Ltd	0.80	0.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80	0.89
Gujarat Gas Limited	1.00	1.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.16
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd	0.60	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	0.68
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.51	0.26	-	-	-	-	0.51	0.26
Rent received	1.25	1.19	0.24	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.49	1.42
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	0.42	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.40
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd	0.24	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.23
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.59	0.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.59	0.56
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	0.24	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.23
Dividend Income	107.90	42.46	-	-	-	44.94	-	-	-	-	107.90	87.40
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	106.15	42.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.15	42.46
GSPC Energy Ltd	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-
Guj Info Petro Ltd	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.64	-
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	44.94	-	-	-	-	-	44.94
Interest Income	-	-	11.58	9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.58	9.39
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	11.58	9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.58	9.39

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
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Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries		Associates		Joint Ventures		Key Management personnel		Associate of Holding Company		TOTAL	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Reimbursement of Exp.Received	6.34	5.71	0.66	0.53	0.41	0.73	-	-	-	0.02	7.43	6.99
Gujarat Gas Limited	1.50	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.44
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	1.51	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.51	1.43
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd	1.22	0.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.22	0.97
GSPC ENERGY LIMITED	1.01	0.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.01	0.63
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.21	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.21
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Guj Info Petro Ltd	1.10	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10	1.27
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	0.68	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.68	0.53
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.28	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.28
GSPL INDIA TRANSCO LTD	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.23	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.23
Expenses:												
Purchase of Gas	214.60	209.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214.60	209.08
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd	65.97	47.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.97	47.70
GSPC ENERGY LIMITED	131.83	99.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131.83	99.77
Gujarat Gas Limited	-	15.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.63
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	16.80	16.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.80	16.93
Gas transportation charges	294.97	269.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294.97	269.36
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	294.97	269.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294.97	269.36
Administrative & Other Expenses paid	0.58	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.58	0.41
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.49	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	0.41
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-
Gujarat Narmada Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
Interest on term Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.52	-	16.52
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd										16.52		16.52
Purchase of Fuel	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02
Gujarat Gas Limited	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02
Reimbursement of Expenses Paid	1.01	1.45	0.00	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	1.02	1.45
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.11	0.09	-	-			-	-	-	-	0.11	0.09
Gujarat Gas Limited	0.20	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	0.20	-
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	0.70	1.36	-	-			-	-	-	-	0.70	1.36
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	-	-	0.01		-	-	-	-	0.01	-
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	0.00	-			-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.31	1.30	-	-	1.31	1.30
Key management personnel compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	1.23	-	-	1.25	1.23
Director Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-	0.06	0.06
Post employment benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.02	-	-	0.06	0.02
Other Long term benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.01	-	-	0.03	0.01
Purchase of Fixed Assets	0.08	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.16
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.08	0.16	-	-			-	-	-	-	0.08	0.16
Current Assets & Liabilities:												
Trade Receivables	308.81	309.92	-	-	12.62	27.36	-	-	-	-	321.43	337.28
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	15.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.08	-
Gujarat Gas Limited	290.70	307.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290.70	307.53
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.91	-
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	-	-	12.62	27.36	-	-	-	-	12.62	27.36
GSPC Energy Limited	2.28	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.28	2.39
Loan Given	-	-	50.90	45.83			-	-	-	-	50.90	45.83
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	50.90	45.83			-	-	-	-	50.90	45.83

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Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries		Associates		Joint Ventures		Key Management personnel		Associate of Holding Company		TOTAL	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Trade Payables	**16.01**	**14.74**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**16.01**	**14.74**
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	15.74	13.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.74	13.10
Gujarat Gas Limited	0.17	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	0.00
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd	-	0.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.77
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.10	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.16
GSPC Energy Limited	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75
Advance/Receivables	**2.20**	**1.80**	**1.36**	**1.54**	**0.32**	**0.47**	-	-	-	-	**3.88**	**3.80**
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	0.69	0.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.69	0.78
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd	0.50	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.61
Guj Info Petro Ltd	-	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.41
GSPC Energy Limited	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.01	-
Gspl India Transco Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.13	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.13
Gspl India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.26	0.28	-	-	-	-	0.26	0.28
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	1.36	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.36	1.54
Investment in Share Capital (Allotment) *	**1,170.53**	**1,170.53**	**290.18**	**290.18**	**55.10**	**55.10**	-	-	-	-	**1,515.81**	**1,515.81**
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd	213.31	213.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213.31	213.31
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd	840.00	840.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	840.00	840.00
GSPC LNG(I) Ltd	117.14	117.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117.14	117.14
Guj Info Petro Ltd	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	278.68	278.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	278.68	278.68
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	-	-	55.10	55.10	-	-	-	-	55.10	55.10
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited (excluding provision for Diminution in value)	-	-	11.50	11.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.50	11.50
GSPC Energy Limited	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05
Investment in Share Capital (Allotment pending-share application money)	-	-	**90.77**	**84.28**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**90.77**	**84.28**
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	-	-	90.77	84.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.77	84.28
Bank Guarantee received	**1,222.05**	**1,330.54**	-	-	**25.91**	**16.70**	-	-	-	-	**1,247.96**	**1,347.24**
Gujarat Gas Limited	1,222.05	1,330.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,222.05	1,330.54
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	-	-	25.91	16.70	-	-	-	-	25.91	16.70
Term / Liquid Deposit												
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd												
Interest received Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.81	-	14.81
Deposit - Placed/Renewed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,731.00	-	13,731.00
Deposit - Withdrawn/Redeemed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,831.55	-	12,831.55

* Investment in share capital including any addition on account of fair value / write off

Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances are unsecured

Apart from the above transactions, the Company has also entered into transactions including but not limited to transmission of natural gas, purchase and sale of natural gas, regassification, rendering & receiving of services, placement & maturity of term/liquid deposits, use of public utilities, receipt/payment of rent etc. with Government related entities (entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by Government of Gujarat). These transactions are entered in ordinary course of business & are at arm's length prices based on the agreed contractual terms. Further, the Company has significant transactions with State Government related entity, being Gujarat State Financial Services Limited (GSFS) [w.e.f. 20th October, 2017]. The related party transactions with GSFS during the period are Placement/(renewal) of deposits Rs. 15,611.55 Crores (P.Y. Rs. 6,641 Crores), Withdrawal/(maturity of Deposits Rs. 14,522.11 Crores (P.Y. Rs. 7,311.14 Crores) and Interest Income Rs. 27.76 Crores (P.Y. Rs. 5.46 Crores). Further, the balance of deposit as on 31st March, 2024 is Rs. 1,953.55 Crores (P.Y. Rs. 784.21 Crores).

SHANGHVI & MEHTA ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ AHMEDABAD

Note 39

A. Financial instruments by category and their fair value

(Rs. in Crores)

As at 31st March, 2024	Carrying Amount					Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets									
Investments									
Quoted	-	60.26	-	2,633.65	2,693.91	60.26	-	-	60.26
Unquoted	-	61.43	-	1,294.59	1,356.02	-	-	61.43	61.43
Loans									
Non-current	-	-	3.50	-	3.50	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	51.29	-	51.29	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivable	-	-	1,248.91	-	1,248.91	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,207.55	-	1,207.55	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	684.36	-	684.36	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets									
Non-current	-	-	102.57	-	102.57	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	739.01	-	739.01	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	**121.71**	**4,040.27**	**3,928.24**	**8,090.17**	**60.26**	-	**61.43**	**121.71**
Financial liabilities									
Lease Liabilities									
Non-current	-	-	2.05	-	2.05	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	0.16	-	0.16	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities									
Non-current	-	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	373.66	-	373.66	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	7,254.96	-	7,254.96	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**7,639.29**	-	**7,639.29**	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in Crores)

As at 31st March, 2023	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets									
Investments									
Quoted	-	28.06		2,633.65	2,661.71	28.06	-		28.06
Unquoted	-	31.83		1,294.59	1,326.42	-	-	31.83	31.83
Loans									
Non-current	-	-	3.38		3.38	-			-
Current	-	-	46.69		46.69	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivable	-	-	905.46	-	905.46	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	278.93	-	278.93	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	160.15		160.15	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets									
Non-current	-	-	93.93	-	93.93	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	219.46		219.46	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	**59.89**	**2,298.02**	**3,928.24**	**6,286.13**	**28.06**	-	**31.83**	**59.89**
Financial liabilities									
Other financial liabilities									
Non-current	-	-	8.55	-	8.55	-			
Current	-	-	375.40	-	375.40	-			
Trade Payables	-	-	1,737.49	-	1,737.49	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**2,121.44**	-	**2,121.44**	-	-	-	-

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost is not materially different from Fair Value. Further, impact of time value of money is not significant for the financial instruments classified as current. Accordingly, the fair value has not been disclosed separately.

Types of inputs for determining fair value are as under

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instrument measured using quoted price such as quoted price for equity security on security exchange.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instruments is included in level 3. This is the case of unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

FVTOCI in unquoted equity shares - Investments in Equity Shares of Other Entities	Investment in equity shares of GCPX Infra Addtions Ltd. ("GPAL") has been valued using Net Asset Value ("NAV") method (P.Y. NAV method) Investment in equity shares of GSPC LNG ltd. is fair valued using Comparable Companies Method ("CCM") i.e. based on Price/Book Value ratio of peer companies in current year and previous year.

Transfers between Levels 1 and 2
There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting periods

Level 3 fair values
Movements in the values of unquoted equity instruments for the periods ended 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2023 is as below

Particulars	(Rs. in Crores)
As at 1 April 2022	40.38
(Gain)/ (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	(8.55)
As at 31 March 2023	31.83
Acquisitions/ (disposals)	30.00
(Gain)/ (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	(70.44)
As at 31 March 2024	61.49

Transfer out of Level 3
There were no transfers out of level 3 during the year 2023-24 and 2022-23

Sensitivity analysis
Investments in unquoted equity shares comprises of investments in Mesco Petro Additions Ltd. & GSPC LNG Ltd.

Sensitivity analysis-ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. (OPAL) (Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	2023-24		2022-23	
	10% Increase in NAV	10% Decrease in NAV	10% Increase in NAV	10% Decrease in NAV
Impact on other comprehensive income (before Tax)	-	-	1.75	(1.75)

Sensitivity analysis-GSPC LNG Ltd. (Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	2023-24		2022-23	
	10% Increase in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Decrease in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Increase in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Decrease in Price/Book Value Multiple
Impact on other comprehensive income (before Tax)	6.14	(6.14)	1.41	(1.39)

C. Financial risk management
The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
a. Credit risk ;
b. Liquidity risk ; and
c. Market risk

(i) Risk management framework
The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from business/operating activities as well as financial instruments. The risks include market risks pertaining to price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk; credit risk ; and liquidity risk. The finance and commercial team advises the management (including the EFC) which reviews risk management strategies and procedures. The objective of the teams is to inform the management on financial risks and propose appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. Based on the inputs from respective teams, analysis and understanding the management issues directives for mitigation of risks. The Company regularly monitors the risks to ensure that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with risk management policies

The Company's risk management activities pertaining gas trading business are managed by the commercial team, while those pertaining to financing activities are managed by the finance team. All derivative activities are carried out by teams with appropriate skills and experience under supervision as per directives of management. The teams are subject to necessary financial and management control

(ii) Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or fail to pay amounts due causing financial loss to the Company. The potential activities where credit risk may arise include trade receivables and cash equivalents, deposits with banks / financial institutions and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding trade receivables and other receivables. The maximum credit exposure associated with financial assets is equal to the carrying amount. Details of the credit risk specific to the Company along with relevant mitigation procedures adopted have been enumerated below.

Trade receivables
Customers of the Company in the gas trading business comprise of constituents / associates / joint venture as well as private public sector undertakings. The Company notifies the counterparty its creditworthiness prior to the contractual agreement for gas sale/purchase and adequate risk mitigation measures are incorporated in the agreement. The counterparty dealings with respect to receivables are governed as per the Company's debtors policy which is guiding document. Hence, at this point in time, the Company does not perceive credit risk on gas trading receivables. However, Gujarat State Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (GSFC/GNFC), a public sector undertaking promoted by the Government of Gujarat is facing challenges for want of energy gas/power. Thus customer being a PSU with timely payment track record and adequate credit rating, the Company perceives no credit risk.

Age of Receivables (Gross) (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Unbilled	8.63	2.58
Not Due	1,130.46	680.07
Less than 6 months	24.52	18.20
6 months - 1 year	1.65	1.24
1-2 years	0.84	0.06
2-3 years	0.08	0.02
More than 3 years	44.28	44.27

The above receivables which are past due but not impaired are assessed on case-to-case basis. The balances pertain to third party customers which have a certain creditworthiness record. Management is of the view that these financial assets are not impaired as there has not been any adverse change in credit quality and are envisaged as recoverable based on the basis on historical payment behavior and extensive analysis of customer credit risk including underlying customers' credit ratings, if they are available. Further, since the amount is collected within one year, there is no loss on account of time value of money. Consequently, no additional provision has been created on account of expected credit loss on the receivables. There are no other classes of financial assets that are past due but not impaired. The provision for impairment of trade receivables, movement of which has been provided below is not significant / material.

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings if they are available. The trade receivables of the Company are located in India and there is no credit exposure to any foreign customers as the Company is not engaged in export business.

Other financial assets
Other financial assets comprises of an amount of Rs. 44.28 Crores (PY: Rs. 44.28 Crores) which is receivable from Joshiant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) pertaining to Production Sharing Contract executed between the parties for KG-OSN-2001/3 block. JODPL had filed a petition for insolvency and insolvency Restructuring Professional (IRP) was appointed. However, the resolution process did not materialize subsequent to which JODPL has gone into liquidation and a liquidator has been appointed. The Company has issued forfeiture notice to JODPL to recover the outstanding dues. The Company has adequate rights under the Production Sharing Contract to ensure recovery of receivable amounts from JODPL through the future cost flows of KG block. The Company is assessing way forward and committed to undertake necessary steps

Apart from this, other financial assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents, loans provided to employees and investments in equity shares of companies other than subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures
• Cash and cash equivalents and Bank deposits are placed with banks having good reputation and past track record with adequate credit rating. The Company reviews their credit worthiness at regular intervals
• Investments are made in credit worthy companies.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are projected to be settled by delivering cash or other financial asset. The Company's treasury planning has ensured, as far as possible, that there is sufficient liquidity to meet the liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company has undertaken financial diligence and established adequate liquidity in all business scenarios.

Financing arrangement

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

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Expiring within one year (working capital demand loan, line of credit and other facilities)	1,550.00	1,050.00

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross / undiscounted values and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

(Rs. in Crores)

31st March, 2024	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows based on maturity		
		Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Non current financial liabilities	8.55	8.55	-	8.55
Lease liabilities	2.25	3.15	0.90	2.25
Current financial liabilities	373.86	373.86	373.86	-
Trade and other payables	2,254.85	2,254.85	2,254.85	-
Total	**2,639.29**	**2,640.21**	**2,628.86**	**11.35**

(Rs. in Crores)

31st March, 2023	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows based on maturity		
		Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Non current financial liabilities	8.55	8.55	-	8.55
Current financial liabilities	375.80	375.80	375.80	-
Trade and other payables	1,737.49	1,737.49	1,737.49	-
Total	**2,121.84**	**2,121.84**	**2,113.29**	**8.55**

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the present/future performance of a business. The market risks include price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk. The primary price risk for the company is commodity price risk i.e. price risk of natural gas that could adversely affect the value of the Company's financial assets, liabilities or expected future cash flows. The currency risk for the Company involves exposure arising from payments for supply of natural gas.

Commodity price risk

The Company's integrated natural gas procurement and trading business (including liquefied natural gas (LNG)) is open to price risk which is substantially mitigated through contractual agreement with back-to-back customers (through terms of pricing and also through conventional derivative instruments which ensures the hedging of the commodity price at marketable/acceptable level for sale to the customer. The Company executes commodity swaps and options linked to Brent Crude prices which are highly correlated to natural gas prices. These derivatives in conjunction with the long term rate contracts forming part of the gas trading business assist in mitigating the commodity price risk. Further, as mentioned above, the sales prices are modified appropriately to counter market price movements.

Equity price risk

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Company which are classified in the balance sheet as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The mentioned equity investments are publicly traded as they are listed on the NSE Nifty 50 Index.

Sensitivity

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the index on the Company's other comprehensive income for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the index had increased/ average of the actual movements in quoted prices of equity shares held as investments for the respective periods. All other variables held constant.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Impact on Other Comprehensive Income	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
NSE NIFTY 50 - increase 5%	3.62	1.68
NSE NIFTY 50 - decrease 5%	(3.62)	(1.68)

Currency risk

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees. However, the Company has exposure from its accounts payables in foreign currency. The currency risk linked to the payables of gas trading business is mitigated by appropriately factoring the rates in the sales price for the natural gas sold to downstream customers.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that either fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any borrowings as on the reporting dates.

Note 40

Capital management

The Company defines capital as total equity including issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company (which is the Company's net asset value). The primary objective of the Company's financial risk is to support the pursuit of value growth for shareholders, while ensuring a secure financial base. The Company does not have any secured / unsecured borrowings as on the reporting date.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 41

Financial ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	2023-24	2022-23	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.62	1.22	33%	Cash and Cash equivalent and other bank balance increased due to surplus funds
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Net profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	15.95%	67.25%	-72%	Profit after Tax declined considering change in macro factors in Oil & Gas Sector.
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Traded Goods + Changes in Inventories + Production Expenditure	Average Inventory	33.89	59.48	-43%	Cost of Traded goods and Production expense reduced due to low gas prices and other macro factor in Oil & Gas sector
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Avg. Accounts Receivables	16.44	20.77	-21%	Not Applicable
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Traded Goods + Production Expenditure	Avg. Trade Payables	8.70	15.04	-42%	Cost of Traded goods and Production expense reduced due to low gas prices and other macro factors in Oil & Gas sector
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	10.24	53.93	-81%	Revenue from operations reduced considering change in macro factors in Oil & Gas Sector
Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit After Tax	Total Revenue from Operations	6.75%	10.78%	-38%	Profit after Tax decline considering change in macro factors in Oil & Gas Sector
Return on capital employed (in %)	Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation & Amortization Expenses + Finance Costs - Other Income + Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	15%	53%	-72%	Profit after Tax decline considering change in macro factors in Oil & Gas Sector
Return on investment (in %)	Change in Fair Value of Investments + Dividend	Investments	12%	-10%	221%	Change in value of listed investments

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	2022-23	2021-22	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.22	1.42	-14%	Not Applicable
Debt-equity ratio (in times)	Current & Non-Current Borrowing	Shareholder's Equity	-	1.49	-100%	The company has during the financial year, repaid all loans, therefore there is no current & non current borrowing in the numerator, due to which the ratio is Nil
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation & Amortization Expenses + Finance Costs - Other Income + Taxes	Interest + Principal Repayments including prepayments	0.87	1.82	-52%	Principal repayment of loan is ₹ 4,424.12 crores during previous year as against preceeding year ₹ 412.74 crores
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Net profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	67.29%	50.16%	34%	Profit after Tax is ₹ 2,987.01 crores during previous year as against preceeding year ₹ 1,183.73 crores
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Traded Goods + Changes in Inventories + Production Expenditure	Average Inventory	59.49	69.78	-15%	Not Applicable
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Avg. Accounts Receivables	20.77	19.16	8%	Not Applicable
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Traded Goods + Production Expenditure	Avg. Trade Payables	15.04	17.26	-13%	Not Applicable
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	53.93	19.95	170%	Working Capital is ₹ 513.64 crores during previous year as against preceeding year ₹ 1,203.74 crores
Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit After Tax	Total Revenue from Operations	10.78%	4.86%	122%	Profit after Tax is ₹ 2,987.01 crores during previous year as against preceeding year ₹ 1,183.73 crores
Return on capital employed (in %)	Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation & Amortization Expenses + Finance Costs - Other Income + Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	53%	19%	179%	Profit after Tax is ₹ 2,987.01 crores during previous year as against preceeding year ₹ 1,183.73 crores
Return on investment (in %)	Change in Fair Value of Investments + Dividend	Investments	-10%	-6%	65%	Change in fair value of investments is ₹ 59.89 crores during previous year as against preceeding year ₹ 87.53 crores

** Debt-equity ratio & debt service coverage ratio are not applicable since the Company has no outstanding debt

Note 42

In case of balances of Joint Venture parties, for cash call and other transactions and also in case of balances of other parties i.e. Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, Loans and Advances and other liabilities the Company is in the process of reconciling it with the parties. Adjustments if any will be accounted on reconciliation/settlement of the same. As per JOA, interest is receivable or payable on delayed payment of cash calls. Generally, delay in processing cash call occurs only in case of pending clarifications or disputed matters and hence collection or payment of interest is highly uncertain. Accordingly, the interest receivable or payable on delayed payment or receipt of cash calls is recognized in the books of accounts as and when realized.

Note 43

Leases

A. The Company as a lessee

Nature of the lease transaction:

The Company has taken several plots of land on lease with lease term ranging from 14.5 years to 99 years and factory shed buildings with a lease term of 99 years, vehicles with lease term of 10 years. Further the Company has taken office, guest house & equipment on lease with lease tenure of less than 12 months. Some of the lease contracts are having renewal option with mutual consent and also contain termination options. Such options are appropriately considered in determination of the lease term based on the management's judgement. In certain contracts, the Company is restricted from assigning and subletting the leased assets. For all these contracts, upfront payments have been made and accordingly, there is no lease liability required to be recognized. For leases where the lease term is less than 12 months with no purchase option, the Company has elected to apply exemption for short term lease and accordingly, right of use assets and lease liabilities for these contracts are not recognised. Lease rentals for vehicles include lease and non lease component viz. manpower, fuel cost, repair and maintenance etc. and only hiring portion is considered for ROU accounting.

Refer Note 2 Property, Plant and Equipment for the carrying amounts and amortisation expenses of the Company's Right of Use assets.

Movements in Lease Liabilities: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	2.20	-
Add: Interest Expense	0.03	-
Less: Payments	-	-
Closing Balance	**2.23**	**-**
Non-Current	**2.05**	**-**
Current	**0.18**	**-**

Amount recognized in Statement of cash flows: (Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Short Term Leases	-	0.10
Variable Lease Payments	0.01	-
Total Cash outflows for Leases	0.01	0.10

Maturity Analysis of lease liabilities: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Less than one year	0.35	-
More than one year	2.80	-

Amounts recognized in profit or loss: (Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Amortization charge for right-of-use assets	0.54	0.57

B. The Company as lessor

The Company has given certain portion of office building and guest house on lease with the lease term ranging from 11 months to 10 years. The lease rentals are subject to escalations over the period of lease tenure. The same is accounted as operating lease under Ind AS 116 Leases.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Rental income	2.42	2.21

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Operating leases under Ind AS 116		
Less than one year	0.26	0.42
One to two years	0.18	0.26
Two to three years	0.19	0.18
Three to four years	0.10	0.19
Four to five years	-	0.10

Note 44

Receivables, Contract Assets And Contract Liabilities (Ind As 115 - Revenue From Contracts With Customers)

Revenue from contracts with customers (refer note 23):

Revenue from the sale of gas is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the gas on metered/assessed measurements facility. In case of high sea sales, control is transferred to the customer on delivery of the gas outside the territorial water of India. The amount recognised as revenue is stated inclusive of royalty payable to Government of India and exclusive of profit petroleum, sales tax /value added tax (VAT) and Goods and service tax (GST).

Revenue from regasification services is recognised over time such services are performed by the Company and revenue from gas transmission is recognized over the period in which the related volumes of gas are delivered to the customers.

Revenue from sale of electricity is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the electricity on metered/assessed measurements facility.

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Trade Receivables	1,249.91	995.46

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets (unbilled receivables) are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognised as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Note 45

Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property.

(ii) On the basis of the information available with the Company as on the reporting date and as on the date on which financial statements are approved and authorised for issue, the Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off. Further, the Company has not been declared as a willful defaulter by any Bank / Financial Institution / any other lender.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iv) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries).

(v) The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(vii) All immovable properties shown in the Balance Sheet are held in the name of the Company. Further, in case of joint operations, the immovable properties are held in the name of the operator.

(viii) For the working capital borrowings from the Banks (either sanction & utilized or unutilized), the quarterly returns / statements of working capital filed by the Company with the Banks reflect no material difference with the books of the accounts. Further, in case of specific borrowings, the funds are utilised for the purpose for which the same are borrowed.

(ix) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come in to effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period when the Code becomes effective.

(x) The Company does not undertake any transactions with respect to crypto currency / assets.

(xi) The Company has not granted any loan or advances in the nature of loan to promoters, KMPs, Directors and related parties where it is repayable on demand or without specifying any terms of repayment.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 46
RECLASSIFICATION OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain reclassifications have been made to the comparative period's financial statements to:
- enhance comparability and ensure consistency with the current year's financial statements; and
- ensure compliance with the Guidance Note on Division II - Ind AS Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Revised).

The Company believes that such presentation is more relevant for understanding of the Company's performance. However, this does not have any material impact on the profit, equity and statement of cash flows for the comparative period.

Items of balance sheet before and after reclassification as at 31st March, 2023: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Balance before reclassification	Reclassification amount	Balance after reclassification
Bank Guarantee Charges			
Other Administrative Expenses (Note No. 30)	37.77	18.17	55.94
Finance Cost (Note No. 29)	248.84	(18.17)	230.67
Other Income - Windmill Income			
Other Non - Operating Income (Note No. 24)	1.40	(1.33)	0.07
Sale of Electricity (Note No. 23)	33.43	1.33	34.76

Impact on Statement of Cash Flows due to reclassification as at 31st March, 2023

Note Description	Before Reclassification	Reclassification	After Reclassification
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)	4,326.79	18.17	4,308.62
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities (B)	527.23	-	527.23
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities (C)	(4,648.04)	(18.17)	(4,629.87)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	**205.98**	**0.00**	**205.98**
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the period	**72.97**	-	**72.97**
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the end of the period	**278.95**	-	**278.95**

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Hema Subhnani
Partner
Membership No. 411888
Date : 30 May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03612394

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30 May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the Management of the Company. The Statutory Auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139(5) read with section 129(4) of the Act are responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under Section 143 read with section 129(4) of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 30 May 2024.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the consolidated financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 under Section 143(6)(a) read with Section 129(4) of the Act. We conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited, Subsidiaries (Annexure-I), Associates (Annexure-II) but did not conduct supplementary audit of the financial statements of subsidiaries (Annexure-III and IV) for the year ended 31 March 2024. Further, Section 139(5) and 143(6) of the Act are not applicable to Gujarat Gas Limited Employees Welfare Stock Option Trust and Social Welfare Trust being private entities incorporated in foreign country under the respective laws for appointment of their Statutory Auditor nor for conduct of supplementary audit. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the Statutory Auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the Statutory Auditors and Company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

Based on my supplementary audit, I would like to highlight the following significant matters under Section 143(6)(b) of the Act which have come to my attention and which in my view are necessary for enabling a better understanding of the financial statements and the related Audit Report:

A. Comment on Profitability

1. Consolidated Balance Sheet
Liabilities
Current Liabilities
Provisions-₹ 43.43 crore (Note 17)

With reference to Note 34 of the financial statements, the above does not include ₹22.96 crore being interest payable to the GoG on delayed payment of additional royalty as per the Rule 23 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 2003. The Rule 23, *inter-alia*, provide that payments (including royalties), if not made within the specified time, be increased by a

penal rate of 200 basis points over the prime lending rate of State Bank of India for the delayed period.

It is pertinent to mention that in July 2013, GoI recovered its share of additional royalty, alongwith interest payable thereon from the GSPC-NIKO JV. The GSPC-NIKO JV initiated (October 2013) arbitration proceedings for refund of the recovery made by GoI. The Arbitration Tribunal rejected (August 2020) the claim of GSPC-NIKO JV. Based on award, GSPC paid (18 August 2021)₹ 13.44 crore towards its share of principal amount of additional royalty to GoG, but did not pay the interest payable on this additional royalty.

In August 2023, the Company paid ₹ 1.68 crore to GoG as per demand raised towards enhanced royalty (interest) considering a delay of 321 days (from September 30, 2020, till August 18, 2021) under Rule 23 of the PNG Rules. However, as interest/enhanced royalty was paid to GoI from 2003-04, therefore the same remains to be paid to GoG also from 2003-04 to September 2020 which was not provided by the Company in the current financial statements.

This resulted in understatement of provision and interest expenses by ₹ 22.96 crore. Consequently, it resulted in overstatement of profit for the year to the same extent.

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

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 27-08-2024

(Bijit Kumar Mukherjee)
Pr. Accountant General (Audit-II), Gujarat

Management's Reply to the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India received from AG Office, Ahmedabad under Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited, for the year ended 31st March 2024.

Comments of C&AG	Management Reply
With reference to Note 34 of the financial statements, the above does not include ₹ 22.96 crore being interest payable to the GoG on delayed payment of additional royalty as per the Rule 23 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 2003. It is pertinent to mention that in July 2013, GoI recovered its share of additional royalty, alongwith interest payable thereon from the GSPC-NIKO JV. The GSPC-NIKO JV initiated (October 2013) arbitration proceedings for refund of the recovery made by GoI. The Arbitration Tribunal rejected (August 2020) the claim of GSPC-NIKO JV. Based on award, GSPC paid (18 August 2021) ₹ 13.44 crore towards its share of principal amount of additional royalty to GoG but did not pay the interest payable on this additional royalty. In August 2023, the Company paid ₹ 1.68 crore to GoG as per demand raised towards enhanced royalty (interest) considering a delay of 321 days (from September 30, 2020, till August 18, 2021) under Rule 23 of the PNG Rules. However, as interest/enhanced royalty was paid	In Hazira Field, Government of India ("GoI") and Government of Gujarat ("GoG") were recovering royalty, in the ratio of 47:53 respectively, from GSPC NIKO JV on sale of natural gas to the customers. Further, GSPC NIKO JV recovered royalty at prescribed rate from the customers over and above the gas price charged. GoI started demanding additional royalty on the component of royalty recovered from the customers which demand was disputed by the GSPC-NIKO JV. However, pursuant to coercive recovery by GoI, GSPC-NIKO JV paid the amount towards additional royalty together with interest in July 2013. Such coercive recovery was immediately challenged by GSPC – NIKO JV in arbitration proceedings initiated against GoI in October 2013. In August 2020, the arbitration tribunal rejected the claim of GSPC-NIKO JV pertaining to refund of additional royalty recovered coercively by the GoI. In June 2021, it was decided not to file appeal against the said findings of the arbitration award. Accordingly, upon such decision and based on the arbitral award, GSPC on its own motion without any demand being raised by Government of Gujarat, paid its share of principal amount of such additional royalty to the GoG in August 2021. From the above, it is clear that the claim of additional royalty on royalty was disputed by GSPC since inception and was a sub-judice matter until August 2020 when the arbitration tribunal passed an award in this regard. Therefore, the liability of GSPC to pay additional royalty to GoG crystalized only in August 2020. Rule 23 of the PNG Rules provides for increased rate of royalty by way of penalty (and not interest) and therefore the same would have application only in case of deliberate delay or default in payment. However, since the liability was disputed under bona-fide belief and was under litigation till August 2020, GSPC cannot be said to have

to GoI from 2003-04 therefore the same remains to be paid to GoG also from 2003-04 to September 2020 which was not provided by the Company in the current financial statements. Not doing so has resulted in understatement of provision and interest expenses by ₹ 22.96 crore. Consequently, it resulted in overstatement of profit for the year to the same extent.	deliberately defaulted or delayed payment of additional royalty to GoG. It may be noted that GoG, vide its letter dated 5th August 2023 raised a demand on GSPC for payment of Rs. 1.68 Crores towards enhanced royalty under Rule 23 of the PNG Rules towards delay in payment of additional royalty by GSPC after passing of the Arbitration Award i.e., for the period of October 2020 till 18th August 2021 being the date of payment by GSPC. GSPC has already made payment of such enhanced royalty on 19th August 2023. The Company has provided appropriate accounting treatment of the same in the Financial Year 2023-24. This is also in line with the fact that the Company's liability to make payment of additional royalty became crystalized only upon passing of arbitration award on 24.08.2020. It is pertinent to note that there is no further demand from GoG as on 31st March,2024 w.r.t the same. The demand which was made by GoG on 05.8.2023 has already been paid by the Company during the F.Y.2023-24 and as reiterated above, the liability of GSPC to pay additional royalty to GoG crystalized only in August 2020. Therefore, there is no pending liability on this account and hence there is no question of making any provision towards any assumed liability for the period of 2003-04 to September 2020.. Hence, as of 31st March 2024, there is no present obligation on the Company for payment of any further amount to GoG under Rule 23 of the PNG Rules by way of enhanced royalty and therefore the company shall not be required to recognize any provision as per the requirements of Ind AS 37 in its financial statements.

CA INDIA

SINGHVI & MEHTA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL:(O) 48915933 (M)-93-283-55933, 93-282-55933

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO,
THE MEMBERS
GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
GANDHINAGAR (GUJARAT)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of **M/s GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED** ('The Holding Company') and its Subsidiaries (The Holding Company and its Subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its Associates and Jointly Controlled companies which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated IND AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the Consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2024, and their consolidated profit, their consolidated total comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and their Consolidated Changes In Equity for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under Section 143 (10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of the

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e-mail : singhvimehta_ca@rediffmail.com

Act and the Rules made thereunder, 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 audit opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

a) Para (s) Accounting for oil and gas joint operations of Note Number 1 Significant Accounting Policies, which describes that the financial statements of the joint operations (unincorporated joint ventures) prepared in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the respective Production Sharing Contracts or Joint Operating Agreement of the joint operations (unincorporated joint ventures).In view of the same, certain adjustments/disclosures required under the mandatory Indian Accounting Standards and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 have been made in the Consolidated financial statements to the extent information available with the Group as on the date.

b) We draw attention to the Note Number 8 of the Consolidated Financial Statements Which describe the following matters:
The forfeiture notice issued by the Company to Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) against the capital contribution of Rs. 494.81 Crore (PY: Rs. 494.81 Crore) made on behalf of JODPL in KG-OSN-2001/3 until 4th August 2017. Based on the relevant clauses of the Profit-Sharing Contract (PSC) and Joint Operating Agreement (JOA), it is reasonably expected by the Management that the forfeiture notice will be enforced, and the Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC) will be assigned a commensurate Participating Interest (PI) towards the capital contribution. However, the liquidator of JODPL has challenged GSPC's action of forfeiture. Additionally, the assignment of JODPL's PI is pending with the Management Committee (MC), and as the non-defaulting partner with a 10% PI in the block, the Company will be required to contribute against the cash call receivables from JODPL, as per the terms of the JOA.

Considering the pending assignment of JODPL's PI, the specific ratio determining GSPC's share with respect to JODPL's share cannot be determined at this stage.

c) Note Number 32 to the Consolidated Financial Statements regarding impairment aggregating to Rs. 27.20 Crore on E&P Fields along with capital inventory (Rs. 0.93 crores reversal) for impairment. During the previous financial year, the Company has issued

a) notices of withdrawal of the Company's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to three ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1 and GK-OSN-2009/1 and,

b) notice of surrender for CB-ONN-2004/3 which already have been impaired in full in previous years and reconciliation of the accounts are in progress as per the provisions of JOA, PSC & FIFO and accordingly the amount is yet to be finalized. In current

financial year, reversal of impairment of Rs. 0.21 crores is provided in ONGC operated CB-ONN-2004/2 block, for which ONGC-GSPC has signed FIFO agreement and ONGC has transferred the sale consideration in Escrow account. Formal transfer of Participating Interest will happen after the approval of GOI/MOPNG. The reversal of impairment of Rs.0.21 crore is due to exchange rate difference of sale consideration.

d) Note Number 34 to the Consolidated Financial Statements includes:

(i) Non provisioning of disputed Income Tax demands/ claims by the Income Tax Authority amounting to Rs. 2879.91 Crore, on account of joint arrangements Rs. 70.38 Crore, Indirect taxes Rs. 6.05 Crore, and other contingent liabilities Rs. 143.71 Crore; disclosed by way of a note as contingent liability as the matter is disputed.

(ii) Reasonable uncertainty for an amount receivable on account of adjustment of advanced floor consideration received towards Other Six Discoveries amounting to Rs. 1265 Crores (USD 200 Million) and subsequently to be adjusted towards final consideration receivable as per Field Development Plan (FDP) prepared by ONGC for submission to DGH.

(iii) Matter pursuant to the contractual dispute under arbitration between (a) the company and M/s Fernas Construction Company Inc. (FCCI) amounting Rs. 103.52 Crore and (b) the Company and M/s Tehran Jonoob – Jai hind Consortium (TJJC) amounting Rs. 29.12 Crore in which the Arbitration Tribunal has issued award in favour of contractors.

However, the company has filed the application under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 against contractor before the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat for setting aside the Arbitral Award and in the interim seeking stay on the same, pending disposal of the matter.
The management of the company believes that for these matters no provision is required in the books of accounts as on 31st March, 2024.

e) We draw attention to the balances reported under the head "Trade receivable non-current, Trade receivable current, Trade payables, Creditors for capital expenditure" respectively are subject to confirmation / reconciliation. The precise effect of consequential adjustment upon such confirmation/reconciliation, if any, on the financial statements is not ascertainable. {This Emphasis has been reproduced from the Independent Auditors Report of GSPC Pipavav Power Co Ltd.}

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

OTHER MATTER

a) We did not audit the Financial Statements and other financial information of Seven Subsidiaries whose financial statements and other financial information are considered in these Consolidated Financial Statements.
The Consolidated Financial Statements of those subsidiaries reflect:

(Rs. In crores)

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
Total Assets	20675.81
Net Assets	15254.63
Total Revenues	18841.80
Net Cash Flows	113.82
Group's Share of Net Loss	(96.61)

The Consolidated Financial Statements in respect of Three (3) Jointly Controlled Entities whose financial statements and other financial information have not been audited by us. These IND AS Financial Statements and other financial information has been audited by other auditor whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these Subsidiaries, Jointly controlled entities and Associate, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) and (11) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid Subsidiaries, Jointly Controlled entities and Associate, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors (Subject to SA-600).

b) The Consolidated Financial Statements also include the Group's share of net profit of Rs. 151.49 Crores for the year ended 31st March, 2024; as considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements, in respect of One (1) Associate, whose financial statements and financial information have not been audited by us. These financial statements and financial information are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of associate, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid associate is based solely on such unaudited financial statements and financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements and financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors (Subject to SA-600).

c) The Consolidated Financial Statements include the Holding Company's share of:

(i) Seven (7) Producing Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), which have been incorporated on the basis of accounts audited by other auditors

(Rs. In crores)

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
Total Assets	1111.47
Total Liabilities	5.71
Income	76.39
Expenditure	28.57

(ii) Two (2) Producing Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), which has been incorporated on the basis of unaudited financial information approved by the management and made available to us, in the absence of audited accounts

(Rs. In crores)

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
Total Assets	3022.57
Total Liabilities	41.81
Income	38.64
Expenditure	47.15

(iii) One (1) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures) under exploration and development phase, which have been incorporated on the basis of accounts audited by other auditors

(Rs. In crores)

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
Total Assets	130.86
Total Liabilities	3.00
Income	Nil
Expenditure	Nil

(iv) Twenty-three (23) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures), under exploration and development phase or proposed to be surrendered, which have been incorporated on the basis of unaudited financial information approved by the management made available to us, in the absence of audited accounts

(Rs. In crores)

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
Total Assets	725.12
Total Liabilities	153.46
Income	0.22
Expenditure	0.30

d) We have placed reliance on technical/commercial evaluation by the Group's management in respect of categorization of wells as exploratory, development and producing, allocation of costs incurred on them, treatment of capitalization, depletion of producing properties on the basis of the proved hydrocarbon reserves, impairment, liability for decommissioning, liability for NELP and nominated blocks for underperformance against agreed minimum work programme and liability for abandonment costs.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information and other information in the Holding Company's annual report, but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements, Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated 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.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGES WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134 (5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated total comprehensive Income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes of equity of the Group including its Associates and Jointly controlled Companies in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled companies are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled companies are responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled companies are also responsible for overseeing the Group financial reporting process of the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled companies.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143 (3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 ability of Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. For the business activities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Consolidated Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 Consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of Consolidated Financial Statement except for the unaudited financial information relating to Twenty five (25) Joint Operations (unincorporated joint ventures) for the year ended March 31, 2024 referred to in sub paragraph (c) (ii) and (c) (iv) of 'Other Matter' paragraph above and read with our comments in paragraph (a) of Emphasis of Matter.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of books produced before us.

c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this

Report are in agreement with the relevant books of accounts maintained for the purpose of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the IND AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) As the Group, its associates and jointly controlled entities comprising of Government Companies, in terms of notification number G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 5th June 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs; the sub-section (2) of Section 164 is not applicable.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and operating effectiveness of such control refer to our separate report in **"Annexure – A"** which is based on the auditor's reports of the Holding Company and as obtained from its subsidiary and associate companies incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Internal Financial Control over Financial Reporting of those companies, for reason stated therein.

g) As the Group, its Associates and Jointly controlled entities comprising of Government Companies, in terms of notification no. G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 5th June 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs; the sub-section (16) of Section 197 is not applicable.

h) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Consolidated Financial Statements have disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group, its associates and jointly controlled companies - Refer Note Number 34 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ii. The Group has made provision as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, its subsidiary, associate and jointly controlled companies incorporated in India.

iv. (a) The respective Managements of the Company and its Subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, associates and

joint ventures respectively 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 Holding company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), which the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The respective Managements of the Company and its Subsidiaries which are are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have represented to us and the other auditors, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Holding Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding 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 performed by us on the Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, 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. (a) The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Group, its associates and jointly controlled entities during the year (as relied upon their respective auditors' report) is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.

(b) The Board of Directors of the Group, it's Associates and Jointly Controlled entities have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As provision to Rule 3 (1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

2. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3 (xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order"/ "CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's Report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO report issued by other auditor of Subsidiary company, Associates and Jointly Controlled Companies included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in this CARO report.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

Hema

(HEMA SUBHNANI)
PARTNER
M. NO. 411888
UDIN: 24411888BKBHDM8684

PLACE: AHMEDABAD
DATED: 30TH MAY, 2024

CA INDIA

SINGHVI & MEHTA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL:(O) 48915933 (M)-93-283-55933, 93-282-55933

"ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ('THE ACT')

In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated IND AS Financial Statements of the Company as of and for the year ended 31st March 2024, we have audited the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting of **M/s GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED** ('the Company') and its subsidiary, associate and jointly controlled companies (as per the reports of their respective auditors') which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The respective Board of Directors of the Company its subsidiary, associate and jointly controlled companies, which are companies incorporated in India, are 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, 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') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143 (10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements. 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 were established and maintained and if such control operated effectively in all material respect.

205, 2ND FLOOR, SUMAN TOWER, SECTOR-11, GANDHINAGAR - 382 011 (O) M 93-282-55933
BEHIND MEDICAL AUDITORIUM, 166-A, SECTOR-D, SHASTRI NAGAR, JODHPUR– 342 003 0291 (O) 2637350 (R) 2633787
e-mail : singhvimehta_ca@rediffmail.com

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls System with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements 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 auditors' 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the other matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

A company's Internal Financial Control with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's Internal Financial Control with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements 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 the 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.



INDIA

SINGHVI & MEHTA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

111, UNIVERSITY PLAZA, VIJAY CHAR RASTA, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD (GUJ) DIAL:(O) 48915933 (M)-93-283-55933, 93-282-55933

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

OPINION

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting and such Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024; based on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements criteria for internal financial control with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements established by the respective Companies 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.

OTHER MATTER

Our aforesaid reports under Section 143 (3) (i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting in so far as it relates to separate financial statements of 7 Subsidiaries, 1 Associate and 3 Jointly Controlled companies, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of companies incorporated in India.

FOR SINGHVI & MEHTA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002464W

Hema

(HEMA SUBHNANI)
PARTNER
M. NO. 411888
UDIN: 24411888BKBHDM8684

PLACE: AHMEDABAD
DATED: 30TH MAY, 2024

205, 2ND FLOOR, SUMAN TOWER, SECTOR-11, GANDHINAGAR - 382 011 (O) M 93-282-55933
BEHIND MEDICAL AUDITORIUM, 166-A, SECTOR-D, SHASTRI NAGAR, JODHPUR- 342 003 0291 (O) 2637350 (R) 2633787
e-mail : singhvimehta_ca@rediffmail.com

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

GSPC

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	12,124.28	12,098.77
Capital work-in-progress	2	1,733.51	1,454.33
Investment property	3	1.44	1.44
Goodwill on consolidation	4	186.14	186.14
Other intangible assets	4	685.89	621.14
Intangibles under development	4	122.27	129.65
Investment in equity accounted investees	5	2,293.52	2,067.77
Financial assets			
Other investments	6	333.31	177.87
Loans	7	12.45	13.76
Trade Receivables	11	8.71	10.46
Other financial assets	8	201.47	193.68
Non current tax asset (net)	20	260.64	241.44
Deferred tax assets (net)	20	0.81	0.89
Other non-current assets	9	723.97	763.30
Total Non-Current Assets		**18,688.41**	**17,960.64**
Current Assets			
Inventories	10	915.58	766.94
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	11	2,170.05	1,907.57
Cash and cash equivalents	12	2,136.79	1,094.36
Other bank balances	12	1,224.64	785.70
Loans	7	55.93	52.16
Other financial assets	8	1,731.24	866.65
Other current assets	9	413.96	385.19
Total Current Assets		**8,648.19**	**5,858.57**
Non Current Assets held for sale	22	39.93	36.08
TOTAL ASSETS		**27,376.53**	**23,855.29**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	1,073.65	1,073.65
Other equity	14	8,461.98	6,655.23
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**9,535.63**	**7,728.88**
Non controlling interest		10,263.35	9,086.98
Total Equity		**19,798.98**	**16,815.86**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	41.92	208.37
Lease Liabilities	43	107.26	118.37
Other financial liabilities	16	31.55	36.58
Provisions	17	160.59	167.79
Deferred revenue/ contract liabilities	18	110.58	111.86
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	20	828.33	779.35
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**1,280.23**	**1,422.32**

SHAH DHANDHARIA & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

GSPC

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	271.27	174.12
Lease Liabilities	43	31.80	27.89
Trade payables	21		
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		62.67	49.91
Outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,585.15	2,110.37
Other financial liabilities	16	2,825.78	2,813.20
Other current liabilities	19	370.51	296.12
Deferred revenue/ contract liabilities	18	86.65	95.21
Provisions	17	43.43	38.75
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	20	8.65	0.13
Total Current Liabilities		**6,285.91**	**5,605.70**
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	22	11.41	11.41
Total Liabilities		**7,577.55**	**7,039.43**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**27,376.53**	**23,855.29**

Material Accounting Policies Information 1

The accompanying notes are integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Hema Subhnani
Partner
Membership No. 411888

Date : 30th May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

UDIN : 24411888BKBHDM8684

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 03632394

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30th May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)

GSPC

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	23	27,022.25	36,624.67
Other income	24	335.72	207.07
TOTAL INCOME (A)		27,357.97	36,831.74
EXPENSES			
Production expenditure	25	77.20	97.38
Cost of material consumed	26	822.31	409.02
Cost of traded goods	27	19,362.82	27,110.83
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-process and stock-in-trade	28	(98.87)	(95.29)
Excise duty		602.78	546.76
Employee benefits expenses	29	320.61	319.10
Finance costs	30	65.62	300.53
Depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses	2,3,4	856.01	801.77
Other expenses	31	1,325.31	1,184.53
TOTAL EXPENSES (B)		23,333.79	30,680.63
Profit before exceptional items, share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates and tax (A-B)		4,024.18	6,151.11
Exceptional items - (Income)/ Expense	32	(71.22)	130.41
Profit before share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates and tax		4,045.40	6,020.70
Share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method			
Share of net profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method (Net of tax)		54.88	74.69
Profit before tax		4,100.28	6,095.39
Tax expense			
Current Tax			
- Current year		687.99	760.50
- Earlier year		6.43	(12.83)
Deferred tax		48.90	37.95
Profit after tax for the year (C)		3,356.96	5,309.77
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss :			
Changes in fair value of FVTOCI equity instruments		5.45	(11.17)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations		1.76	2.12
Income tax relating to above items		(0.15)	(3.24)
Share of OCI in Associate and JV (net of tax)		4.88	(3.47)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (D)		11.94	(15.76)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (C+D)		3,368.90	5,294.01
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		1,797.85	3,584.48
Non-Controlling Interest		1,559.11	1,724.99
Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		8.91	(20.85)
Non-Controlling Interest		3.03	5.09
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		1,806.76	3,564.03
Non-Controlling Interest		1,562.14	1,729.98
Earnings per equity share (EPS) - (Face Value of Rs.1/- each)	33		
Basic (Rs.)		1.67	3.34
Diluted (Rs.)		1.67	3.34

Material Accounting Policies Information 1

The accompanying notes are integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
[Firm Regn. No. 002464W]

Heena Subhmani
Partner
Membership No. 411888

Date : 30th May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

UDIN: 24411888BKBHDM8684

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 08632394

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30th May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003261)
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the year ended 31st March 2024

GSPC

A. Equity Share Capital

For the Year ended 31st March 2024

Particulars	As at 1 April, 2023	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance As at 1 April 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the period	As at 31st March, 2024
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL					
Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each fully paid up					
No of shares	10,75,65,40,264	-	10,75,65,40,264	-	10,75,65,40,264
Amount in Rs. Crores	1,075.65	-	1,075.65	-	1,075.65
Treasury Shares held by subsidiary company					
No of shares	(2,00,00,000)	-	(2,00,00,000)	-	(2,00,00,000)
Amount in Rs. Crores	(2.00)	-	(2.00)	-	(2.00)
Closing balance of the year					
No of shares	10,73,65,40,264	-	10,73,65,40,264	-	10,73,65,40,264
Amount in Rs. Crores	1,073.65	-	1,073.65	-	1,073.65

For the Year ended 31st March 2023

Particulars	As at 1 April, 2022	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance As at 1 April 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the period	As at 31st March, 2023
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL					
Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each fully paid up					
No of shares	10,75,65,40,264	-	10,75,65,40,264	-	10,75,65,40,264
Amount in Rs. Crores	1,075.65	-	1,075.65	-	1,075.65
Treasury Shares held by subsidiary company					
No of shares	(2,00,00,000)	-	(2,00,00,000)	-	(2,00,00,000)
Amount in Rs. Crores	(2.00)	-	(2.00)	-	(2.00)
Closing balance of the year					
No of shares	10,73,65,40,264	-	10,73,65,40,264	-	10,73,65,40,264
Amount in Rs. Crores	1,073.65	-	1,073.65	-	1,073.65

B. Other Equity

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Attributable to owners of the Company									Non controlling interest
	Reserve & Surplus							Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Total other equity	
	Capital reserve	Capital reserve on consolidation	Amalgamation and arrangement reserve*	Securities premium	General reserve	Capital reserve on common control business combination	Retained earnings			
Balance at April 1, 2022**	10.00	6.21	358.38	9,627.04	3,261.77	(3,594.73)	(6,650.40)	72.79	3,091.17	7,497.56
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,584.88	-	3,584.88	1,724.89
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.85)	(18.00)	(20.85)	5.09
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,582.03	(18.00)	3,564.03	1,729.98
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(133.48)
Distribution of ESOP Trust Funds							(0.22)	-	(0.22)	(0.83)
Transaction with non controlling interest	-	-	(0.05)	-	-	-	0.29	0.01	0.25	(0.25)
Transfer to General Reserve					1.20		(1.20)	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023**	10.00	6.21	358.34	9,627.04	3,262.97	(3,594.73)	(3,069.40)	54.80	6,655.23	9,086.98
Profit for the year							1,797.85	-	1,797.85	1,559.51
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)							4.24	4.66	8.90	3.03
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,802.09	4.66	1,806.75	1,562.54
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(385.77)
Transaction with non controlling interest	-	-	(0.03)	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	10.00	6.21	358.31	9,627.04	3,262.97	(3,594.73)	(1,267.28)	59.46	8,461.98	10,263.35

* Includes Amalgamation and Adjustment Reserve of Rs. (118.13) Crore (FY: Rs. (118.10) Crores).

** There are no change in other equity due to prior period errors.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED GSPC

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the year ended 31st March 2024

GSPC

Purpose of Reserves:
(i) **Capital Reserve:** Capital reserve was created on account of transition to Ind AS.
(ii) **Securities Premium:** Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
(iii) **General Reserve:** General reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. General reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income.
(iv) **Retained Earnings:** The amount that can be distributed by the Group as dividends to its equity shareholders out of accumulated reserves is determined considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the closing balance amounts reported above are not distributable in entirety. The same includes accumulated balances pertaining to remeasurement actuarial gain or loss on post employment defined benefit plans.
(v) **Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income:** The Group has elected to recognize changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the Equity investments through OCI reserves.
(vi) **Capital Reserve on common control business combination:** The reserve is created on account of using pooling of interest method under Appendix C to Ind AS 103 Business Combination for acquisition/restructuring within the Group.
(vii) **Capital reserve on consolidation:** The reserve is generated while consolidating the acquired entities on acquisition date under previous IGAAP.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Hema Subhnani
Partner
Membership No. 411888

Date : 30th May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN: 03637594

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30th May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	4,100.28	6,099.39
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, Amortization & Depletion Expense	856.01	801.77
Interest & Finance Charges	65.62	306.44
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Assets	2.99	3.44
(Profit)/Loss on sale as scrap and diminution in Capital Inventory (Net)	(0.89)	0.14
Share of profit of joint ventures and associates	(54.88)	(74.66)
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	4.30	13.09
Employee benefit Expense	1.62	6.14
Other non-cash expenses	(20.84)	(4.74)
Provision/liability no longer required written back	(5.33)	(16.92)
Exploration Cost Written off	9.41	0.20
Impairment of oil and gas assets / Gain on sale of participating interest in joint arrangement (Net)	26.06	130.21
Profit from sale of Investment	(0.06)	-
Provision/(Reversal) for Doubtful Advances	9.06	5.33
	4,992.35	7,265.80
Interest and Dividend Income	(187.36)	(121.39)
Profit on Lease termination / modification / reassessment (net)	(0.03)	(0.44)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	**4,804.96**	**7,143.97**
Adjustments for changes in Working Capital		
Change in Current/non-current Assets		
(Increase)/decrease in Loans	2.50	(1.31)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Financial Assets	(52.81)	(45.98)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(148.64)	(106.39)
(Increase)/decrease in Trade Receivables	(269.99)	526.90
(Increase)/decrease in Other Bank Balances	(2.64)	(0.13)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Assets	2.09	458.62
Change in Current/Non-current Liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	17.30	128.89
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	10.24	14.59
Increase/(decrease) in Trade payables	489.05	528.02
Increase/(decrease) in Other Liabilities	87.17	(9.71)
Increase/(decrease) in Deferred Revenue/contract Liabilities	3.40	0.32
Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operations	**4,962.63**	**8,638.81**
Taxes (paid)/ refund (Net)	(705.81)	(766.76)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operating Activities (A)	**4,256.82**	**7,872.05**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payment for Purchase of PPE/ CWIP/ Intangible asset including Joint Arrangements	(1,278.10)	(1,349.67)
Proceeds from sale of Investment	0.06	-
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment / CWIP	0.72	2.62
Acquisition of Investment (Including Share application money)	(816.00)	-
Interest and Dividend Income received	199.24	153.91
Movement in Other bank balances	(1,280.27)	(129.30)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(2,674.35)**	**(1,322.54)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from /(Repayment of) Non - Current Borrowings (net)	(166.64)	(5,054.63)
Proceeds from /(Repayment of) Current Borrowings (net)	97.14	(126.83)
Interest & Financing Charges paid	(45.78)	(267.07)
Dividend paid	(387.11)	(133.66)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(9.34)	(9.41)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(28.39)	(24.05)
Net Cash Generated from/(Used in) Financing Activities (C)	**(540.04)**	**(5,615.65)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (D) (A+B+C)	**1,042.43**	**933.86**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		
Cash on hand	1.43	1.65
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	1,020.04	100.04
Bank overdraft / cash credit	-	(3.15)
Bank Balance	72.89	61.96
	1,094.36	160.50
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the year		
Cash on hand	2.74	1.43
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	1,796.86	1,020.04
Bank Balance	337.19	72.89
Total	**2,136.79**	**1,094.36**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
(CIN : U23209GJ1979SGC003281)
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Notes
(I) The above Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared using the "Indirect Method"as set out in the Ind AS 7 Statements of Cash Flows
(II) Previous year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified whenever considered necessary to confirm to the current year's figures.

(III) Change in Liability arising from Financing Activities:

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	1st April, 2023	Cash Flow	Foreign Exchange & Other Non Cash Movement	31st March, 2024
Non-current borrowing including current maturities (Refer Note 15)	375.01	(212.34)	45.89	208.56
Current borrowings (Refer Note 15)	7.48	97.14	0.01	104.63

Particulars	1st April, 2022	Cash Flow	Foreign Exchange & Other Non Cash Movement	31st March, 2023
Non-current borrowing including current maturities (Refer Note 15)	5,374.88	(5,321.70)	321.83	375.01
Current borrowings (Refer Note 15)	173.17	(126.83)	(38.86)	7.48

As per our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Hema Subhnani
Partner
Membership No 411888

Date : 30th May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Reena Dasal
Company Secretary

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 03632394

Rajesh Sivadasan
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30th May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

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Corporate information

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited ("GSPC" or "the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office is situated at GSPC Bhavan, B/H Udyog Bhavan, Sector - 11, Gandhinagar - 382010. GSPC is a Government Company u/s 2(45) of Companies Act, 2013. The Company, along with its subsidiaries, is referred as "the Group". The Group has further investments in joint arrangements and associate.

The Group is primarily engaged in oil and gas activities comprising of oil & gas exploration, development and production and trading of natural gas. The Group is also engaged in transmission of natural gas, city gas distribution, PNG-CNG gas sale and generation and sale of electricity.

The Consolidated Financial Statements ('the financial statements') for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution passed in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 30th May 2024.

1. Material accounting policies information

This note provides list of the material accounting policies information applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Basis of preparation of Consolidated financial statements:

(i) Statement of compliance with Ind AS

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [including the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act (as amended from time to time), and the Guidelines issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except whereby a newly issued Indian Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Indian Accounting Standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on accrual basis of accounting under historical cost convention in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 including Indian Accounting Standards notified there under, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value;
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value;
- Assets held for sale - measured at fair value less cost to sell

The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgements

The presentation of the consolidated financial statements is in conformity with the Ind AS which requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Such estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of consolidated financial statements. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates.

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

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. 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 consolidated financial statements.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets
- Current / Deferred tax expense
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations (including key actuarial assumptions)
- Provisions and contingencies (contingent liabilities and contingent assets)
- Estimation of Oil and Gas reserves
- Impairment of financial and non-financial assets
- Valuation of Inventory
- Fair valuation of unlisted securities and Assets held for sale
- Definition of lease, lease term and discount rate
- Identifying performance obligations under contracts with customers
- Timing of revenue recognition under contracts with customers
- Recognition and measurement of unbilled gas sales revenue Identification of investment properties

(b) Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

The consolidated financial statement of GSPC represents consolidation of its standalone financial statements with subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (JV). The proportion of ownership interest in each subsidiary, associate and joint venture is as follows:

Name of Entity	Relationship with GSPC	Direct Control or Control through Subsidiary (indirect Control)	ownership interest as on 31st March 2024	ownership interest as on 31st March 2023
Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL)	Subsidiary (By Management Control)	Direct Control	37.63%	37.63%
Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL) (earlier known as GSPC Distribution Networks Limited)	Subsidiary	Indirect Control	20.38%	20.38%
Guj Info Petro Limited (GIPL)	Subsidiary	Direct Control	60.24%	60.24%
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)	Subsidiary	Direct Control	97.47%	97.47%
GSPC (JPDA) Limited	Subsidiary	Direct Control	100.00%	100.00%
GSPC Energy Limited	Subsidiary	Direct Control	100.00%	100.00%
GSPL India Gasnet Limited	JV	Indirect JV	19.57%	19.57%
GSPL India Transco Limited	JV	Indirect JV	19.57%	19.57%

Sabarmati Gas Ltd	JV	Direct JV	32.87%	32.87%
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited	Associate	Associate	54.17%	54.17%
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited	Associate	Associate	22.50%	22.50%
Social Welfare Trust	Subsidiary	Direct	100.00%	100.00%
Gujarat Gas Limited Employee welfare stock option trust *	Subsidiary	Indirect	Not applicable	20.38%

* All assets and liabilities of ESOP Trust had been liquidated during this year and ESOP trust has been wound up.

Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, other equity, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been aligned where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Balance Sheet respectively.

Associates
Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Assessment of whether the Group has significant influence or not is made based on Ind AS 28 - Investments in Associates and joint ventures, which requires duly considering potential voting rights if any. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

Joint ventures
Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. The investments in joint ventures are accounted using the equity method based on requirements of Ind AS 111 - Joint arrangements, after initially being recognised at cost in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Equity method
Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the Group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income.

Any excess / short of the amount of investments in associate or joint venture over the Group's portion of in net assets of associate or joint venture, at the date of investments is considered as goodwill / capital reserve.

Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been aligned where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The carrying amounts of equity accounted investments are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy.

Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss where appropriate.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Oil and Gas properties

The Group has adopted Contract Area (PSC-Production Sharing Contract) level cost center based accounting for the oil and gas operations with effect from 1st April, 2015 and accordingly, all costs incurred in acquisition, prospecting, exploration and development of a Contract Areas are accumulated considering a contract area as a cost center. Costs incurred at each of the following level are accounted for as stated below.

1) Pre-acquisition Cost

Expenditure incurred before obtaining the right(s) to explore, develop and produce oil and gas are expensed as and when incurred.

2) Acquisition, Exploration & Evaluation Costs: -

Acquisition cost of an oil and gas property are costs incurred to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire a property or mineral rights. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as

Exploration Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development based on the nature of the expenditure.

Exploration and Evaluation activities cover the prospecting activities conducted in search for oil and gas after the Group has obtained legal rights to explore a specific area, as well as activities towards determination of the technical feasibility and commercial visibility of extracting the oil & gas. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Exploration Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development based on the nature of the expenditure.

3) Development Cost

Development activities cover the activities conducted after determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting oil & gas but before the well start actual commercial production and includes drilling cost of development wells, completion of successful exploration wells laying gathering lines, production facilities etc. All such costs are capitalised and accumulated as Development Cost under Capital Work In Progress or Intangible assets under Development based on the nature of the expenditure.

4) Producing properties

Producing Properties are created in respect of an area / field having proved developed oil and gas reserves, when the well in the area / field is ready to commence commercial production. All the exploration cost and development cost incurred for the producing wells are reclassified as Producing Properties or Property Plant & Equipment as the case may be. The exploration and evaluation expenditure on unsuccessful wells in a proved area are also capitalised as Producing Properties as per the guidance available para 23 of Guidance Notes issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS).

5) Abandonment Cost

The full eventual estimated liability towards costs relating to dismantling, abandoning and restoring well sites and allied facilities are recognized in respective assets when the well is complete / facilities are installed.

6) Surrender / Relinquishment of a Contract Area

The carrying cost of a Contract Area is written off in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such a Contract area is surrendered after the required approvals. Further, the carrying cost of a Contract Area that is proposed for surrender during a year but approval for which is still awaited at the end of such year, is also provided for in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss under the head exploration cost written off.

7) Disposal of Interest

Gain (excess of net consideration over carrying value of the assets) or loss (excess of carrying value of the assets over net consideration) on sale of interest in a Contract Area is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year in which such agreement is executed.

(ii) Other property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost of acquisition / construction (net of recoverable taxes) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. 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 Group 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. All other repairs

and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

In case of transmission and city gas distribution business, the Group capitalises all the cost directly attributable and ascertainable to project assets, till completing the project. These costs include expenditure of pipelines, plant and machinery, cost of laying of pipeline, cost of survey, commissioning and testing charge, detailed engineering and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of such assets. The gas distribution networks are treated as commissioned when supply of gas commences to the customer(s).

Costs of meter / regulator consumed for initial connection to customers are capitalized as per underlying contracts with customers and consumed for replacement during the year are charged to statements of profit & loss.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its useful life is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Capital Work-in-progress includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition / construction of assets, which are yet to be commissioned and project inventory.

An item of property, plant or 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 recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(d) Investment properties

Investment properties comprise portions of free hold or lease hold land (right of use asset) and office buildings that are held for rental yield and / or capital appreciation. An investment property generates cash flow largely independently of the other assets held by the Group.

Property used in production or supply of goods or services and also held to earn rentals / capital appreciation is accounted separately as investment property only if portion of property held to earn rental / capital appreciation can be sold separately (or leased out separately under a finance lease). If the portions could not be sold separately, the property is investment property only if an insignificant portion is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Further property with provision of ancillary services to the occupants is treated as investment property if the services are insignificant to the arrangement as a whole. Investment property shall be recognised as an asset when and only when: (a) it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity; and (b) the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed out as and when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

(e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Intangible assets like software, licenses, right of way / right of use which are expected to provide future enduring economic benefits are capitalized as Intangible Assets.

Any item of intangible assets is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the intangible asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset) is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the intangible asset is derecognised.

(f) Depreciation, depletion and amortisation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciation on producing properties is provided on unit of production method and on other tangible Items of property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value method (WDV) except otherwise stated.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's experts which are in line with useful lives specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The residual values are at less than 5% of the original cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Items of Property, Plant and Equipment costing not more than Rs. 5000/- are depreciated at 100 percent in the year of acquisition.

Mobile instruments purchased by the Group are fully written off as expenses in the year of purchase.

In case of Property, Plant and equipment, the right-of-use asset under Ind AS 116 Leases is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment used for exploration and drilling activities is initially capitalized as part of exploration or development costs.

The depletion on producing properties has been calculated and provided, using the unit of production method as described in the Guidance Note on Accounting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS) issued by ICAI, in proportion of oil and gas production achieved vis a vis the proved reserves.

As Guidance Note is for "Producing Activities", the Group, keeping in mind the prudent industry practice, considers the assets for depletion only once the commercial production is commenced with the approval of the appropriate authority as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC). Till that time, neither the reserves are taken for depletion nor are the assets with respect to the said PSC are capitalized.

No depreciation or depletion is provided in the accounts of the Joint Ventures. However, the depreciation and depletion, as applicable, has been provided for by the Group in its own books based on its participating interest.

Depreciation on Plant and Machinery - pipelines (Steel and MDPE) is provided at 3.33 % on Straight-Line Method (SLM) considering useful life of thirty years.

City gas stations, skids, pressure regulating stations, meters & regulators are written off on SLM basis. These are estimated to have useful life of 18 years based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management

The Group has constructed / installed CNG stations' buildings and machineries, on land taken on lease from various lessors under lease deed for periods ranging from 35 years to 99 years.

However, assets constructed / installed on such land have been depreciated at useful lives as referred above. Capital assets / facilities installed at the customers' premises on the land of the customers / CNG franchisee whose ownership is not with the Group have been depreciated at the useful lives specified as above.

On Power Generation Assets depreciation is provided on straight line method (SLM) following the rate and methodology as notified by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) pursuant to provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.

For intangible assets, Right of Use in land for laying pipelines is indefinite life and hence it is not amortised. However, the same is tested for impairment annually. Right of Way (ROW) is amortised over 30 years on straight line method as the same is inextricably linked and dependent on useful life of gas transmission pipeline(s).

Depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment acquired / disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / disposal.

Investment properties are depreciated on written down value method (WDV) based on the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

In case of intangible assets, software is amortized at 40% on written down value method.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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 pre-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 considered. 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.

For impairment of Oil and Gas JV Fields, the Group considers the prevailing business conditions to make an assessment of future crude oil and natural gas prices and internal and external information / indicators of future economic conditions & future cashflows. The estimated future cash flows are calculated till end of its useful life or PSC end term, whichever is earlier.

In other cases, the Group bases its impairment calculation based on estimates, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously valued with the revaluation surplus taken to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

(h) Leases

The Group assess whether a contract contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether (i) the contract involves the use of identified asset; (ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and (iii) the Group has right to direct the use of the asset.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised

The Group as a lessee

As a lessee, the Group has taken assets on lease including land, office building, factory shed, vehicles, plant and machinery and guest house. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the lease liability recognized adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined. After the commencement date, lease liability is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payment made.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprises of fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:

The Group has applied the recognition exemption for short term leases that have a lease term of less than or equal to 12 months with no purchase option and assets with low value. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term.

Modifications to a lease agreement beyond the original terms and conditions are generally accounted for as a re-measurement of the lease liability with a corresponding adjustment to the ROU asset. Any gain or loss on modification is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the modifications that increase the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets at a price commensurate with the stand-alone selling price are accounted for as a separate new lease. In case of lease modifications, discounting rates used for measurement of lease liability and ROU assets is also suitably adjusted.

The Group as a lessor
Leases for which the Group is a lessor is classified as finance or operating leases. When the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease
All assets given on finance lease are shown as receivables at an amount equal to net investment in the lease. Principal component of the lease receipts is adjusted against outstanding receivables and interest income is accounted by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease to the net investment. The Group has a scheme of providing certain assets viz. mobiles, laptops, vehicles to their employees. Under the said scheme, the Group initially purchases the asset which is transferred to an employee after a specified period at book value on that date. As this arrangement has element of finance lease, the Group has derecognised the items of PPE given to employees & reclassified it as finance lease. The difference between the cost of the asset and present value (or absolute value if the present value is not material) of the consideration to be received from the employee over the lease term and at the time of transfer of ownership in the future is recognised as an employee cost over the period.

Operating lease
Lease income from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In case of modification of contractual terms, the same is accounted as a new lease, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

(i) Borrowing costs
The Group is capitalising borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. For interest capitalisation, the capital cost of a particular project is identified against a borrowing in terms of period of construction and the interest for the relevant period is added to the capital cost till the particular project is capitalised and thereafter the interest is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred and charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

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

(j) Non-current assets held for sale
Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets and liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets, right of use assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A

gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal Group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

(k) 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

A financial asset is recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset except trade receivables (not containing significant financing component) are measures at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

For purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into:

A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
C. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

The Group classifies its financial assets in the above-mentioned categories based on:

A. The Group's business model for managing the financial assets, and
B. The contractual cash-flows are characteristics of the financial asset.

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

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

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 Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

A. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
B. The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition, the Group may elect to designate a financial asset, 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').

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

De-recognition

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 Group's balance sheet) when:

A. The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or
B. The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
   i) The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
   ii) The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a 'pass-through' arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group 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 Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

(i) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
(ii) Trade receivables and contract asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.
(iii) Lease Receivables.

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

A. The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
B. Lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables which do not contain significant financing component. Under the simplified approach, the Group is not required 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.

The Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group 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, then the Group reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group 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 Group 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

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, as appropriate.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loan and borrowings including bank overdrafts and financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

A. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
B. Financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains / losses attributable

to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains / losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Loan and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses on EIR amortisation and de-recognition are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss. 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss over the period of borrowing using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down. The said fee is deferred and treated as a transaction cost when draw-down occurs; it is not amortised prior to the draw-down.

Borrowings are removed from the Consolidated Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss as other income or other expenses.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the Group does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the consolidated financial statement for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liability for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition

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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(l) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet when, and only when, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amount and there is intention either to settle on net basis or to realise the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent

on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or counterparty.

(m) Fair value measurement

The Group measures certain financial instruments, such as investment in equity shares, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

A. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
B. 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 Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, if market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

A. Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
B. Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
C. Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The Group's Board of Directors (BOD) determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale / distribution in discontinued operations.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group 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.

(n) Inventories

- Crude oil in flow lines is not valued as it is not stored.
- Natural Gas in pipeline is valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.
- Inventory of crude oil & condensate with Joint Ventures is valued as per net realisable value as per the rate specified on sale agreement.
- Natural gas imported as LNG and stored in the storage tank of the LNG terminal are valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.
- Chemicals, fuels, consumables, stores and spare parts are valued at Weighted Average Cost.
- Inventory of Gas (including inventory in own pipeline and CNG cascades) is valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on weighted average cost method.

- Inventories of Project materials, spares, stores, consumables and line pack gas not meant for sale in ordinary course of business are valued at weighted moving average cost. However, stores and spares meeting the definition of property plant and equipment are capitalised and depreciated from the date of purchase.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) *Short term employee benefit obligations*

Liabilities for wages, salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are to be settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the consolidated balance sheet.

(ii) *Other long-term employee benefit obligations*

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yield at the end of reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet if the Group does not have unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) *Post-employment obligations*

The Group operates the following post-employment schemes:

A. Defined benefit plans such as gratuity, Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme (PRMBS) & loyalty bonus etc. and
B. Defined contribution plan such as provident fund, superannuation fund etc.

Gratuity / Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme / Loyalty Bonus obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the consolidated balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan / PRMBS / loyalty bonus is present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The Group provides for loyalty bonus to eligible employees whereby a lump sum payment to eligible employees at the time of retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment is paid based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. Liabilities with regard to the loyalty bonus scheme are determined by independent actuarial valuation as on the balance-sheet date.

The present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expenses in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are accumulated in retained earnings in the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and in the consolidated Balance Sheet.

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendment or curtailments are recognised immediately in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Group pays provident fund and superannuation fund contributions to Employee's Provident Fund / Trust and Group Superannuation Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India respectively. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payment is available.

(iv) *Termination benefits*

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(p) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Group's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end exchange rates are generally recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(q) Revenue recognition

- Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer. The Group assesses promises in the contract to identify separate performance obligations to which a portion of transaction price is allocated.
- Revenue is measured based on the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange of goods or services. The transaction price includes Excise Duty; however, it excludes amount collected on behalf of third parties such as Goods and Service Tax (GST), Value Added Tax (VAT) etc. which the Group collects on behalf of the government.
- In determining the transaction price, the Group estimates the variable consideration to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.
- The Group recognises revenue from each distinct good or service over time if the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as it performs.
- Income from sale of crude oil and gas produced from wells until start of commercial production is adjusted against the cost of such wells.

- Revenue from sale of gas is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the gas on metered / assessed measurements facility. In case of high sea sales, control is transferred to the customer on delivery of the gas outside the territorial water of India. The amount recognised as revenue is stated inclusive of royalty payable to Government of India and exclusive of profit petroleum, sales tax /value added tax (VAT) and Goods and service tax (GST).
- Profit Petroleum payable to the Government of India (MoP&NG) under a PSC is accounted for initially on an estimated basis and upon approval of the DGH, MoP&NG, difference, if any, is accounted for in the year of such of approval.
- Revenue from regasification services is recognised over time such service is performed by the Group and revenue from gas transmission is recognized over the period in which the related volumes of gas are delivered to the customers.
- Revenue from sale of electricity is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the electricity on metered / assessed measurements facility.
- Revenue from transmission of gas through pipeline is recognised over the period in which the related services are performed. Customers are billed on fortnightly basis.
- In case of city gas distribution business, revenue from sale of Natural Gas is recognized at the point in time when the control is transferred to the customers, generally on delivery of the gas on metered / assessed measurement facility. Sales are billed bi-monthly for domestic customers, monthly / fortnightly for commercial and non-commercial customers and fortnightly for industrial customers.
- Revenue from sale of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery to customers from retail outlets and is billed weekly / fortnightly cycle in case of OMC customers.
- Revenue recognised towards supply of natural gas already occurred for the period from the end of the last billing date to the balance sheet date has been reflected under Contract Asset (as unbilled revenue) which is calculated based on customer wise previous average consumption.
- In case of IT business, Revenue from sale of traded goods is recognised at the point in when control is transferred to the customers, generally on delivery of the goods to the customers. Revenue from operation & maintenance services, webcasting services, server co-location, software as a service model over specified period of time on a straight-line basis, because customers simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. Facility Management Services are recognised at gross amount charged to customers with a corresponding charge in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.
- Revenue in respect of 'Take or Pay' quantity of gas (short lifted quantity of gas under the Gas Sale Agreements) is recognized on accrual basis in the period to which it relates to.
- Group's share of Revenue from Joint Operations is considered on the basis of Accounts submitted by Joint Operations.
- Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets (unbilled receivables) are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognised as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.
- The Company recognises revenue from software development services over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the software being developed does not have an alternative use to the Company and it has the enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Further, the Company recognises revenue from consultancy projects over time, using an output method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service.
- Revenue in excess of billing is classified as unbilled revenue while billing in excess of revenue is classified as deferred revenue. Unbilled revenue are classified under trade receivable when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. Unbilled Revenue are classified as contract assets under other non-financial

assets if the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones. The deferred revenue is classified as contract liability.Revenue in respect of interest/ late payment charges on delayed realizations from customers and cheque bounce charges, if any, is recognized on grounds of prudence and on the basis of certainty of collection.

- Where the Group's performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party, it is acting as an agent and hence the Group recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission or brokerage to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the other party to provide its goods or services. The Group's fee or commission or brokerage is the net amount of consideration that the entity retains after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods or services to be provided by that party.

Other Income:

- Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Group 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 flows through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's gross carrying amount on initial recognition.
- Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the same is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend in case of final dividend and when the Board of Directors of investee company declares the dividend in case of interim dividend. Income in respect of interest on delayed realizations from customers, if any, is recognized when it can be reliably measured, and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.
- Investment property rental income is recognised as revenue on accrual basis as per the terms of the underlying contact with customers.
- Liquidity damages, if any are recognised at the time of recording the purchase of materials in books of accounts and the matter is considered settled by the management.
- Where the Group's performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party, it is acting as an agent and hence the Group recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the other party to provide its goods or services. The Group's fee or commission is the net amount of consideration that the entity retains after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods or services to be provided by that party.
- Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/ expected to be admitted to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is virtually certain to expect ultimate collection.

(r) Allocation of General Administrative Expenses

In case of Joint Operations, in which the Group is an operator, the allocation of Common General and Administrative Expenses and Employee cost to various operated blocks, is done on the basis of time allocations notified by each employee.

(s) Accounting for oil and gas joint operations

All Oil and Gas Joint Operations are in the nature of unincorporated joint operations. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements of the Group reflect the Group's share of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the Joint operations, which are accounted on a line by line basis, based on the available information as on the date of the Balance Sheet, with similar items in the Group's accounts, to the extent of the Participating Interest of the Group in each joint operation and related Joint Operating Agreements (JOA), if any, except in case of abandonment, impairment, depletion and depreciation, which are accounted for as per the accounting policies of the Group. The consolidated financial statements of the unincorporated joint operations are prepared by the respective Operators of the Contract Area in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the respective PSC and JOA. Hence, certain adjustments / disclosures required

under the mandatory Indian Accounting Standards and the Companies Act, 2013 have been made in the consolidated financial statements of the Group only to the extent of information available with the Group as on the date of the balance sheet. Such information include information relating to foreign exchange differences, micro, small and medium enterprises, expenditure in foreign currency, earnings in foreign currency, CIF value of imports, transactions with related parties, details of commitments and contingencies, inventory of oil and gas and consumption of stores and spares.

(t) Taxation

Income taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period i.e. as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with Income Computation and Disclosure Standards – ICDS as amended from time to time. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Group measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented on net basis in the Consolidated Balance Sheet considering the legal offset right in the same tax jurisdiction for relevant tax paying units and intention of the Group to settle the same on net basis.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on the rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated 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 (including carry forward of unused tax losses and credits) to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. However, when there is no convincing evidence available for future taxable profit, the Group recognises Deferred Tax assets arising from unused tax losses or tax credit only to the extent of Deferred Tax liability already recognised by the Group till date.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint

Operations where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint operations where the parent, investor, joint venturer or joint operator is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Any tax credit available is recognised as deferred tax to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised. The said asset is created by way of credit to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and shown under the head deferred tax asset.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

(u) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the consolidated statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

The Group records a provision for decommissioning costs of a leasehold land and producing properties. It is recognised as the windmills and oil and gas properties are constructed on leasehold lands which are to be returned to the lessor at the end of the lease tenure on 'as is' basis. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the respective assets. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risk specific to

the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset. . If a decrease in a liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess shall be recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Contingent liabilities are not provided for in the books of accounts and are disclosed by way of notes to accounts. Contingent assets are not recognized in consolidated financial statements. However, the same is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

(v) Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and notes have been rounded to the nearest Crore (up to two decimals) except when otherwise indicated.

(w) New and revised Indian Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 2
Property, plant, equipment as at 31st March 2024 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 1 April, 2023	Addition during the year	Impairment during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Freehold Land	691.32	1.96	-	693.28	-	-	-	-	-	693.28	691.32
Lease hold Land (i)	187.28	1.87	(3.07)	186.08	18.34	4.89	-	(0.70)	22.44	163.64	168.94
Buildings (i)	606.28	36.63	(1.95)	641.06	185.16	24.10	-	(2.78)	206.48	435.08	421.12
Plant and Machinery (i)	16,225.77	793.38	(7.38)	17,011.77	5,075.80	711.24	-	(5.66)	5,781.38	10,230.39	10,149.97
Furniture and Fixture	36.28	2.66	(0.13)	38.81	25.51	2.51	-	(0.15)	27.87	11.14	10.77
Office Equipments	31.21	1.91	(0.33)	32.69	23.89	2.43	-	(0.02)	26.30	7.39	8.32
Computer Equipment	62.50	9.04	(1.40)	70.46	45.31	7.52	-	(1.42)	51.41	19.07	17.49
Vehicles (i)	126.74	16.89	(3.42)	140.21	40.86	24.64	-	(0.17)	65.33	74.88	85.88
Electrical Installation & Equipment	119.91	6.81	(0.02)	126.70	92.60	5.55	-	(0.11)	98.04	27.66	27.31
Communication Equipment	64.19	0.87	(0.17)	64.89	47.02	2.75	-	(1.90)	47.87	17.02	17.17
Ships	0.06	-	-	0.06	0.05	-	-	-	0.05	0.01	0.01
Books	0.33	0.09	-	0.42	0.33	0.09	-	-	0.42	-	-
Producing Properties (being Group's share in Joint Arrangement)	1,521.77	8.81	-	1,540.58	1,031.30	39.44	25.12	-	1,095.86	444.72	500.47
Total tangible assets	19,683.94	883.06	(19.27)	20,547.73	7,585.17	826.07	25.12	(12.91)	8,423.45	12,124.28	12,098.77
Capital work in progress:											
Exploration & Development										71.65	71.64
CWIP Others										1,661.66	1,382.69
Total capital work in progress										1,733.31	1,454.33

* During the year, the Group has provided for Impairment / (Impairment reversal) to the extent of Rs. (0.93) Crore (PY Rs (0.68) Crore) against non moving capital spares & Rs. Nil (PY: Rs. Nil) pertaining to one E & P Block. Refer Note 32

Property, plant, equipment as at 31st March 2023 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Impairment during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Freehold Land (Refer note b)	686.08	5.24	-	691.32	-	-	-	-	-	691.32	686.08
Lease hold Land (i)	180.42	10.70	(3.84)	187.28	14.31	4.12	-	(0.09)	18.34	168.94	166.11
Buildings (i)	594.76	16.52	(5.00)	606.28	164.15	22.68	-	(2.67)	185.16	421.12	430.61
Plant and Machinery (i)	15,731.05	1,000.51	(5.82)	16,725.77	5,402.75	676.35	-	(3.30)	6,075.80	10,149.97	9,328.33
Furniture and Fixture	35.13	1.76	(0.61)	36.28	23.73	2.35	-	(0.57)	25.51	10.77	11.40
Office Equipments	29.26	2.81	(0.86)	31.21	21.93	3.41	-	(1.45)	23.89	8.32	7.33
Computer Equipment	55.35	8.79	(1.64)	62.50	40.53	6.00	-	(1.22)	45.31	17.49	14.82
Vehicles (i)	108.86	20.57	(2.71)	126.74	20.63	21.93	-	(1.66)	40.86	85.88	88.37
Electrical Installation & Equipment	119.03	0.84	(0.01)	119.91	84.96	7.64	-	-	92.60	27.31	34.12
Communication Equipment	62.66	1.52	(0.01)	64.19	43.89	3.23	-	(0.01)	47.01	17.17	18.68
Ships	0.06	-	-	0.06	0.05	-	-	-	0.05	0.01	0.01
Books	0.33	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	-	0.33	-	-
Producing Properties (being Group's share in Joint Arrangement)	1,496.99	34.82	-	1,531.77	903.29	26.70	101.40	-	1,031.30	500.47	593.75
Total tangible assets	18,600.06	1,103.58	(19.70)	19,683.94	6,720.35	774.41	101.40	(10.99)	7,585.17	12,098.77	11,879.71
Capital work in progress:											
Exploration & Development										71.64	73.44
CWIP Others										1,382.69	1,218.02
Total capital work in progress										1,454.33	1,291.56

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

(i) The above includes the Right Of Use (ROU) assets recognized under Ind AS 116 Leases:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 1 April, 2023	Addition during the year	Impairment during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Land	187.28	1.87	(3.07)	186.08	15.22	9.86	-	(0.70)	22.32	163.76	169.06
Building	10.32	5.14	(2.46)	13.00	4.18	1.69	-	(2.46)	3.41	9.59	6.14
Plant and Machinery	34.43	-	-	34.43	8.96	2.72	-	-	11.67	22.76	25.48
Vehicles	114.56	15.42	(2.75)	127.23	30.56	24.05	-	(1.40)	53.20	73.94	83.99
Total	346.59	22.43	(8.28)	360.74	62.01	38.24	-	(4.56)	90.69	270.05	284.58

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization					Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Impairment during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Land	180.42	10.20	(3.34)	187.28	14.37	4.12	-	(3.27)	15.22	169.06	166.11
Building	9.84	3.85	(3.37)	10.32	4.81	1.76	-	(2.39)	4.18	6.14	5.03
Plant and Machinery	34.43	-	-	34.43	6.23	2.72	-	-	8.95	25.48	28.20
Vehicles	99.77	20.57	(1.78)	114.56	10.18	21.28	-	(0.90)	30.56	83.99	89.59
Total	320.45	34.62	(8.49)	346.59	35.53	29.89	-	(3.40)	62.01	284.58	284.93

a. The Group has taken several plots of land on lease with lease term ranging from 14.5 years to 99 years, vehicle on lease with lease term of 10 year and factory shed buildings with a lease term of 99 years. Some of the lease contracts are having renewal option with mutual consent and also contain termination options. Such options are appropriately considered in determination of the lease terms based on the management's judgement. For certain contracts for land / buildings, upfront payments have been made.

b. The Group has classified certain assets held for sale during the current financial year. Refer Note 22 (b)

(ii) Capital work in Progress Aging Schedule

As on 31 March 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Project Inventory	Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years		
Projects in Progress	1,034.35	327.41	86.27	179.70	72.48	1,701.21
Projects temporarily suspended	0.23	0.85	2.01	29.21	-	32.30
Total	1,035.58	328.26	88.28	208.91	72.48	1,733.51

As on 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Project Inventory	Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years		
Projects in Progress	922.10	209.65	65.64	142.05	71.97	1,411.41
Projects temporarily suspended	0.06	1.94	6.68	34.24	-	42.92
Total	922.16	211.59	72.32	176.29	71.97	1,454.33

Notes:

In case of Parent Company - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited :

a. Exploration and Development cost incurred by the Joint Arrangements has been bifurcated into CWIP tangible and intangible assets under Development as per the requirement of Guidance note on Accounting for Oil & Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS) issued by ICAI read with Ind AS 106 "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources".

b. The entire amount in CWIP is related to E&P business of the Group. The Group has considered each PSC for a separate Project. The Company does not have any assets whose capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or whose costs have exceeded its original plan.

In the Case of Subsidiary - Gujarat State Petronet Limited:

The Group does not have any assets under capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or whose costs have exceeded its original plan for assets pertaining to its transmission business. For city gas distribution business, the Group is engaged in the business of City Gas Distribution (CGD) in India which involves distribution of gas from sources of supply to the end user customers. The CGD project is designed considering demand, supply and future requirements based on the facilities envisaged for CGD network in authorized areas for 25 years on the basis of authorization from Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) to lay, build, operate or expand city or local natural gas distribution network. On the basis of demand projections, the CGD network is planned. Project execution plans are evaluated on the basis of continuous ongoing expansion and all the projects are executed and expanded on ongoing basis as per rolling annual plan. Hence, it is considered that there is no project whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

The Company has capitalized amortization of Rs. 0.21 crores (P.Y. Nil) as Capital work in progress.

In the Case of Subsidiary - Guj Info Petro Limited:
Guj Info Petro Limited has entered into irrevocable lease arrangement for leasing office space at Infocity, Gandhinagar for an upfront one time consideration of Rs. 6.23 crores plus incidental charges. In addition to this, a freehold premium amounting to Rs. 0.02 crores is payable at the end of 58 years.

In the Case of Subsidiary - GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited:
a. GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited had capitalised substantial portion of 702MW power plant during FY 2013 - 2014 that were ready for commercial production based on trial run as per terms of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with GUVNL. Further the work under EPC contract is not over and the company has not issued Provisional Acceptance Certificate (PAC) to Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL). Considering uncertainty in recoverability and crystallisation of exact amount of performance liquidated damages (On account of delay in execution of EPC contract with BHEL), management has decided to consider accounting of liquidated damages under EPC contract after completion of all the pending activities by BHEL.

b. The assets i.e. 702MW gas based combined cycle power plant located at Pipavav, Amreli is commissioned for generation of power (electricity). Presently, the Company is generating power as per the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) executed with GUVNL. Though GUVNL is the sole procurer of electricity generated from the assets at this point in time, the Company has right to use the assets for other customer/s in future, if any.

In light of the above aspects of the arrangement, the Company had previously examined the parameters of determining whether this arrangement contains a Lease with respect to Appendix C of Ind AS 17-Leases in light of the Power Purchase Agreement, Articles of Association, its relationship with the promoters and the Government of Gujarat. The Company had concluded that the arrangement did not fulfil the criteria for the determination of lease and accordingly classified as PPE.

On transition to Ind AS 116, the Company had elected to apply the practical expedient in Para C3 of Appendix C which states that an entity is not required to reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application. The Company applied Ind AS 116 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17. Therefore, the definition of a lease under Ind AS 116 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 April 2019.

c. Addition in Freehold land is due to stamp duty paid as directed by competent authority for existing land, there is no new additional land purchased. The Pipavav Project Land is comprised of 114.44 Hectares of acquired land and 16 Hectares of Government Land. The ownership of acquired land has been transferred in GPPC's name. In respect of 16 Hectares of Government Land, a request has been made to The District Collector, Amreli for conveying the formalities (as may be necessary) for buying the said government land. Presently, GPPC continues to follow up in the matter.

Note 3

Investment Property as at 31 March 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Depletion				Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 1 April, 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Land and building *	1.56	-	-	1.56	0.12	-	-	0.12	1.44	1.44
Total investment property	1.56	-	-	1.56	0.12	-	-	0.12	1.44	1.44

Investment Property as at 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation and Depletion				Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Land and building *	1.56	-	-	1.56	0.12	-	-	0.12	1.44	1.44
Total investment property	1.56	-	-	1.56	0.12	-	-	0.12	1.44	1.44

*Includes land of an amount of Rs. 1.44 Crores (P.Y Rs. 1.44 crores) which is non depreciable.

Notes

a. The assets are given on lease for various lease terms as agreed mutually. The leases are cancellable subject to agreed notice period.

b. Amount recognized in profit or loss for investment properties

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Rental Income	1.47	2.41
Profit from investment properties before depreciation	1.47	2.41
Depreciation	-	-
Net Profit from investment properties	1.47	2.41

In case of Subsidiary Gujarat Gas Limited:

During this financial year, the Group had extended the agreement with tenant till 30.06.2023 and Group has issued letter to tenant to vacate the premises and remove all the structure, equipments and to hand over the peaceful possession latest by 20th January 2024. In this regard, the tenant is still not vacating the land in spite of letter issued by the group and tenant has not provided the working of consideration to be paid rental facilitation income till 31.03.2024. Therefore, the Group has not recognised any amount of rental facilitation fees for the financial year 2023-24

c. Contractual Obligations

The Group has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for its repair, maintenance or enhancements.

d. Leasing Arrangements

The investment property is leased to tenants under long term operating leases with rentals payable annually as per the formula given in the agreement executed by both the parties. The lease period is 10 years (extendable as mutually agreed). Either party can terminate the Agreement by giving 6 months notice (Non cancellable period). The future lease payments receivables can not be determined as the amount of rent is dependent on variable lease payment factors.

Fair value of investment properties:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Investment Properties	13.72	8.72
Total	13.72	8.72

In case of subsidiary Gujarat Gas Limited, the fair value of investment property is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017. The Company obtains independent valuations for its investment properties once in every three to five years interval. Last fair valuation was done in February 2024. In Case of Parent Company - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited, the fair value of investment property is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017. The Company obtains independent valuations for its investment properties once in every three to five years interval. Last fair valuation was done on 31st March 2022

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 4
Goodwill on Consolidation as at 31st March 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 1 April, 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Goodwill on consolidation	186.14	-	-	186.14	-	-	-	-	186.14	186.14
Total Goodwill on consolidation	186.14	-	-	186.14	-	-	-	-	186.14	186.14

Other intangible assets as at 31st March 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 1 April, 2023	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Right of Use/ Right of Way**	694.41	88.09		782.31	101.88	20.25	-	122.13	661.18	592.53
Software	130.26	6.96	(0.14)	136.22	101.65	10.09	(0.14)	111.51	24.71	28.61
Total other intangible assets	824.67	95.06	(0.14)	919.53	203.53	30.25	(0.14)	233.64	685.89	621.14
Intangible assets under development										
Exploration & Development*									103.38	102.74
Software									18.97	26.91
Total of intangible assets under development									122.27	129.65

Goodwill on Consolidation as at 31st March 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Goodwill on consolidation	186.14	-	-	186.14	-	-	-	-	186.14	186.14
Total Goodwill on consolidation	186.14	-	-	186.14	-	-	-	-	186.14	186.14

Other intangible assets as at 31st March 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization				Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1 April, 2022	Addition during the year	Disposal / Adjustments during the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Right of Use/ Right of Way**	606.33	99.01	(0.93)	694.41	84.89	17.23	(0.24)	101.88	592.53	521.43
Software	118.63	11.69	(0.06)	130.26	91.53	10.13	(0.01)	101.65	28.61	27.12
Total other intangible assets	724.96	100.70	(0.99)	824.67	176.42	27.36	(0.25)	203.53	621.14	548.54
Intangible assets under development										
Exploration & Development*									102.74	110.46
Software									26.91	27.33
Total of intangible assets under development									129.65	137.69

* During the FY 23-24, the Group has provided for Rs 2.08 Crores (F.Y. Rs. 9.29 Crores) as impairment. Refer Note No. 32
**Includes RoU of Rs. 121.12 Crores (31st March 2023: Rs. 116.38 Crores).

(i) In Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)

a. Right of Use (ROU)

The Group acquires the 'right of use' (hereinafter referred to as 'ROU') for the purpose of laying and maintenance of the underground pipeline and vests in the Group and the Group has the right to use the same in the manner for which it has been acquired. The acquisition of ROU is governed by the legal process as per the Act, the Group has paid the compensation /consideration of the ROU - land determined by the competent authority under the Act and any person authorized by the Group, have unrestricted right of entry and lay pipeline or do any other act necessary for the purpose of laying of pipeline. The Group has disclosed the cost incurred for acquisition of ROU as 'Right of Use' in the Intangible Asset schedule. Right of Use has an indefinite life and hence it is not amortised. However, the same is tested for impairment annually

b. Right of Way (ROW) :

Right of Way (ROW) is amortized over 30 years on straight line method as the same is inextricably linked and dependent on useful life of gas transmission pipeline(s)

(ii) Intangible assets under development ageing schedule

As at 31st March, 2024 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in Progress	6.67	5.09	5.04	104.93	121.73
Projects temporarily suspended	-	0.09	0.02	0.43	0.54
Total	6.67	5.18	5.06	105.36	122.27

As at 31st March, 2023 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in Progress	15.17	5.98	9.12	98.03	**128.30**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	1.35	**1.35**
Total	**15.17**	**5.98**	**9.12**	**99.38**	**129.65**

In Case of Parent Company - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited:

The major amount in Intangibles under development is related to E&P business of the Company. The Company has considered each PSC for a separate Project. The Company does not have any assets whose completion is overdue or whose costs have exceeded its original plan

In the Case of Subsidiary - Gujarat State Petronet Limited:

The Group does not have any intangible assets under development whose completion is overdue or whose costs have exceeded its original plan for assets pertaining to its transmission business. For city gas distribution business, the Group is engaged in the business of City Gas Distribution (CGD) in India which involves distribution of gas from sources of supply to the end user customers. The CGD project is designed considering demand, supply and future requirements based on the facilities envisaged for CGD network in authorized areas for 25 years on the basis of authorization from Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) to lay, build, operate or expand city or local natural gas distribution network. On the basis of demand projections, the CGD network is planned. Project execution plans are modulated on the basis of continuous ongoing expansion and all the projects are executed and expanded on ongoing basis as per rolling annual plan. Hence, it is considered that there is no project whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 5
Investment in equity accounted investees

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Investments in unquoted equity shares of equity accounted investees		
27,86,47,426 (31st March, 2023 : 27,86,47,426) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd of Rs.10 each	341.67	352.56
99,87,400 (31st March, 2023 : 99,87,400) fully paid up equity shares of Sabarmati Gas Ltd of Rs.10 each	772.43	621.07
1,15,00,000 (31st March, 2023 : 1,15,00,000) fully paid up equity shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd of Rs.10 each	11.50	11.50
Less : Provision for impairment	(11.50)	(11.50)
114,98,50,024 (31st March, 2023 : 98,38,50,060) Fully Paid Up Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each of GSPL India Gasnet Limited	1,011.08	917.79
31,56,40,000 (31st March, 2023 : 31,56,40,000) Fully Paid Up Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each of GSPL India Transco Limited	168.34	176.35
Total investments in unquoted equity shares of equity accounted investees	**2,293.52**	**2,067.77**

Notes

a. The percentage holding of the Group in Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd (GSEG) is 53.70%. Group holds majority shares of GSEG but does not have majority voting power and hence GSEG is still an associate and not subsidiary of GSPC. The voting rights on such incremental equity shares acquired by GSPC during the financial year 2018-19 are restricted on account of ongoing litigation. As per the principles of Ind AS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company needs to determine whether it exercises the control over GSEG basis the voting rights and other contractual arrangement, if any. GSPC has given undertaking to NCLT, Ahmedabad that it shall not exercise voting powers in respect of such shares as are allotted to GSPC pursuant to the said offer for Right issue of shares during the pendency of the petition no. 51 of 2018 filed by KRIBHCO and in view of that, NCLT has ordered to keep on hold the allotment against share application money of Rs. 61.47 crores (PY: Rs. 61.47 Crores). The interest accrued thereon is Rs. 29.30 Crores (PY: Rs. 22.81 Crores). The matter is still pending with NCLT.

b. The Company had made investment in shares of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Ltd. to the tune of Rs. 11.50 crores. As per audited financial statement of the company for FY 2011-12, accumulated losses of the company had exceeded its net worth. Hence, considering the same as other than temporary diminution in the value of investment, full provision for impairment on value of investment had been provided in the FY 2012-13 for Rs. 11.50 crores. Further, National Company Law Tribunal (Ahmedabad), vide it order dated 8th March 2021, appointed Insolvency Resolution Professional to initiate Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process of Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited.

Note 6
Other investments

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non Current	-	
A. Investment in quoted equity shares of other company (measured at fair value through OCI)		
36,97,000 (31st March, 2023: 36,97,000) fully paid up equity shares of Gujarat Industries Power Company Ltd. of Rs.10/ each	60.28	28.06
B. Investment in unquoted equity shares of other companies (measured at fair value through OCI)		
18,64,30,000 (31st March, 2023 : 3,64,30,000) fully paid up equity shares of GSPC LNG Ltd of Rs.10 each	186.43	45.72
2,90,04,033 (31st March, 2023 : 2,90,04,033) fully paid up equity shares of ONGC Petro Additions Ltd of Rs.10/ each	-	17.49
8,66,03,175 (31st March 2023 : 8,66,03,175) Fully Paid Up Equity Shares of Swan LNG Private Limited Rs. 10/- each	86.60	86.60
2,00,00,000 (31st March, 2023: 2,00,00,000) Fully Paid Up Equity Shares of Rs. 1 each of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited	-	-
Nil (31st March, 2023 : 200) fully paid up Equity shares of Kalupur Co Op Comm Bank Ltd of Rs. 25 /- each amounting to Nil (PY : Rs. 5,000/-)	-	-
Total non-current other investments	**333.31**	**177.87**
Market value of quoted investment	**60.28**	**28.06**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**273.03**	**149.81**

Notes

Refer Note 40 for determination of fair values of investments measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 7
Loans

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non-Current (measured at amortized cost)		
Loans Receivables		
Loans and Advances to Employees		
Considered good - Secured	9.60	10.46
Considered good - Unsecured	2.85	3.30
Total non-current loans	**12.45**	**13.76**
Current (measured at amortized cost)		
Loans Receivables		
Loans and advances to employees		
Considered good - Secured	1.15	1.59
Considered good - Unsecured	3.88	4.73
Loans and Advance to Related Parties considered good - Unsecured*	50.90	45.84
Total current loans	**55.93**	**52.16**

*Refer note 39 - Related Party Disclosures.

Loans or advances granted to specified persons:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(A) Loans / Advance in the nature of loan - Repayable on Demand - KMPs		
Amount Outstanding - Gross Carrying Amount	0.56	0.58
% of Total Loan and Advance in the nature of Loan	0.82%	0.88%
(B) Loans / Advance in the nature of loan - without specifying any terms or period of repayment		

Note 8
Other financial assets

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non-Current		
Application Money paid towards securities (including interest accrued) - Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd (refer note 5a)	90.77	84.28
Margin money deposit (bank guarantee / letter of credit) having original maturity of more than 12 months	0.26	0.26
Deposits with original maturity more than 12 Months	0.03	1.97
Receivable from employees (Considered good - Unsecured)	1.18	1.06
Security deposits**		
Considered good - Unsecured	97.08	96.26
Considered doubtful - Unsecured - Credit Impaired	9.27	10.43
Less: Loss allowance	(9.27)	(10.43)
Other receivables (Considered good)	0.70	0.42
Site restoration fund - Deposits with banks*	11.45	9.43
Other Receivables Unsecured - Credit Impaired	0.36	0.36
Less: Loss allowance	(0.36)	(0.36)
Total non-current financial assets	**201.47**	**193.68**
Current		
Advances recoverable in cash (Unsecured, considered good)	-	0.15
Dividend Receivables	-	54.82
Receivable from Joint Arrangements ****	732.79	689.66
Amount receivable under joint arrangements		
Unsecured, Credit Impaired	282.32	282.32
Less : Loss allowance	(282.32)	(282.32)
Security deposits**		
Unsecured - Considered good	1.24	1.35
Receivable from employees (Unsecured - considered good)	0.93	0.91
Deposits with original maturity more than 12 Months	973.11	96.07
Other financial assets***	23.17	23.69
Total Current financial assets	**1,731.24**	**866.65**

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

* The above amount has been deposited with banks under section 33ABA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and can be withdrawn only for the purpose specified in the Scheme i.e. towards removal of equipment and installations in a manner agreed with Central Government pursuant to an abandonment plan to prevent hazards to life, property, environment etc. This amount is considered as restricted cash and hence not considered as ' Cash and Cash equivalents'.

** Security deposits
The Group has given refundable security deposits in form of fixed deposits to various project/government authorities to be held in their name and custody. It will be refunded after satisfactory completion of work. The Group has therefore shown these fixed bank deposits amounting Rs. 49.28 Crore (31st March, 2023: Rs. 51.09 Crore) and interest accrued on such fixed bank deposits Rs. 9.64 Crore (31st March, 2023: Rs. 8.62 Crore), till they are in custody with project authorities as "Security Deposits".

***Includes advances to related parties & lease equalization reserve.

**** Receivable from Joint Arrangements
(i) The Group has issued forfeiture notice to Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) against Rs. 494.81 Crore (PY: Rs. 494.81 Crore) of the capital contribution (excluding applicable interest on capital contribution) made by the Group on behalf of JODPL in KG-OSN-2001/3 until 4th August 2017. Based on relevant clauses of PSC and JOA, it can be reasonably ascertained that the forfeiture notice shall be effected and Group shall be assigned commensurate PI towards the capital contribution. Further, both JOA & PSC provide that such contractual rights of Group have primacy over the right of others lenders of JODPL. JODPL has filed for CIRP and basis the same, NCLT had passed the order for liquidation. In January 2018, the Group intimated to the Liquidator that the entire PI of JODPL cannot form part of liquidation estate of JODPL in the light of superior contractual rights having already been exercised by the Group. While, in June 2019, Liquidator had challenged the Group's letter of forfeiture of JODPL's PI, there is no stay granted by NCLT and the matter is sub-judice. Since, the Group has already asserted that no part of JODPL's PI can form part of Liquidation Estate, satisfaction of Group's debt does not depend on the liquidation value of JODPL and the entire PI of JODPL remains at the Group's disposal exclusively towards satisfaction of its debt, the Group has accounted Rs. 494.81 Crores (PY: Rs. 494.81 Crores) as receivable from JODPL. Since the fair value of 10% PI of JODPL in KG Block to be assumed by the Group would be more than the outstanding value recoverable from JODPL, such receivables has been considered good and no impairment provision is provided for the same. Having said that, the Group has sought opinion from the Expert Advisory Committee (EAC) constituted by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on the above matter on 2 February 2024. On receipt of opinion / clarification from EAC, the Group will take necessary action in the matter.
(ii) JODPL has also defaulted on cash calls raised by Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. ('ONGC') after August 4, 2017. As per the JOA, the Group being the non-defaulting partner is required to contribute to the defaulted cash calls of JODPL. Such contribution made by Group on behalf of JODPL is secured by various provisions of the JOA and PSC for the KG Block which provide that Group has right of lien as well as forfeiture over JODPL's share of revenues and PI. The JOA further provides that balance PI of JODPL may also be "assumed" by Group subject to approval of Management Committee. The contribution made by the Group (non defaulting partner) towards its share of defaulting partner's contribution is Rs. 19.64 Crore (PY Rs. 20 Crore).

Note 9
Other assets

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non-Current		
Prepaid expense	88.50	93.43
Balances with Government Authorities	294.67	238.28
Capital Advances		
Unsecured - considered good	118.15	130.82
Credit Impaired	7.33	2.78
Less: loss allowance	(7.33)	(2.78)
Payment under Protest	29.13	29.13
Deferred employee cost	3.86	4.97
Other non current assets*	189.66	266.67
Total Other Non-current assets	**723.97**	**763.30**
Current		
Prepaid expense	34.41	37.36
Unbilled Revenue	4.98	4.51
Balances with Government Authorities	228.58	204.90
Prepaid expenses - CSR	1.79	0.28
Deferred employee cost	5.19	4.17
Advance to vendors	0.30	1.35
Less: loss allowance	-	(0.02)
Other current assets*	138.71	132.64
Total Other Current assets	**413.96**	**385.19**

*Includes amount paid under protest, advances given to power exchange broker/ vendor and assets related to employee benefits plan (refer note no. 36)

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 10
Inventories (For valuation, refer material accounting policies information) (Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Finished goods - Crude oil	5.21	4.42
Liquefied natural gas	543.60	447.45
Line Pack Gas	175.62	178.20
Natural Gas Deferred Delivery (GIT)	5.31	2.89
Condensate	12.14	10.21
Stores and spares/Project materials	173.61	123.68
Certified Emission Rights (CERs)**	0.09	0.09
Total Inventories	**915.58**	**766.94**

** Total No of 9814 Certified Emission Rights having rate of @ Rs. 88.96 per CER (for PY Rs. 88.45) are held as inventory valued as per Indian Accounting Standard 2 (Ind AS 2) "Inventories" (Also Refer Note 47).

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 11
Trade receivables

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non -Current		
Considered Good - Unsecured	8.71	10.46
Total non -current Trade receivables	8.71	10.46
Current		
Considered Good - Secured	206.32	260.24
Considered Good - Unsecured*	1,813.05	1,517.93
Considered Doubtful - Unsecured	26.50	26.53
Less : Impairment on account of expected credit loss assessment	(26.50)	(26.53)
Unbilled Revenue	150.68	129.42
Total current Trade receivables	2,170.05	1,907.57

*Out of this, Rs. 1,482.88 Crores (PY. Rs. 1,246.58 Crores) are backed by bank guarantees. Further, this includes amount of Rs. 1.68 Crore (PY. Rs. 1.68 Crore) from Deepak Fertilizers which is under dispute and pending at high court. However, the Group have receiving bank guarantee of Rs. 1.70 Crores (P.Y. Rs. 1.70 Crores). Hence the same has been classified as good

Details of Trade Receivable Ageing
As at 31st March, 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	150.68	1,608.93	172.89	40.97	49.97	29.63	92.49	2,130.36
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	0.27	2.25	3.57	2.85	2.00	0.66	0.93	12.05
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good[#]	-	0.65	2.71	0.95	2.06	1.65	43.69	51.45
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	0.28	1.32	1.36	1.12	7.32	11.40
Total	151.15	1,611.83	179.45	46.09	55.39	33.06	144.43	2,205.26
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts								(26.50)
Total	151.15	1,611.83	179.45	46.09	55.39	33.06	144.43	2,178.76

As at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	129.42	1,135.33	147.87	36.94	30.20	13.16	94.10	1,586.02
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	3.32	3.75	2.27	1.24	0.49	1.29	12.37
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good[#]	-	0.65	1.65	0.85	1.65	0.60	44.97	51.02
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	0.36	1.07	1.23	0.77	3.73	7.13
Total	129.42	1,438.76	149.28	73.23	33.72	13.15	148.09	1,943.56
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts								(25.53)
Total	129.42	1,438.76	149.28	73.23	33.72	13.15	148.09	1,918.03

[#] Outstanding more than 3 years are net off Rs. 38.34 Crores (PY. Rs. 26.36 Crores) received from the customers and the matters are sub-judice. In case of GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited, during the Financial Year 2021-22, GUVNL had conducted independent audit of outstanding claims for Financial Year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21. Subsequent to that GUVNL had released Rs. 54.07 Crores towards outstanding claims and retained Rs.17.20 Crores to be paid in 7 yearly instalments of Rs.1.74 Crores. However, the Company had raised the issues along with other claims which are not acknowledged by GUVNL. Moreover independent audit of outstanding claims of FY 2021-22 has been initiated by GUVNL during the FY 2022-23. In view of above, the Company expects differ recovery of entire amount of Rs.17.20 Crores or instalment amount of Rs.1.74 Crores along with working capital interest over the period of time. Therefore, fair value of amount to be received in instalment are considered equal to carrying value. Outstanding amounts which had not been acknowledged as attributable by GUVNL had been considered under category "Disputed trade receivables- credit impaired" and accordingly provided in FY 2021-22. However, during the FY 2022-23 the same amount has been transferred to Bad debts.





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GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 12

Cash and cash equivalents & Other bank balances

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents*		
Balances with banks / financial institutions		
In current accounts	337.19	72.29
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	1,796.86	1,020.04
Cash on hand	2.74	1.43
Total cash and cash equivalents	**2,136.78**	**1,094.16**
Other bank balances		
Earmarked balances in unclaimed dividend accounts^	2.74	2.51
Escrow Account/Earmarked balances	29.60	4.45
Unspent CSR Account	11.13	17.86
Bank balance in Settlement Account with Indian Gas Exchange	0.07	28.32
Deposits with banks/financial institutions		
Margin money deposit - bank guarantee / letter of credit	6.00	32.98
With original maturity of more than 3 months up to 12 months	1,172.08	699.57
With original maturity more than 12 months	0.01	0.01
Total Other bank balances	**1,224.64**	**785.70**

* Refer note 40 - Financial instruments, fair values and risk measurement

^ The balances in dividend accounts are not available for use by the Group and the money remaining unpaid will be deposited in the Investor Protection and Education Fund after the expiry of 7 years from the date they became due for payment. No amount is due at the end of the period for credit to Investor Protection and Education fund.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 13

Equity share capital

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Authorised share capital*		
1200,00,00,000 equity shares [31st March, 2023 : 1200,00,00,000] of Rs. 1/- each	1,200.00	1,200.00
Total	1,200.00	1,200.00

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital*		
10,75,65,40,264 equity shares [31st March, 2023 : 10,75,65,40,264] of Rs. 1/- each	1,075.65	1,075.65
Treasury Share (held by Subsidiary company)		
2,00,00,000 equity shares [31st March, 2023 : 2,00,00,000] of Rs. 1/- each	(2.00)	(2.00)
Total	1,073.65	1,073.65

*There are no movements / changes in authorised, issued subscribed and fully paid up equity share capital over last three financial years.

Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	No of shares	Amount
As at 1 April, 2022		
At the beginning of the year	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
As at 1 April, 2023		
At the beginning of the year	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	10,75,65,40,264	1,075.65

Reconciliation of Treasury Share (held by Subsidiary company) outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	No of shares	Amount
As at 1 April, 2022		
At the beginning of the year	2,00,00,000	2.00
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	2,00,00,000	2.00
As at 1 April, 2023		
At the beginning of the year	2,00,00,000	2.00
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	2,00,00,000	2.00

Details of shareholder(s) holding more than 5% Equity Shares / Details of shares held by parent company and ultimate holding entity and their subsidiaries/associates:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Number of Equity Shares		
Government of Gujarat (Holding Company)*	5,98,63,28,531	5,98,63,28,531
Gujarat State Investment Limited *	3,76,29,10,793	3,76,29,10,793
% Holding in equity shares		
Government of Gujarat (Holding Company)	55.65%	55.65%
Gujarat State Investment Limited	35.00%	35.00%

* There has been a change in shareholding of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC) because of which Gujarat State Investment Limited (GSI) ceased to be holding company of GSPC w.e.f. 20 October 2022. Accordingly, equity shares held by Associates of GSI i.e. Gujarat State Financial Services Limited is not required to be disclosed as at reporting date. Further, Government of Gujarat became holding entity of the Company with effect from 20 October 2022

Notes

a. As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares

Terms /Rights attached to equity shares

b. The Company has only one class of equity share having a face value of Rs. 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

c. During the year ended 31st March, 2024, the amount of dividend per share recognized as distributions to equity shareholders as declared by the Company is Rs. Nil (31st March, 2023: Nil).

d. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to 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 each shareholder.

e. No bonus shares issued by the Company during last five years immediately preceding the reporting date. Further during 2019-20, the Company issued:

- 68,66,40,648 fully paid up equity shares against conversion of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of Rs. 500 Crore; and
- 7,49,00,56,704 fully paid up equity shares on settlement of Non Convertible Debenture of Rs. 6,000 Crore (through Scheme of Arrangement).

f. Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Promoter name	Class of Shares	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 1 April, 2023		% Change during the year
		No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Governor of Gujarat	Equity	5,98,63,28,531	55.65%	5,98,63,28,531	55.65%	0.00%

Promoter name	Class of Shares	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 1 April, 2022		% Change during the year
		No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Governor of Gujarat	Equity	5,98,63,28,531	55.65%	3,44,94,49,631	32.06%	23.59%

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 14
Other equity

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Capital reserve	10.00	10.00
Amalgamation and Arrangement Reserve	358.31	358.34
Securities premium	9,627.04	9,627.04
General Reserve	3,262.97	3,262.97
Capital Reserve on Common Control & Business combination	(3,594.73)	(3,594.73)
Capital reserve on consolidation	6.21	6.21
Retained Earnings	(1,267.28)	(3,069.40)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	59.46	54.80
Total Other equity	**8,461.98**	**6,655.23**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Capital reserve		
Opening Balance	10.00	10.00
Movements during the year	-	-
Total Capital reserve	**10.00**	**10.00**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Capital reserve on consolidation		
Opening Balance	6.21	6.21
Movements during the year	-	-
Total Capital reserve on consolidation	**6.21**	**6.21**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Securities Premium		
Opening Balance	9,627.04	9,627.04
Movements during the year	-	-
Total Securities Premium	**9,627.04**	**9,627.04**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
General Reserve		
Opening Balance	3,262.97	3,261.77
Movements during the year	-	1.20
Total General Reserve	**3,262.97**	**3,262.97**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Capital Reserve on Common Control & Business Combination		
Opening Balance	(3,594.73)	(3,594.73)
Movement during the year	-	-
Total Capital Reserve on Common Control & Business Combination	**(3,594.73)**	**(3,594.73)**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Amalgamation and Arrangement Reserve*		
Opening Balance	358.34	358.39
Transaction with non controlling interest	(0.03)	(0.05)
Total Amalgamation and Arrangement Reserve	**358.31**	**358.34**

* Includes Amalgamation and Adjustment Reserve of Rs. (118.23) Crore (PY: Rs. (118.10) Crore)

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	(3,069.40)	(6,650.30)
Add: Profit during the year	1,797.85	3,584.98
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	4.24	(2.85)
Transaction with non controlling interest	0.03	0.20
Transfer to General Reserve	-	(1.20)
Distribution of ESOP Trust Fund	-	(0.23)
Total Retained earnings	**(1,267.28)**	**(3,069.40)**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		
Opening Balance	54.80	72.79
Fair value gain / (loss) during the year	4.88	(15.23)
Income tax on net fair value gain or loss	0.78	(2.77)
Transaction with non controlling interest	-	0.01
Total Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	**59.46**	**54.80**

Note 15
Borrowings

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non-current borrowings		
Unsecured		
Term loan from banks	-	-
Term loan from GSFS *	41.92	208.32
Total non-current borrowings	**41.92**	**208.32**
Current borrowings		
Secured		
From banks (loans repayable on demand)	104.63	2.48
Unsecured		
From financial institutions - GSFS *	166.64	166.64
Total current borrowings	**271.27**	**174.12**

*There has been a change in shareholding of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC) because of which Gujarat State Investment Limited (GSIL) ceased to be holding company of GSPC w.e.f. 20 October 2022 hence, the Associate company of GSIL i.e. Gujarat State Financial Services Limited ceased to be related party of the Company w.e.f. 20 October 2022

In case of subsidiaries - GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited - 31 March 2024

Particulars	Rate of Interest	Maturity	Outstanding as at March 31, 2024	Maturity Profile		
				2024-25	2025 - 2029	2030 - 2034
Unsecured Term Loan from GSFC (including Interest Accrued)	7.25%	30-Jun-34	308.45	166.63	41.92	

The Company has Working capital loan sanctioned amounting to Rs. 260 Crores (P.Y. March 31, 2023 Rs. 260 Crores) which is secured through account receivables through GUVNL The interest would be payable at 6 months MCLR of Punjab National Bank

In case of subsidiaries - GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited - 31 March 2023

Particulars	Rate of Interest	Maturity	Outstanding as at March 31, 2024	Maturity Profile		
				2023-24	2024-28	2029-33
Unsecured Term Loan from GSFC (including Interest Accrued)	7.00%	30-Jun-33	335.01	166.64	204.37	-

Note 16
Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non Current		
Security deposits received from customers	23.00	29.03
Other payables	8.55	8.55
Total non-current financial liabilities	31.55	36.58
Current		
Creditors for Capital Expenditure[a]	369.68	493.78
Security Deposit from Vendors	58.96	49.46
Other payables (including for capital goods and services)		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	153.43	146.05
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	208.96	269.41
Dividend payable / unclaimed[b]	2.24	2.51
Other Expense Payable[c]	3.29	6.29
Deposits from customers and others[d]	1,643.95	1,697.65
Earnest Money Deposits	1.32	2.02
Other current financial liabilities	33.76	8.16
Payable to Indian Gas Exchange[e]		2.08
Payable to/on behalf of joint arrangement	334.94	348.42
Total current financial liabilities	2,825.78	3,813.20

Notes
In case of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

1 During the previous year, the Company has obtained Proprietary Membership at Indian Gas Exchange Limited ('IGX'). The membership allows the Company to trade NG gas through bids either on its own account as for active market players. The Company has registered its group companies as clients on this platform to increase the participation for various bids. The Company as a proprietary member of the exchange shall settle all the transactions entered, either on its own account or for its client (group entities), with IGX. This amount represents the amount collected from the clients (group companies) for deposited with IGX. The amount collected during previous year is deposited with IGX during current financial year

In Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)

2 The Group obtained security deposits from the customers under contractual terms which are repayable after fixed contract tenure.

3. The balance with the bank for unpaid dividend is not available for use by the Group and the money remaining unpaid will be deposited in Investor Protection and Education Fund u/s 124(5) of Companies Act, 2013 after the expiry of seven years from the date of declaration of dividend. No amount is due at the end of the period for credit to investors education and protection fund

In Case of Subsidiary GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited:

4. This amount includes Rs. 10.62 Crore (P.Y Rs. 10.62 Crore) retained towards liquidated damage and other deductions from Lanco Solar Energy Pvt Ltd which is under arbitration

In Case of Subsidiary Guj Info Private Limited

5. This amount includes Rs. 0.75 Crore (P.Y Rs. Nil) as payable towards employee as the second instalment out of two installments for the 7th Pay

Note 17
Provisions

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non Current		
Provision for decommissioning obligations	80.60	89.83
Provision for Employee Benefits	79.99	77.96
Total non-current provisions	160.59	167.79
Current		
Provision for Employee Benefits	37.86	36.46
Provision for Other Expenses	5.57	2.29
Total current provisions	43.43	38.75

a. For movement in provision related to employee benefits refer Note No. 38

b. Movement in other provisions

(Rs. in Crores)

Movements in Provisions	Non-current Provision for decommissioning obligations and CSR Expenses	Current Provision for Other Expenses
At 1 April 2023	89.83	2.29
Add: Unwinding of Discounts	5.98	
Add: Change during the year	(14.81)	3.28
At 31 March 2024	80.60	5.57

Note 18
Deferred revenue/ contract liabilities

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non-current		
Income received in advance	110.58	111.86
Total non-current deferred revenue/ contract liability	110.58	111.86
Current		
Income received in advance	86.65	95.21
Total current deferred revenue/ contract liability	86.65	95.21

Note 19
Other liabilities

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Current		
Statutory tax liability	257.53	265.49
Advance from customers	2.12	2.15
Liability towards corporate social responsibility	59.42	27.78
Other liabilities	51.44	20.89
Total other current liabilities	370.51	296.32

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 20

A) Non current Tax Assets (Net)

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Advance Income Tax	1,558.35	1,647.63
Provision of Tax	(1,400.36)	(1,406.26)
Net Advance Tax	**251.99**	**241.37**
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	(8.55)	(0.23)
Non Current Tax Asset (Net)	260.64	241.60
Current Tax Assets (Net)		

B) Tax expense

Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Current income tax	637.09	760.90
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	48.90	37.99
Deferred tax expense	**736.89**	**798.41**
Adjustments of tax for earlier years	6.43	(12.85)
Total tax expense for the year	**743.32**	**785.62**

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(0.15)	(9.24)
Net amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(0.15)**	**(9.24)**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Profit before tax	**4,045.40**	**6,920.70**
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (Current year 25.168% and Previous Year 25.168%)	1,018.15	1,515.26
Tax effect of:		
Chapter VI Deductions	(69.85)	(132.59)
Items having no tax consequences (other items)	(205.08)	(597.05)
Tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**743.32**	**785.62**

C) Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) (Net)

Movement in deferred tax balances

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Net balance April 1, 2023	31st March, 2024				
		Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)						
On account of difference of carrying value of PPE over Tax base	(1,067.47)	(124.13)	-	(1,191.60)	490.43	(1,682.03)
Other items	269.00	79.23	40.15	384.38	381.29	(15.21)
Tax assets/ (liabilities)	(798.48)	(44.90)	(0.15)	(822.52)	871.72	(1,701.24)
Offset					(870.92)	870.92
Net tax assets/ (liabilities)					0.80	(823.33)

Particulars	Net balance April 1, 2022	31st March, 2023				
		Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)						
On account of difference of carrying value of PPE over Tax base	(970.98)	(96.49)	-	(1,067.47)	590.33	(1,658.35)
Other items	233.50	58.53	(9.24)	269.00	304.75	(35.74)
Tax assets/ (liabilities)	(737.48)	(37.96)	(9.24)	(798.48)	894.64	(1,693.10)
Offset					(893.76)	893.76
Net tax assets/ (liabilities)					0.89	(799.34)

Tax losses carried forward

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	31-Mar-24	Expiry date	31-Mar-23	Expiry date
Losses	6,042.15	31-Mar-25	7,024.14	31-Mar-25
Losses Losses	1,128.19	-	1,130.78	

Notes:

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income by each jurisdiction in which the relevant entity operates and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

In Case of Parent Company - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited:

1. Provision of Tax for the current year is Rs. Nil. [31st March, 2023: Nil.]

The Company has continuously maintained a position that allowances / claims U/s. 42 and deduction U/s. 80-IA (4) is available under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Company has been treating each well as a separate undertaking for the purpose of claiming deduction U/s 80IB(9). This view has not been accepted by the first assessing authorities. However, the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal) [C.I.T. (A)] has accepted the Company's contention regarding claim U/s. 80IB (9). The second appellate authority, i.e. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) has also upheld the Company's contention for A.Y. 2009-10 and allowed the claim U/s 80IB (9). Finance (No. 2) Act, 2009 has amended the provisions of Section 80-IB (3) with retrospective effect from 1st April 2000, i.e. A.Y. 2000-01 in order to restrict the benefit of deduction U/s 80IB(9) to a "production sharing contract" instead of "well". The Company has been claiming deduction U/s 80IB (9) by treating each well as a separate undertaking. The Company had challenged the above amendment by filing a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat. Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat has decided the matter in favor of the Company by its order dated 26th March, 2015 and has struck down the retrospective application of the said amendment by holding it as ultra vires. The Union of India has further preferred an SLP before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India challenging the Judgement of High Court of Gujarat. The SLP is placed for hearing on Application for Interim Stay moved by Union of India. The matter is still sub-judice. From A.Y. 2003-10 to A.Y. 2010-11, the Company has been claiming deduction U/s 80IB(9) by treating "Each Block" as a separate undertaking.

Further to the above, in case of claim U/s 42, the ITAT has upheld the department's contention to claim U/s. 42 in respect of Mehsana Field. In view of the ITAT order, CIT (A) has also upheld department's contention for claim U/s. 42 in respect of Mehsana Field for the first time in A.Y. 05-06. However, due to this, the company does not envisage any tax liability. Both the Company and department have preferred appeals before Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat against the order of ITAT on issues which are not decided in their favor. The Company is confident of its position.

No provision is made for such disputed income tax demands, which is estimated at Rs. 2,879.91 Crores [31st March, 2023 : 2,879.37 Crores]. However the same is disclosed by way of a note as contingent liabilities, refer note no. 45.

The Company has availed deduction U/s 42 as well as claiming tax holiday U/s 80IB (9) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for exploration / development costs. This has resulted in temporary differences, which in the management's view, considering the past performance and future estimates will be reversed during the "Tax Holiday Period", and to that extent the deferred tax is not recognized and accordingly no provision for deferred tax liability in respect thereof is made.

2. As stated in para 35 read with para 31 of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS) 12 wherein it is specifically mentioned that, "When an entity has a history of recent losses, the entity recognizes a deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or tax credits only to the extent that the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized by the entity." As the Company is also having history of losses and there is no other convincing evidence for sufficient future taxable profit. Accordingly, Deferred Tax Assets of Rs. 2,548.79 Crores (PY. Rs. 2,930.87 Crores) and Deferred Tax Liabilities of Rs. 522.17 Crores (PY. Rs. 635.84 Crores) has been worked out. In view of paragraph 27, 28, 29, 31 and 35 of Ind AS - 12 on Income Taxes, Deferred Tax Assets has been created only to the extent of Deferred Tax Liabilities i.e. Rs. 522.17 Crores (PY. Rs. 635.84 Crores) and hence, Deferred Tax Assets of Rs. 2,026.62 Crores (PY. Rs. 2,295.03 Crores) has not been created.





GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 21

Trade payables

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	62.67	49.91
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,585.15	2,110.37
Total Trade payables	**2,647.82**	**2,160.28**

Trade Payable ageing schedule

As at 31st March, 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	25.89	35.37	1.41	-	-	-	62.67
(ii) Others (Refer (I) & (II))	370.01	2,055.83	30.48	3.97	0.49	6.19	2,466.97
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others (Refer (I))	23.24	93.88	0.41	0.06	0.50	0.09	118.18
Total	419.14	2,185.08	32.30	4.03	0.99	6.28	2,647.82

As at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	18.72	27.40	3.75	0.04	-	-	49.91
(ii) Others (Refer (II))	383.88	990.52	42.97	1.72	0.86	8.75	1,428.70
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others (Refer (I))	77.74	572.57	0.03	0.48	0.06	30.79	681.67
Total	**480.34**	**1,590.49**	**46.75**	**2.24**	**0.92**	**39.54**	**2,160.28**

(I) As per the provisions of the Regasification Contract ("Contract"), Use or Pay ("UoP") charges were levied on the Group for underutilising the slots during the calendar year 2018, 2021, 2022 & 2023. While, Group had disputed such charges, the same had been provided in the earlier years except for calendar year 2023. After multiple discussion and deliberations, the parties to the Contract executed a Settlement Agreement during the current financial year wherein below terms are agreed:

- UoP Charges for Calendar Year 2018 - These charges (excluding GST) were waived off. The same has been reversed during the current financial year.
- UoP Charges for Calendar Year 2021/22 - Unutilised slots for the calendar year 2021/2022 shall be utilised by end of calendar year 2024 and calendar year 2025 respectively i.e. commitment quantities for calendar year 2024 & 2025 shall stand increased by the unutilised slots of calendar year 2021/2022. The Group has continued the provision as on reporting date in line with earlier period. The Company has also furnished bank guarantee of Rs. 570.41 Crores in this regard.
- UoP Charges for Calendar Year 2023 - The Group has disputed these charges and provided for the same during the current financial year except for charges of Q4 2022-23 which were provided in FY 2022-23.

(II) This includes regasification charges payables to GSPC LNG Limited amounting to Rs. 125.17 Crores pertaining to difference in regasification rate for services availed during Aug 2021 to Dec 2021. The amount provided for in the previous financial year amounting to Rs. 247.80 Crore was subject to detailed verification. The said review / verification was completed and the amount was paid during the current financial year.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 22

Assets held for sale

a.E&P Fields - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

During the current financial year, the Company has entered into a Farm-in/Farm-out Agreement on 21st March, 2024 ("Farm-in Agreement") pursuant to which the Farmor (GSPC) has agreed to assign and the Farmee (ONGC) has agreed to acquire, Farmor's entire Participating Interest of GSPC in CB-ONN-2004/2 in accordance with its pre-emptive rights as participating interest holder in the block by matching the price of H1 bidder i.e. Rs. 24.88 crore (USD 3 Million). The funds have been deposited in the Escrow account as on 30th March, 2024 which is to be released on formal approval of Government of India for transfer of participating interest from GSPC to ONGC. Further, during the previous financial year, the Company had issued a) notices of withdrawal of the Company's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to three ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1 and GK-OSN-2009/1 and b) notice of surrender for CB-ONN-2004/3 which already have been impaired in full in previous years and reconciliation of the accounts are in progress as per the provisions of JOA, PSC & FIFO and accordingly the amount is yet to be finalized.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Assets			
Non current assets (net of depreciation and amortization where applicable)			
Producing Properties		102.16	102.16
Exploration & Development		0.20	0.20
Total carrying value of non-current assets		**102.36**	**102.36**
Liabilities			
Liabilities associated with above group of assets		(11.41)	(11.41)
Net assets classified as held for sale (A)		**90.95**	**90.95**
Fair value less cost to sell of above group of assets (B)		**24.88**	**24.67**
Impairment loss relating blocks already recognised in previous year (C)		**66.28**	**44.75**
Impairment loss recognized in statement of profit and loss as an exceptional item	**(D) = (A) - (B) - (C)**	**(0.21)**	**21.33**
Exploration Cost Written Off / (back) during current year		**-**	**0.20**

Details of profit and loss attributable to the above group of assets is below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Revenue	-	74.63
Expense	-	(66.97)
Impairment & exploration cost written off	0.21	(21.53)
Profit/(loss) before tax	**0.21**	**(13.87)**
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit/(loss) after tax	**0.21**	**(13.87)**

b. Assets classified as held for sale during the year

During the year, the Group has classified below mentioned assets as Asset Held For Sale.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Assets		
Non current assets (net of depreciation)		
Land	3.04	-
Building	0.57	-
Vehicles	0.03	-
Total carrying value of non-current assets	**3.64**	**-**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 23
Revenue from Operations (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Sale of products		
Sale of natural gas	24,835.64	34,909.78
Sale of gas - Joint Arrangement	15.24	16.59
Sale of oil - Joint Arrangement	76.13	93.98
Sale of electricity	582.08	352.89
	25,509.09	**35,373.24**
Sale of services		
Re-gasification income	57.27	13.43
Revenue from Transportation of Gas (net)	1,325.88	1,114.52
IT Service Income	26.15	25.30
	1,409.30	1,153.25
Other operating revenues		
Take or pay income	40.95	30.83
Connectivity Charges	62.91	67.35
	103.86	**98.18**
Total Revenue from operations	**27,022.25**	**36,624.67**

*For information on disaggregation of revenue, refer note 38 (Segment reporting)

Note (i) The Group has implemented "Unified Tariff" with effect from 1st April, 2023 in accordance with Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board(PNGRB) tariff order dated 29th March 2023 and tariff order dated 27 June 2023 for Unified Tariff. The invoicing to customer is done as per Unified Tariff. Further, the revenue entitlement of company is per PNGRB approved tariff order for HP & LP grid.

Note (ii) In case of subsidiary GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited, during the year FY 23-24, 702 MW (Gas based power station) hs been operated as per the instructions of GUVNL.

In FY 23-24, GUVNL allocated total 65 MMSCM gas to GPPC. Out of total 65 MMSCM gas, approx. 52.24 MMSCM gas is consumed till 31/3/2024. The balance gas approx. 12.76 MMSCM may be consumed during FY 24-25. Heat rate from unit start to technical minimum load is very high against admissible by GUVNL on normative basis. Also due to frequent start stop and operation for shorter period, as per requirement of GUVNL, overall heat rate remains very high. GUVNL is paying bare minimum fixed cost to GPPC and such operation of units for few hours in a day is resulting in huge financial loss on account of Station Heat Rate.

During the year 2023-24, the overall Heat Rate of the plant during the above mentioned operations comes to about 2301 kCal/ kWh as against 1850 kCal/ KWh as admissible by GUVNL. Thus, due to frequent start stop, GPPC incurred operational loss on account of Station Heat Rate, amounting to approx. Rs.57.91 Crores during the year 2023-24.

To mitigate the subject matter, GPPC officials had conducted various meetings with GUVNL & SLDC officials and requested them to reimburse the said SHR losses. However, the said claim is yet to be acknowledged by GUVNL.

Ind. AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers requires an entity to recognize revenue when it is probable that the entity will collect substantially all of the consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. Hence, considering prudence in recognizing revenue (due to uncertainty in collection), company has not recognized revenue pertaining to same. The said claim will be recognised as when the same claim will be acknowledged by the GUVNL, i.e. on reasonably certainty basis. Further, during the year as on 04th March 2024 selling rate per unit for the 5MW Solar Power Plant was reduce from Rs. 15 to Rs. 5 as per PPA.

Reconciliation the amount of revenue recognized in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Revenue as per contracted price	27,023.07	36,684.11
Adjustments		
Provision for revenue contract price	-	(58.60)
Discounts	(0.82)	(0.84)
Revenue from contract with customers	**27,022.25**	**36,624.67**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 24
Other Income

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Dividend Income		
Dividend from other companies	1.39	0.92
Other Non-Operating Income		
Other income - Joint arrangements	0.79	0.72
Other Interest Income	42.97	49.92
Net Foreign Exchange Gain	74.96	26.68
Interest from Deposits with banks / Financial Institutions (measured at amortized cost)	155.73	84.48
Interest on income tax refund	4.94	-
Other Non Operating Income*	54.94	44.35
Total Other Income	**335.72**	**207.07**

* Includes Rs. 14.87 Crores (PY: Nil) pertaining to reversal of Provision for Decommissioning Obligations on account of revision in cash flow and discount rate. Refer Note 17 (i). Further, in case of Subsidiary Guj Info Petro Limited, during the previous year, the Company had received Final Assessment Order from DOT, GoI with respect to AGR / License fee vide letter No. CCA GUJ/L.F/ISP-I.T/GIPL/2009-10/110 dated 13/07/2022. Accordingly, the Company has received total refund amounting of Rs. 5.19 Crores (including refund of Deposit amounting Rs. 5 Crores which was paid under-protest). In view of the above, the Company has credited Rs. 0.08 Crores (P.Y: Rs. 0.82 Crore)) to other income (including reversal of provision amounting to Rs. 0.63 Crores), as the amount realised is in the normal course of business.

Note 25
Production expenditure - E & P

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Production expenditure	57.96	58.71
Duties and Taxes	11.69	29.00
Other G & A expenses	7.55	9.67
Total Production expenditure - E & P	**77.20**	**97.38**

Note 26
Cost of material consumed

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Purchase of natural gas	288.19	3.03
Transportation charges	481.81	350.11
Consumable and commissioning charges	52.31	55.88
Total Cost of material consumed	**822.31**	**409.02**

Note 27
Cost of traded goods

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Purchase of gas		
Local Purchase of Gas	8,950.58	11,877.52
Import Purchase of Gas	9,203.42	13,874.80
Purchase of IT equipment	0.70	0.14
Other costs		
Import Gas Regasification Charges	746.48	909.72
Gas Transmission Charges	465.02	484.19
Other expenses - Gas Trading	6.84	7.53
Deferred delivery of natural gas	(10.22)	(43.07)
Total Cost of traded goods	**19,362.82**	**27,110.83**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 28
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-process and stock-in-trade (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Finished goods		
Closing stock of crude oil & Condensate	(17.35)	(14.63)
Opening stock of crude oil & Condensate	14.63	21.37
(A)	(2.72)	6.74
Stock in trade		
Closing stock of liquefied gas	(543.60)	(447.45)
Opening stock of liquefied gas	447.45	345.42
(B)	(96.15)	(102.03)
Total Change in inventories of finished goods, stock in process and stock in trade -(A)+(B)	(98.87)	(95.29)

Note 29
Employee benefits expenses (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Salary, wages and allowances	257.88	257.62
Contribution to provident fund and other funds (Refer note 36)	45.10	43.68
Staff welfare expenses	17.63	17.80
Total Employee benefit expense*	**320.61**	**319.10**

* Amount represents net expenditure for the Group. Salaries and Wages includes expense amounting to Rs. 1.28 Crores (P.Y.: Nil) towards arrears to be expensed as per seventh pay commission for the period from 01st April 2016 to 31st August 2022. Contributions include expenses amounting to Rs. 0.06 Crores (P.Y.: Nil) towards provident fund contributions paid during the current year as per seventh pay commission for the period from 01st April 2016 to 31st August 2022.

Note 30
Finance costs (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Interest Cost on Financial Liabilities	49.51	288.36
Interest expense on lease liability	9.58	9.33
Unwinding of discount on Provisions & transaction cost on borrowings	5.58	7.18
Other Borrowing Costs	0.01	0.10
Interest on Income Tax	0.94	1.56
Total Finance cost	**65.62**	**306.53**

In case of Gujarat State Petronet Limited, the borrowing cost is capitalized at rate(s) applicable to specific loan(s) used for specific project(s). The weighted average rate of borrowings used for projects is 7.35% for FY 2023-24 (P.Y. 7.11%). Further, the borrowing costs of Rs. Nil (PY : Rs. 0.08 Crores) is capitalized.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 31
Other expenses

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Expenses related to wind mills		
Operation and maintenance expenses	24.28	20.39
Windmills insurance expenses	1.42	1.46
Total (A)	**25.70**	**21.85**
Operation & Maintenance Expenditure (B)	**479.81**	**402.31**
Administrative expenses		
Electricity expenses	200.59	173.58
Rent, rates and taxes*	43.48	43.40
Repairs and maintenance		
Building repairs	1.42	2.05
Others***	2.78	18.65
Insurance expenses	19.93	18.54
Business development and promotion	8.81	10.05
Advertisement and publicity	1.64	5.93
Administration and establishment	32.90	30.01
Recruitment and training expense	0.23	0.15
Bank charges	41.42	44.86
Travelling expenses	2.51	3.21
Stationery and printing	2.85	2.76
Professional and technical expenses	35.74	41.63
Corporate Social Responsibility and Donation	91.38	69.50
Telephone, trunk calls and postage	6.04	5.66
Vehicle running expenses	94.64	82.21
Bandwidth expenses	0.39	0.44
Payment to auditors	0.77	0.77
Net loss on sale/ discarding of property, plant and equipment	2.99	3.43
Diminution in Capital Inventory & Inventory	0.09	0.88
Franchisee and other Commission	115.65	56.86
Agency & Contract Staff Expenses	26.52	24.50
Billing & collection	13.74	13.57
Reduction of Insurance Claim**	-	0.32
Other expenses	58.45	96.88
Total (C)	**804.96**	**749.84**
Network Operating and Project Expenses		
Network Operating Expenses	0.02	0.02
Project Expenses	5.76	4.39
Total (D)	**5.78**	**4.41**
Provision for doubtful advances (E)	**9.06**	**6.17**
Total Other expenses (A+B+C+D+E)	**1,325.31**	**1,184.53**





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In Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited & Gujarat Gas Limited:

*Includes rental charges of all assets that have lease period of 12 months or less, rental charges of low value assets, variable lease payments and component of taxes of ROU lease charges.

Vehicle Hiring, Operating & Maintenance Expenditure includes non lease component viz. manpower, fuel cost, repair and maintenance and rental charges of LCV/HCV lease assets that have lease period of 12 month or less.

In Case of Subsidiary GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited:

**On 8th July 2020, a major fire broke out at Switch yard and control room of Company's 5 MW Solar Plant. Provisional estimate for insurance claim for Business Interruption works out to be around 951.76 Lakhs which was lodged with the insurance company along with the supporting claims documents during FY 2020-21.

The plant is partially recommissioned on 7th April, 2021 and entire plant came into service and available for generation from 17th April, 2021. During the Financial year 2021-22, Insurance Company surveyor has estimated the claim of business interruption loss of Rs. 8.14 Crores, However during FY 2022-23 the insurance company has confirmed the claim amount of Rs.7.82 Crores and accordingly Rs. 0.32 Crores has been reversed.

*** The amount includes Rs. Nil (PY Rs. 5.52 Crores) incurred towards Repairs & Maintenance due to major impact caused due to Taukte Cyclone.

Note 32

Exceptional Income

The exceptional items comprises of the following: **(Rs. in Crores)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Impairment of oil and gas assets		
Provided During the year[a]	30.35	136.18
Less: Reversed during the year[a]	(4.29)	(5.97)
Exploration cost written off/ written back[b]	8.41	0.20
Provision written back[c]	(55.69)	-
Total Exceptional Items - (Income)/ Expense	**(21.22)**	**130.41**

Notes

a. The Group identifies each E&P field /PSC under E&P segment as separate Cash Generating Unit (CGU). The recoverable amount of CGU is determined at higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. For E&P fields which are classified as Assets held for sale, the Company has considered fair value less cost to sell as the recoverable amount whereas for other fields, value-in-use is considered as the recoverable amount of CGU.

Fair value is determined at estimated selling price of CGU using Level III Inputs. This calculation uses the estimated future cash flows that can be generated from the continuing use of these blocks and outflows at the end of its useful life which are discounted to their present value.

The Value in Use of producing / developing CGUs is determined under a multi-stage approach, wherein future cash flows are initially estimated based on Proved Developed Reserves. Under the circumstances where further development of the fields in the CGUs is under progress and where the carrying value of the CGUs is not likely to be recovered through exploitation of proved developed reserves alone, the Proved and probable reserves (2P) of the CGUs are also taken for the purpose of estimating future cash flows. In such cases, full estimate of the expected cost of evaluation / development is also considered while determining the value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of assets and from its disposal at the end of its useful life are discounted to their present value. The present value of cash flows has been determined by applying discount rates of 10% (as at March 31, 2023 -10%).

Future cash inflows from sale of crude oil and value added products have been computed using the future prices, on the basis of market-based average prices of Brent crude oil as discounted to match the quality of our crude oil and its Co-relations with benchmark crude. Future cash flows from sale of natural gas are also computed based on the expected future prices on the basis of notification issued by the Government of India/GSA.

The Group has considered the prevailing business conditions to make an assessment of future crude oil and natural gas prices based on internal and external information / indicators of future economic conditions. Based on the assessment, the Company has recorded a net impairment to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the value in use, amounting to Rs. 26.06 Crores (PY: Rs. 130.21 Crore).

During FY 2023-24, the Group has tested all its E&P fields and provided for impairment of Rs. 26.27 Crores (PY.Rs. 108.88 Crores), for Tarapur Rs.9.53 Crores (PY.Rs. 2.38 Crore reversal), Tarapur RFPSC Rs. 2.08 Crores (P.Y.Rs. 9.20 Crores), Ahmedabad Rs. 5.48 Crores (P.Y.Rs. 4.14 Crores), Ahmedabad RFPSC Rs. 2.57 Crores (P.Y.Rs. 7.56 Crores), Sanand Miroli Rs. 2.27 Crores (P.Y.Rs. 0.89 Crores reversal), Ankleshwar Rs. 1.35 Crores(P.Y.Rs. 3.99 Crores), North Kathana Rs. NIL (P.Y.Rs. 0.11 Crores reversal), Kanawara Rs. 5.10 Crores (P.Y.Rs. 0.66 Crores reversal), KG OSN 2001/3 Rs. 1.94 Crores (P.Y.Rs. 89.65 Crores), Allora Rs. NIL (P.Y.Rs. 0.29 Crores), North Balol Rs. 0.86 Crores reversal (P.Y.Rs. 0.01 Crores reversal), Unawa Rs. NIL (P.Y.Rs. 1.44 Crores reversal),Asjol Rs. 0.03 Crores(P.Y. NIL), Palej Rs. 2.29 Crores reversal (P.Y. NIL) and Dholasan Rs. NIL (Rs. 0.02 Crores) along with capital inventory Rs. 0.93 Crores reversal(P.Y.Rs. 0.48 Crores reversal) for impairment. During the previous financial year, the Company had issued a) notices of withdrawal of the Company's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to three ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1 and GK-OSN-2009/1 and b) notice of surrender for CB-ONN-2004/3 which already have been impaired in full in previous years and reconciliation of the accounts are in progress as per the provisions of JOA, PSC & FIFO and accordingly the amount is yet to be finalized. In current financial year, reversal of impairment of Rs. 0.21 crores (P.Y. Rs.21.33 crores-impairment) is provided in ONGC operated CB-ONN-2004/2 block, for which ONGC-GSPC has signed FIFO agreement and ONGC has transferred the sale consideration in Escrow account. Formal transfer of Participating Interest will happen after the approval of GOI/MOPNG (Refer Note 16). The reversal of impairment of Rs.0.21 crore is due to exchange rate difference of sale consideration.

b. Exploration cost written off includes additional cost incurred towards fields already surrendered in earlier period along with payment of balance cost amounting to Rs. 0.11 Crore & cost of Unfinished Minimum Work Programme of already surrendered blocks namely Rj-ONN-2005/3 (Rs.8.46 Crores), CB-ONN-2009/4 (Rs.0.16 Crores) and MB-DWN-2000/2 (Rs.(0.32) Crores). In the previous financial year for MB-OSN-2005/1 block, Rs 0.20 crores capital expenditure was transferred to exploration cost written off.

c. Exceptional income of 55.69 Crores pertains to write - back of provision made in earlier periods for trade margin on sale of CNG, following the settlement of matter with the Oil Marketing Companies.

Note 33

Earning Per Share (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Profit attributable to equity holders for (Rs. in Crores):		
Basic earnings	1,797.85	3,584.88
Adjusted for the effect of dilution	1,797.85	3,584.88
Weighted average number of equity Shares for:		
Basic EPS	10,73,65,40,264	10,73,65,40,264
Adjusted for the effect of dilution	10,73,65,40,264	10,73,65,40,264
Earnings Per Share (Rs.) (EPS) (Face Value of Rs.1/-)		
Basic	1.67	3.34
Diluted	1.67	3.34

Note 34

Contingent liabilities & Contingent Assets *

Contingent Liabilities

Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts which in the opinion of the Management are not tenable/under appeal at various stages:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Direct & Indirect Tax matters (i)	3,390.05	3,341.36
Joint Arrangements (Refer note a to d below)	70.38	68.87
Corporate Guarantee	-	25.00
Other	807.91	798.15

* Refer note 44 (B) for details of associates and joint ventures.

Above Contingent Liabilities includes:

(i) The Group is subject to legal proceeding and claim, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Group does not reasonably expect that these claims, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have material and adverse effect on Group's results of operations or financial position.

The Group is contesting the demands and the management including its advisors believe that its position is likely to be upheld in the appellate process. No tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations.

In the Case of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

(a) Profit Petroleum on disallowed cost recovery claims & Royalty paid under protest for Hazira Block: Joint venture (JV) partners are liable to pay profit petroleum to MoP&NG after recovery of Cost. Petroleum and royalty at prescribed rate has to be paid by the JV with respect to the sale of natural gas. The Director General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) disallowed certain costs (mainly on account of purchase of compressor) from the cost petroleum recovered by JV and demanded profit petroleum on disallowed amount along with additional royalty on the component of royalty recovered from the customers. Both the demands were disputed by JV. However, In the Operating Committee meeting (10th June 2013) it was decided to deposit the amount demanded by the MoP&NG under protest, as the dispute was subject to arbitration. Subsequently in Aug 2020, Arbitration held in favor of JV with respect to claims towards Cost Recovery and Arbitration Tribunal held against JV in respect to claim pertaining to Royalty. As far as the dispute related to royalty is concerned, Company has recognized the liability as per the arbitral award in previous financial years. Further, the Company has also voluntarily made a payment to Government of Gujarat towards Company's share of additional royalty based on the outcome of the arbitration proceedings in previous financial years along with the interest demanded by Government of Gujarat. With respect to the Arbitration award in favor of JV for Cost Recovery claims, Government of India has preferred an appeal and has filed the section 34 application before Delhi High Court challenging the arbitral award in Feb 2021 for Cost Recovery claims. During financial year 2021-22, the Company had deposited Rs. 19.45 crore on this account.

(b) GSPC has surrendered the South East Tungkal field in Indonesia. In the context of this case, the Company, via letter no. GSPC/Indonesia/SET/2014-167 dated 23rd December 2014, has requested to waive the minimum work program commitment and pending the response from the authority, contingent liability towards unfinished minimum work program amounting to Rs.16.84 crores (USD 2.02 Millions) (PY: Rs.16.61 crores (USD 2.02 Millions)) is disclosed.

(c) Other liabilities with respect to joint arrangements taken line by line amounting to Rs. 27.83 crores (PY: Rs. 26.55 crores).

(d) The Company has challenged the order of Revision Authority, P. Mallavaram dismissing the revision application which challenged demand notice for House tax issued by the P. Mallavaram Gram panchayat on the Company's OGT building for the Year 2014-2015 to 2016-17 aggregating to Rs. 6.26 Crore (PY: Rs. 6.26 Crore). In the demand notices issued to the Company, the house tax is being levied at the rate of 1% of capital value which is also the maximum rate under the relevant Act and Rules. The Company has challenged these demand notices before Andhra Pradesh High Court on major contention that other private operators are being assessed at far lesser slab than the 1% rate applied to the Company. As per the Orders passed by Andhra Pradesh High Court, the Company has deposited a total amount of Rs. 4 Crores under protest and pursuant to such deposit, Andhra Pradesh High Court has granted stay on recovery proceedings initiated by the Gram Panchayat.

(e) The Company had filed a complaint dated 06.04.2011 before PNGRB against GAIL, IOCL and BPCL. PGNRB had vide its orders dated 13.09.2011 of Chairman and dated 10.10.2011 of the majority members (three member panel of Board) unanimously held that GAIL had adopted Restrictive Trade Practices by blocking off direct connectivity to GSPC and further, directed Respondents to immediately give direct connectivity to GSPC at Dahej Terminal. All the parties have preferred appeals against the PNGRB Orders before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) and APTEL has passed an interim order on 23.01.2012 and directed GAIL, IOCL and BPCL to give direct connectivity at Dahej Terminal subject to GSPC giving undertaking in respect of the following:
i) GSPC shall open a separate bank account and deposit an amount of Rs. 140 Crores. Accordingly, GSPC has opened and deposited equivalent amount in a separate bank account.
ii) From the date of change of delivery point, GSPC shall also deposit differential amount in a separate bank account. (Accordingly the Company had deposited additional Rs. 75.36 crore in a separate bank account).

The Company has submitted the Undertaking to APTEL in respect of the same on 18.02.2012 and deposited amounts as aforesaid. The APTEL has passed common judgment dated 18.12.2013 ("the APTEL Judgment") in the appeals filed by GAIL, IOCL and BPCL and set aside the PNGRB Order.
The Company filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the APTEL Judgment and the Hon'ble Supreme Court has vide its order dated 28.02.2014 directed the Company, as an interim arrangement, to pay the interconnectivity charges at the rate of Rs. 12 / MMBTU from the account separately maintained for the said purpose in accordance with APTEL's Order dated 23.01.2012 as narrated in (i) & (ii) above.

Accordingly, the Company utilized Rs.176.55 crores for payments to GAIL, IOCL and BPCL as per Interim arrangement order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The amount paid net off amount recovered from customers is shown as amount paid under protest in the accounts amounting to Rs. 97.84 Crore (PY: Rs. 97.84 Crores). Further, the Company has also not provided for differential amount charged by vendors above Rs.12/ MMBTU aggregating to Rs. 45.87 crores (PY: Rs. 45.87 Crores). The appeal is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

In the Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)
(f) UPL Limited (UPL) a customer of erstwhile Gujarat Gas Company Limited (GGCL) (now known as Gujarat Gas Limited) had filed a complaint before Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) against erstwhile GGCL alleging charging of tariff illegally under the City Gas Network Distribution Agreement entered into between the parties and filed claim of approx. Rs. 76.98 Crores (PY: Rs. 76.98 Crores). The matter was decided against the Group by PNGRB vide its Order dated 20.10.2014. The Group had preferred an appeal at Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) against the aforementioned PNGRB Order. APTEL has delivered final judgement on 10.03.2021 in favour of the Group by setting aside the aforementioned PNGRB Order, and has recorded that invocation of HAPI tariff by PNGRB for the negotiated arrangement between the parties was not only against the letter and spirit of regulations defining tariff zone but also tantamount to rewriting of contract.

UPL has preferred an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the order of APTEL dated 10.03.2021. Presently, the matter is pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(g) One of the gas suppliers of the Group has submitted claims of Rs. 212.27 Crores (P. Y. Rs. 212.14 Crores), for use of allocated gas for other than specified purpose, related to FY 2013-14 to FY 2021-22 and no claim received from supplier for FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24. The Group has refuted this erroneous claim and also there is no contractual provisions of the agreement executed with Group that allow such claim. The management is of the firm view that the Group is not liable to pay any such claim. The Group has already taken up the matter with concerned party to withdraw the claim.

(h) The Group has initiated an arbitration proceeding against one of the franchisees claiming compensation for loss of revenue. While replying to the claim, the said franchisee has also filed a counter claim of Rs. 177.14 Crores (P. Y. Rs. 177.14 Crores) against the Group claiming compensation for various losses. The Group has filed necessary rejoinder to the counter claim strongly refuting the same mainly on the grounds that the claims are wrong and without merits as are not flowing from the same agreement under which the arbitral tribunal has been constituted. Currently arbitral proceedings of this matter is pending before the sole arbitrator.

(i) By other parties including contractual dispute which led to arbitration proceedings between (a) the Group and M/s Fernas Construction Company Inc. (FCCI) amounting Rs. 103.52 Crores (31st March, 2023 : Rs. 95.19 Crores), and (b) the Group and M/s Tehran Jonoob- Jaihind Consortium (TJJC) amounting Rs. 29.12 Crores (31st March, 2023 : Rs. 29.12 Crores); in which the Arbitral Tribunals had issued arbitration awards in favour of contractors. However, the Group has filed applications under section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 against Contractor before the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat for setting aside the Arbitral Awards and has also filed the stay application for seeking stay on the Arbitral Award, pending disposal of the matter. The Group believes that for these matters no provision is required in the books of accounts as on reporting dates.

In the Case of Subsidiary Guj Info Petro Limited

(j) Company had filed appeal against order passed by Income Tax Department for A.Y 2008-09, the tax impact/ demand of appeal lying with the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) is Rs. Nil Crores (Previous Year : Rs. 0.22 Crores) and matter was heard on 02-02-2023. Order of Hon'ble ITAT, Ahmedabad "B" Bench, Ahmedabad dated 12-05-23 passed in ITA. No. 2003 / Ahd / 2017 was received and decided the matter in favour of department. Company has not preferred further appeal before High Court.

Company has also received Notice u/ s. 271(1)(c) for imposition of penalty against which filed reply on 23-10-23 and 14-03-24.

Order u/s. 271(1)(c) received dropping penalty proceedings dated 23-04-24 and there is no liability for the same.

No Income Tax assessment has been pending as on date.

In the Case of Subsidiary GSPC Energy Limited

(k) The Company has exercised its contractual right of suspension of Gas Supply under SFA on account of failure of payment in part by HNGIL. Subsequently, NCLT has passed an order admitting application for initiating CRIP in respect of HNGIL. The IRP preferred an Interim Application before NCLT, Kolkata against various suppliers seeking direction against the Company to not suspend the gas supply under SFA. The matter is still placed for hearing before NCLT and accordingly the matter is still sub judice.

The following demands / Litigations / matters are not included in above:

(I) Erstwhile Gujarat Gas Company Limited and Erstwhile GSPC Gas Company Limited (Now collectively known as Gujarat Gas Limited "GGL") had signed Gas Supply Agreement with Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPCL) for purchase of Re-gasified liquified natural gas (RLNG). As per the provision of said agreement, GGL has to pay interconnectivity charges to GSPCL for the supply and purchase of RLNG at Delivery point which is charged to GSPCL by their supplier i.e. PLL Off takers (GAIL India, BPCL, IOCL).

PGNRB had vide its order dated 13.09.2011 and the majority members of PNGRB (three member panel of Board) had vide its order dated 10.10.2011 held that GAIL had adopted Restrictive Trade Practices by blocking off direct connectivity to GSPCL and further, directed Respondents (PLL Off takers -GAIL India, BPCL, IOCL) to immediately give direct connectivity to GSPCL at Dahej Terminal.

The PLL Offtakers (GAIL) filed appeals against the said PNGRB orders before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL). On 23.02.2012 APTEL had issued an interim order for shifting the Delivery Point from GAIL-GSPL Delivery Point to GSPL-PLL Delivery Point. On 18.12.2013 APTEL issued its judgment and required GSPCL to pay the amount of the difference between Rs. 8.74/MMBTU (exclusive of Service Tax) – earlier connectivity charges and Rs. 19.83/MMBTU (Exclusive of Service Tax) – HVJ/DVPL Zone-1 tariff to GAIL for the period from 20th November 2008 to 29th February 2012.

GSPCL had filed an appeal against the APTEL's above referred judgment before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India (GSPCL vs. GAIL & Others, Civil Appeal No. 2473-2476 of 2014) and the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had passed the Interim Order on 28th February 2014. The Court has stated that the ends of justice would be met if as a matter of interim arrangement, the appellant is directed to pay interconnectivity charges at the rate of Rs. 12.00 per MMBTU (exclusive of Taxes). The Company has already provided and paid interconnectivity charges at the rate of Rs. 12.00 per MMBTU (exclusive of Taxes).

GGL has not received any bill / demand note for the amount over and above Rs. 12.00 per MMBTU from supplier till date. As the final liability would only be determined post the final order of the court, quantification of any amount as contingent liability in the interim is inappropriate due to the uncertainty involved and hence the same is not mentioned / disclosed in the financial statement.

(m) Gujarat Gas Limited ('GGL', a subsidiary of the Company) deposited Rs. 464.78 Crores (PY: Rs. 464.78 Crores) on 12th June, 2013 into the escrow account ("named BG Asia Pacific Holdings Pte. Limited GSPC Distribution Networks Limited Escrow Account") opened with Citibank N.A., acting as the escrow agent, pursuant to the escrow agreement executed between the BG Asia Pacific Holdings Pte. Limited (the Seller), Gujarat Gas Limited (Formerly known as GSPC Distribution Networks Limited) (the Purchaser) and Citibank N.A. The Payment of said amount into Escrow Account was to be utilized to meet future tax withholding liability (if any) based on outcome of the applications to the Authority for Advance Rulings or otherwise to be remitted to BG Asia Pacific Holdings Pte. Limited (the Seller) directly.

GGL has received the ruling from the Hon'ble Authority for Advance Ruling ("AAR"), vide consolidated ruling order dated 25th February 2021 wherein the Hon'ble AAR has held that the transaction Price is not subject to any tax withholding in India and the Purchaser is not required to withhold tax since the capital gains is not subject to tax in India in view of Article 13(4) of the India Singapore Tax Treaty under India Singapore Double Tax Avoidance Agreement in the hands of the Seller. Pursuant to the ruling of the Hon'ble AAR and as per the terms of the Escrow Agreement, amount of Rs. 464.78 Crores kept in Escrow Account had been remitted to the BG Singapore on 7th April 2021.

In the previous year, Commissioner of Income Tax (International Taxation) – 3 (CIT), has filed Civil Misc. Writ Petition against BG Singapore, challenging the AAR Ruling before the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand at Nainital on 22.09.2021. CIT has also filed Implement /Amendment Application in Civil Misc. Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand at Nainital on 08.01.2022 for amendment of cause title of the petition and added Commissioner of Income Tax (IT & TP), Ahmedabad as Petitioner No. 2 and GGL as Respondent No. 2. Currently, the Implement /Amendment Application is in process for admission with Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand.

As per Share purchase agreement, the Seller had agreed to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Purchaser from and against any Tax claim notice receives on or prior to the expiry of 10 years from the Closing date (i.e. up to 11th June, 2023) in respect of Seller's sale of shares to the Purchaser. In view of this, there is remote possibility of any outflow in this matter and hence, the same has not been considered as Contingent Liability.

(n) GSPC (JPDA) Limited has sought clarification from Advance Ruling Authority on taxability of settlement payment in terms of Production Sharing Contract [PSC] for the Joint Development Area 06-103 with ANP (previously the Timor Sea Designated Authority). As per our opinion, in terms of amended provision for levying tax on liquidated damage, for applicability of GST, above payment transaction will have to first pass the test of supply, which appears to be a difficult proposition. In view the above legal position, to avoid any dispute in this regard and additional liability of interest and penalty, GSPC JPDA has filed application before Advance Ruling Authority in Gujarat seeking clarification on taxability of the above-mentioned transaction. However, as on date, aforesaid matter is pending before Advance Ruling Authority and on account of delay in proceedings in view of present Covid situation, no order is passed till date.

(o) Two entities, who have been authorized by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), have filed complaints against the Group before the PNGRB for claiming compensation with respect to the unauthorized development / operations of CGD infrastructure activities carried out by the Group in their authorised area. The Group has also filed a complaint against one of the entities before the PNGRB for unauthorized development / operations of CGD infrastructure in area authorised to the Group. Further, the Group has raised objections to the maintainability of the such complaints, which are yet to be determined by the PNGRB. The quantification of any liability is not ascertainable at this stage. However, the Group is hopeful of arriving at amicable resolution of the subject issues.

Contingent assets

The Group is having other certain claims, litigations and proceedings which are pursuing through legal processes. The management believe that probable outcome in all such claims, litigations and proceedings are uncertain. Hence, the disclosure of such claims, litigations and proceedings is not required in the financial statements.

In the Case of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

(a) The consideration received from ONGC towards 80% PI transfer in KG-OSN-2001/3 block had two components i.e. (i) Consideration towards DDW (ii) Advance floor consideration for Other Six Discoveries amounting to USD 995.26 Million(Rs. 6,295.02 crores) and USD 200 Million (Rs. 1,265 crores) respectively. The advance consideration received towards Other Six Discoveries is non-refundable.

The final consideration for Other Six Discoveries shall be determined based on Field Development Plan (FDP) as prepared by ONGC for submission to Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH). In the scenario, wherein final consideration as per FDP of Other Six Discoveries is assessed at a value higher than USD 200 Million, the advance consideration received by GSPC shall be adjusted against the same and the balance consideration shall be paid to GSPC. In a scenario, wherein final consideration assessed for Other Six Discoveries is less than or equal to USD 200 Million, GSPC shall retain the non-refundable advance consideration already received.

However, ONGC has already applied for extension in timeline for submission of FDP. The Company has not arrived at the valuation of the six discoveries as it is subject to preparation of FDP by ONGC and GSPC & ONGC agreeing to a value as per the valuation parameters adopted for DDW. Hence, the receivable on account of six discoveries cannot be reasonably ascertained as on the reporting date.

(b) Guaranteed Gas Price: The Company has executed Farm-in Farm-out Agreement with ONGC for farm-out of 80% PI in KG Block in FY 2017-18. The agreement involves annual valuation adjustment linked to existing gas prices during the currency of the respective financial year which is carried forward for the tenure of gas sales and purchase agreement between ONGC and GSPC. As per the terms of valuation adjustment clause of agreement, the Company shall be liable to annually adjust valuation i.e. pay any differential amount to ONGC which shall be evaluated based on difference between actual gas prices during the year and agreed prices for the respective financial year for the actual production quantity. The liability is unascertainable due to linkage of adjustment value to actual production during the year along with actual gas prices which is determined as per 6-month trailing market prices of varied mix of alternative fuels/sources of natural gas notified by PPAC. Both these factors cannot be accurately predicted/estimated, thus the valuation adjustment cannot be quantified with certainty. However, the Company has gas sales purchase agreement with ONGC for the entire natural gas produced from KG Block which is forms a component of gas trading pool, which effectively covers the risk of valuation adjustment under FIFO. Further, there is an amount Rs. 25.69 Crore (PY: Rs.15.16 Crores) as surplus with the Company for valuation adjustment under FIFO.

(c) The Empowered Committee in meeting held on 14th May 2019, for the matter related to GSPC's claim on GSPC LNG Limited ("GLL") for approximately Rs. 80.23 crores towards GLL's failure to receive the commissioning cargo, decided that the payment be made by GLL once requisite funds are available and as per term-sheet GSPC is entitled to recover any damages, cost and expenses on account of GLL's failure to receive commissioning cargo. Further, the Company had raised an additional debit note of Rs. 24.42 Crore (PY: Rs. 19.55 Crore) against interim interest for the above amount as per the provisions of term sheet executed between the parties.

(d) In KG-OSN-2001/3 block, GSPC and ONGC are under process to determine the amount for the final closing adjustment as per FIFO agreement.

(e) At the request of GSPC LNG Ltd (GLL), the Company redirected LNG cargoes for regasification to GLL's Mundra terminal. This action was taken to ensure the uninterrupted operation of the plant at the Mundra terminal. As a result of this diversion, GSPC may incur liabilities due to Use or Pay (UoP) charges from the existing LNG terminals under regasification contracts. Since these UoP charges are disputed and yet to be finalized, the Company will recover the charges from GLL once the issue is resolved.

(f) During the current financial year, the windmill assets of the Company were affected partially due to cyclone. The Company has lodged the claim for breakdown of asset and loss of revenue with the insurance company. The same shall be accounted as and when the claim is approved by the insurance company.

In the Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)

(g) The Group has raised claim of Rs. 43.08 Crores (PY: Rs. 43.08 Crores) for net credit of natural gas pipeline tariff as per PNGRB Order with one of the suppliers and supplier is disputing Group's claim and indicating for adjusting the partial claim of Rs. 30.72 Crores (PY: Rs. 30.72 Crores) out of total claim Rs. 43.08 Crores (PY: Rs. 43.08 Crores) against disputed liability for use of allocated gas other than specified purpose, against demand in earlier year.

(h) The Group has filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) against the PNGRB order related to the matter held that the Gas Swapping Arrangement Guidelines of PNGRB is applicable erroneously. APTEL has issued the order in favor of the Group's subsidiary Gujarat Gas Limited ('GGL'). The said supplier has filed appeal at Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the order of APTEL.

Presently, the matter is pending in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Currently, GGL is paying Rs. 19.83 per MMBtu as transmission charges for domestic gas being purchased and delivered by GAIL at one of the delivery points . If verdict is in favor of GGL, GGL will get refund of Rs. 305.82 Crores (PY: Rs. 193.65 Crores) from December 2013 till March 2024 and the Group shall be required to pass on the benefit to its customers as per relevant order of the Court.

(i) The Group is having other certain claims, litigations and proceedings which are pursuing through legal processes. The management believe that probable outcome in all such claims, litigations and proceedings are uncertain. Hence, the disclosure of such claims, litigations and proceedings is not required in the financial statements.

Note 35

Commitments*

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Estimated Amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for		
i. In respect of Joint Arrangements	144.00	66.94
ii. In respect of Others	1,239.44	1,448.64
Investment Commitments	1,081.09	1,247.09
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining on revenue accounts	1,380.40	1,344.07

* Refer note 44 (B) for details of associates and joint ventures.

In the Case of Subsidiary Gujarat State Petronet Limited (Consolidated)

i) All term contracts for purchase of natural gas with suppliers, has contractual volume off take obligation of "Take or Pay" (ToP) as specified in individual contracts. Quantification of ToP amount is dependent on various factors like actual purchase quantity, gas purchase prices of respective contract etc. As these factors are not predictable, ToP commitment amount is not quantifiable.

(ii) The Group has been granted authorization for laying, building, operating and expanding CGD network in the total 27 geographical area under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing entities to lay, build, operate or expand city or local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Regulation 2008, against which the Group is required to complete Minimum Work Programme (MWP) target for development of CGD network under the terms of authorisation awarded by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). For this purpose, the Group had submitted performance bank guarantees (issued by banks on behalf of the Group) amounting to Rs. 6,528.83 Crores (PY Rs. 6,528.83 Crores) to the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board.

In the Case of Subsidiary GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited

In Pursuant to directives issued by Ministry of Environment and Forest ('MoEF') while granting original environmental clearance in 2008 to GPPC with respect to establishing 1050 MW Gas based power plant Company will need to submit the details of various activities undertaken along with expenditure incurred, extent of villages covered, benefited population, the proximity to the project area etc. along with compliance report from time to time.

List of activities to be carried out as per EAC exemption letter includes activities related to Blood donation camps, general medical/eye check-up, distribution of medical kit/first aid box, training/seminar on chronic disease, providing solar pump/DG,School toilet modernization, rain water harvesting, providing bio toilets, construction of overhead tank for drinking water, funding and providing medical kit to old age home, pre-cast benches for senior citizens, Health check up at old age homes, donation to Mass marriage/gaushala, distribution of stationary kits,MoU with ITI,MoU with Diploma colleges,MoU with Degree engineering colleges,Scholarship to students,donating computers to primary school, cash rewards to rankers of Class 1 to 8,Arrangement of seminar with Colleges,Plantation,Paver block work/fencing work at common places, Sponsoring sports, recreational facilities, awareness programme at schools etc.

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 36
Employee Benefits
A. Defined contribution plans
1. Company's contribution to Provident Fund is Rs. 17.26 Crores (FY 2022-23 - Rs. 18.74 Crores)
2. Company's contribution to Super Annuation fund is Rs. 2.82 Crores (FY 2022-23 Rs. 3.54 Crores)
3. Company's contribution to National Pension Scheme is Rs. 4.94 Crores (FY 2022-23 Rs. 4.99 Crores)

B. Defined benefit plans
The following table sets out the funded/unfunded status of the Gratuity, Loyalty Bonus, Post Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme (PRMBS) and Leave Encashment Plan and the amounts recognized in Group's consolidated financial statements as at 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2023 as required by Ind AS 19

(Rs. in Crores)

Particular	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Unfunded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
I Change in obligation during the year										
1 Liability at the beginning of the year	135.21	130.67	13.72	12.35	15.61	14.51	75.55	75.74	2.49	2.31
2 Interest cost	9.90	8.98	0.99	0.87	1.14	1.03	5.57	5.22	0.18	0.14
3 Current service cost	9.87	9.93	0.94	0.90	0.72	0.73	5.54	5.04	0.15	0.17
4 Benefit Paid	(6.07)	(8.27)	(0.31)	(0.37)	(0.34)	(0.64)	(7.49)	(5.13)	-	-
5 Actuarial (gain) / Losses	(1.20)	(4.57)	0.72	(0.03)	0.77	(0.02)	(2.66)	(4.13)	(0.21)	(0.15)
6 Contribution by Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
7 Transfer in Obligation	0.11	(1.53)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.19)	-	-
8 Liability at the end of the year	147.82	135.21	16.06	13.72	17.90	15.61	76.29	75.55	2.63	2.49
II Change in assets during the year										
1 Plan assets at the beginning of the year	129.95	131.11	10.80	10.65	14.99	14.46	-	-	1.36	1.27
2 Expected return of plan assets	7.22	6.80	0.85	0.78	1.10	1.05	-	-	0.01	0.01
3 Interest income	2.63	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.07
4 Contributions	5.56	1.71	2.63	-	0.39	0.41	-	-	0.03	0.03
5 Benefit paid	(5.08)	(8.27)	(0.19)	(0.34)	(0.34)	(0.64)	-	-	-	-
6 Actuarial gain / (Loss)	1.09	(2.32)	0.03	(0.29)	(0.05)	(0.29)	-	-	(0.05)	(0.02)
7 Transfer in/(out) plan assets	-	(1.58)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Plan assets at the end of the year	140.37	129.95	14.12	10.80	16.09	14.99	-	-	1.42	1.36
10 Total Actuarial Gain/(Loss) To Be Recognized	2.25	2.25	(0.69)	(0.26)	(0.82)	(0.27)	2.88	4.13	0.16	0.13
III Actual Return on plan assets										
1 Expected return of plan assets	7.22	6.80	0.85	0.78	1.10	1.05	-	-	0.01	0.01
2 Actuarial gain / (loss)	1.09	(2.32)	0.03	(0.29)	(0.05)	(0.29)	-	-	(0.05)	(0.02)
3 Actual return on plan assets	8.31	4.48	0.88	0.49	1.05	0.76	-	-	(0.04)	(0.01)
IV Net (asset)/ liability recognized in the Balance Sheet										
1 Liability at the end of the year	147.82	135.21	16.06	13.72	17.90	15.61	76.29	75.55	2.63	2.49
2 Plan assets at the end of the year	(140.37)	(129.95)	(14.12)	(10.80)	(16.09)	(14.99)	-	-	(1.42)	(1.36)
3 Liability / (Asset) recognized in the Balance Sheet	7.45	5.26	1.94	2.92	1.81	0.62	76.29	75.55	1.21	1.13

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

V Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss										
1 Current service cost	9.87	9.93	0.94	0.90	0.72	0.73	5.54	5.04	0.15	0.17
2 Interest cost	9.90	8.98	0.99	0.87	(0.34)	(0.64)	5.57	5.22	0.18	0.14
3 Expected return on plan assets	(7.22)	(6.80)	(0.85)	(0.78)	0.77	(0.02)	-	-	-	-
4 Actuarial (gain) / Losses	(2.65)	(2.02)	-	-	0.82	0.27	(2.88)	(4.13)	(0.15)	(0.13)
5 Total expenses	9.90	10.09	1.08	0.99	1.97	0.34	8.23	6.13	0.17	0.18
Expenses recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income										
1 Actuarial (gain) / Losses	(2.29)	(2.25)	0.69	0.26	-	-	-	-	(0.16)	(0.13)
VI Other Information										
1 Expected contribution during next 12 months	5.97	4.40	0.97	0.87	0.65	0.55	2.54	2.84	0.06	0.03
VII Actuarial Assumptions										
1 Discount Rate	7.20%- 7.25%	7.45% - 7.50%	7.20%- 7.25%	7.40% - 7.50%	7.20%	7.40% - 7.45%	7.20%- 7.25%	7.50%	7.20%- 7.25%	7.45% - 7.50%
2 Rate of return on plan assets	7.20%- 8.00%	7.45% - 7.50%	7.20%- 7.25%	7.40%	7.20%- 8.00%	7.40% - 7.45%	NA	NA	7.20%- 7.25%	7.45% - 7.50%
3 Salary Escalation	7.00% - 10.00%	7.00% - 10.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%-10.00%	7.00%-10.00%	9.00%	9.00%
4 Withdrawal Rate	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%	1.00% - 5.00%
5 Medical Inflation rate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.00%	9.00%

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Unfunded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Sensitivity %										
Discount rate varied by 0.5%										
Increase + 0.5%	140.27	128.21	15.27	13.02	17.02	14.80	71.76	70.80	2.33	2.22
Decrease - 0.5%	155.97	142.65	16.88	14.11	18.86	16.48	81.28	80.25	2.46	2.72
Salary growth rate varied by 0.5%										
Increase + 0.5%	155.27	142.45	16.87	14.46	18.86	16.48	81.17	80.56	NA	NA
Decrease - 0.5%	140.87	128.52	15.26	13.02	17.02	14.79	78.45	70.96	NA	NA
Withdrawal rate varied by 10%										
Increase + 10%	147.69	135.19	16.04	13.72	17.92	15.63	76.07	75.35	2.54	2.40
Decrease - 10%	147.91	135.29	16.03	13.70	17.90	15.60	75.53	75.76	2.62	2.49
Medical Inflation Rate varied by 0.5%										
Increase + 0.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.86	2.72
Decrease - 0.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.34	2.22

Notes

In the case of Parent :- Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

a. Plan risks

The plans expose the Company to a number of actuarial risks such as Actuarial risk, investment risk, legislative risk, market risk and liquidity risk

Composition of the plan assets	2023-24			2022-23		
	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMBS	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMBS
Policy of insurance	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Special Deposit Scheme	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bank balance	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%

b. Asset-liability matching strategies:

For the gratuity & leave encashment which are funded, Company is expecting to contribute the amount which can mitigate future liability. The estimate of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factor, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary

c. Expected cashflows based on past service liability : (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Loyalty Bonus (Funded)		Leave Encashment (Funded)		PRMBS (Funded)	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
1st Following year	1.25	0.70	0.88	0.35	0.84	0.39	-	0.00
2nd Following year	0.85	0.92	0.62	0.80	0.91	0.78	0.01	0.00
3rd Following year	1.00	0.75	0.83	0.55	0.91	0.85	0.01	0.00
4th Following year	1.05	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.93	0.85	0.01	0.01
5th Following year	1.01	0.94	1.11	0.79	1.17	0.86	0.01	0.01
Sum of years 6 to 10	5.00	4.39	5.75	4.79	5.66	4.77	1.32	1.38

 # 0.00 denotes value less than Rs. 50,000.

d. GSPC was maintaining the Provident Fund contribution corpus of employees through GSPC EPF Trust. In this regard, a decision was taken in the 249th Meeting of the Board of Directors held on 30th May 2022 vide which the Board had approved the liquidation of GSPC EPF Trust and to transfer the entire employee provident funds maintained in the name of GSPC EPF Trust to EPFO (Employee Provident Fund Organisation). The Board of Directors has also approved that in the event Trust undergoes any loss due to premature withdrawals from the investments for the reason of liquidation of Trust or any additional contribution as required by EPFO, GSPC shall make good such loss/contribution to the Trust/EPFO. In this regards EPFO has provided necessary approval for withdrawal of exemption / relaxation of trust, with an effective date of surrender being 1st May 2023, for which the Company had sold / liquidated all of its investments held by the trust and the proceeds of which were deposited to EPFO. Now due to the premature liquidation of investments, trust has incurred a loss of Rs. 0.29 Crores against the provident fund liability of the employees, which has been made good by the Company. The matter is subject to audit by EPFO

In the case of Subsidiary - Gujarat State Petronet Limited

Composition of the plan assets	2023-24			2022-23		
	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMBS	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMBS
Policy of insurance	99-100%	NA	94%	99-100%	NA	94%
Other	0	NA	3%	0	NA	3%
Bank & other balance	0-1%	NA	3%	0-1%	NA	3%

The Group has provided long service award benefits to its employees who completed 15/20/25 Years of employment with the Group. Accordingly, the Group has provided Rs.0.16 Crores (Previous year Rs. 0.10 Crores) on account of Long service award benefit. Current Liability as at 31st March 2024 is Rs. 0.07 Crores (Previous year Rs. 0.07 Crores) and Non-Current Liability is Rs. 1.97 Crores (Previous year Rs. 0.98 Crores). Discount rate considered for current year is 7.20% (previous year 7.50%).

In the Case of Subsidiary Gui Info Petro Limited:

Loyalty Bonus obligation were funded by the Company from the current year. All contributions are made to LIC of India.

Note 37

Joint Operations (un-incorporated Joint arrangements)

In case of Parent Company - Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited :

The Company has entered into Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) / Agreements in consortium with various Private/Public Sector & Foreign Companies as stated below with the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (Government of India), for exploration of oil and gas in the following fields. The Company has also entered into Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs)/Work Permits overseas relating to Oil & Gas/ Exploration Areas blocks along with various companies. Pursuant to the PSCs, Joint Operations {unincorporated Joint arrangements (JVs)} have been formed to undertake necessary economic activities for production of Oil and Gas by entering into a Joint Operating Agreement with them. The details are stated below:

I Blocks/Fields currently under exploration, development and productior

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI*	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	**GSPC Operated**			
1a	CB-ON/2 (Tarapur)		**Exploration**	
		80% (80%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	20%
			Development	
		56% (56%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	14%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	30%
1b	CB-ON/2 RFPSC - (Tarapur RFPSC) (Refer Note d)	80% (80%)	Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	20%
2a	CB-ONN-2000/1 (Ahmedabad)	50% (50%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	50%
2b	CB-ONN-2000/1 –(RFPSC)	50% (50%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	50%
3	CB-ONN-2002/3 (Sanand)	55% (55%)	Sanron Energy Pvt. Ltd. (acquired PI of Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited)	20%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	15%
			Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	10%
4	CB-ONN-2003/2 (Ankleshwar)	75% (75%)	**Exploration**	
			GAIL (India) Ltd	25%
		50%(50%)	**Development & Production:**	
			GAIL (India) Ltd	20%
			Sanron Energy Pvt. Ltd. (acqired PI of Jubilant Capital Private Limited)	20%
			Geo Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	10%
B	**GSPC Non Operated JVs**			
5	Asjol	50% (50%)	Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company	50%
6	Palej (Refer Note b)	50% (50%)	**Exploration**	
			Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company	50%
		35% (35%)	**Development**	
			Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company	35%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	30%
7	North Balol	45% (45%)	Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company	25%
			GNRL Oil & Gas Limited (Operator) (Formerly Heramec ltd.)	30%
8	Kanawara	70% (70%)	GNRL Oil & Gas Limited (Operator) (Formerly Heramec ltd.)	30%
9	KG-OSN-2001/3	10% (10%)	JODPL Pvt. Ltd.	10%
			Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	80%

II Blocks/Fields identified as assets held for sale / Under surrender/ relinquishment

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI*	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	**GSPC Non Operated JVs**			
1	CB-ONN-2004/2 (Refer Note a)	45% (45%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	55%
2	CB-ONN-2004/3(Refer Note a)	35% (35%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	65%
3	MB-OSN-2005/1 (Refer Note a)	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	80%
4	CB-ONN-2004/1 (Refer Note a)	40% (40%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	60%
5	GK-OSN-2009/1 (Refer Note a)	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	40%
			Indian Oil Corporation Limited	20%
			Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd	20%





III Blocks/Fields for which company has proposed to surrender its PI

Sr No	Joint arrangements/PSCs	GSPC's PI*	Operatorship/Other Partners	PI
A	GSPC Operated			
1	Block No 19 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
2	Block No 28 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd	30%
3	Block No 57 (Yemen) (Refer Note c)	45% (45%)	Alkor Petroo Ltd.	25%
			Western Drilling Contractors Pvt. Ltd.	30%
4	South East Tungkal (Indonesia)	50.50% (50.50%)	Essar Oil Limited	49.50%
5	KG-ONN-2004/2	40% (40%)	GAIL (India) Ltd	40%
			Petrogas E&P LLC	20%
6	RJ-ONN-2005/3	60% (60%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	40%
B	GSPC Non Operated JVs			
7	RJ-ONN-2004/1	22.225% (22.225%)	GAIL (India) Ltd (Operator)	22.225%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	22.22%
			BPCL	11.11%
			Hallworthy Shipping Ltd. SA	11.11%
			Nitin Fire Protection Industries Ltd.	11.11%
8	CY-ONN-2005/1	30% (30%)	GAIL (India) Ltd (Operator)	40%
			Bengal Energy Inc.	30%
9	KK-DWN-2005/2	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (Operator)	90%
10	AA-ONN-2003/1(Assam)	20% (20%)	Jubilant oil & Gas Pvt Limited (Operator)	10%
			Jubilant Securities Pvt. Ltd.	35%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	35%
11	CY-DWN-2004/3	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	70%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	10%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	10%
12	CY-PR-DWN-2004/1	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	70%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	10%
			Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	10%
13	MB-OSN-2005/5	30% (30%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	70%
14	MB-OSN-2005/6	20% (20%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	80%
15	CB-ONN-2005/4	49% (49%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	51%
16	CB-ONN-2005/10	49% (49%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	51%
17	CB-ONN-2009/4 (Refer Note a)	50% (50%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	50%
18	MB-DWN-2000/2 (Refer Note a)	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	50%
			Indian Oil Corporation Limited	15%
			GAIL (India) Ltd	15%
			OIL India Ltd	10%
19	MB-OSN-2000/1 (Refer Note a)	10% (10%)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	75%
			Indian Oil Corporation Limited	15%

*PI – Participating Interest
** Figures in bracket indicate previous year figures. There is no change in previous year figures unless otherwise stated.

Notes

a. During the previous financial year, the Company had issued a) notices of withdrawal of the Company's Participating Interest under Article of Joint Operating Agreement pertaining to three ONGC operated blocks namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CB-ONN-2004/1 and GK-OSN-2009/1 and b) notice of surrender for CB-ONN-2004/3 which already have been impaired in full in previous years and reconciliation of the accounts are in progress as per the provisions of JOA, PSC & FIFO and accordingly the amount is yet to be finalized. In current financial year, reversal of impairment of Rs. 0.21 crores (P.Y. Rs.21.33 crores-impairment) is provided in ONGC operated CB-ONN-2004/2 block, for which ONGC-GSPC has signed FIFO agreement and ONGC has transferred the sale consideration in Escrow account. Formal transfer of Participating Interest will happen after the approval of GOI/MOPNG. (Refer note 22 - Assets held for sale). Further, during the year as per CEEE conciliation proceedings for seven blocks of which additional cost incurred towards fields already surrendered in earlier period with respect to Unfinished Minimum Work Programme of RJ-ONN-2005/3 (Rs.8.46 Crores), CB-ONN-2009/4 (Rs.0.16 Crores) and MB-DWN-2000/2 (Rs.(0.32) Crores) is charged to exploration cost written off while final settlement agreement was also signed apart from the blocks which paid additional cost also namely MB-OSN-2005/1, CY-DWN-2004/3, CY-PR-DWN-2004/1 and MB-OSN-2000/1.

b. In FY 2017-18 GSPC and HOEC has submitted the proposal for CB-ON/7 Ring Fenced PSC (RFPSC) to MOPNG. GSPC has already paid the requisite amount of USD 1.275 Million (Rs.8.17 Crores) as per the guidelines of MOPNG for signing of CB-ON/7 RFPSC. Signing of PSC is pending.

c. During the financial year 2012-13, the Company along with it JV partners have recommended to surrender the three blocks by invoking the termination provision of the PSAs on account of continuation of force majeure events for more than six months. Vide letter dated 13th February, 2013, GSPC led consortium has terminated Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs) for 3 blocks awarded in Republic of Yemen (RoY). PSAs have been terminated on the ground of existence of force majeure event. The Consortium had initiated the arbitration proceedings under the PSAs before the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris and in the interim stage, obtained order Republic of Yemen not to take steps invoking SBLCs, while Consortium has been directed to extend the validity of SBLCs. Detailed pleadings were filed by both the parties and the final hearing was held from 8-12th September 2014 at the ICC hearing center in Paris. After the final hearing was concluded both the parties had submitted Post Hearing Briefs before the Arbitral Tribunal. Subsequently upon completion of the arbitration proceedings, the final award has been passed by the Arbitral Tribunal on 10th July 2015. The Arbitral Award inter alia:

- Declared that the three Production Sharing Agreements (Blocks 19, 28, and 57) have been validly terminated by GSPC Consortium;
- Declared that the Republic of Yemen and/or the Yemeni Ministry of Oil and Minerals were and are not entitled under the Production Sharing Agreements to draw on the related Standby Letters of Credits (US$ 42 million i.e. ~Rs.308.72 crores) issued in their favor by the International bank of Yemen;
- Arbitral Tribunal has awarded costs of approx. USD 3.92 million (~Rs.28.81 crores) in favour of GSPC Consortium.

The Said Arbitral Award has been challenged by the Yemen Government by filing Annulment Proceedings in Court Of Appeal at Paris. GSPC Consortium has filed the response to the Annulment Proceedings filed by Yemen Government. The hearing for the matter took place on February 28, 2017. The Annulment Proceedings have also been held in favour of GSPC Consortium by the Paris Court.

- Following dismissal of Annulment Proceedings by Court of Appeal at Paris, GSPC consortium has initiated enforcement actions against Government of Yemen to secure the award money. The matter is sub-judice.

d. With respect to Tarapur Extension phase the grant of Petroleum Mining License (PML) for the 570 sq km area in the block is pending at Director of Petroleum(DOP)/Govt. Of Gujarat. The Company has paid PEL license fee for the period 23rd November 2008 to 22nd December 2020 to Government of Gujarat in March 2021. MOP&NG/Govt.Of India vide letter dated 16th June,2023, accorded their approval for the PML of CB-ON/2 RFPSC for the period from 04.02.2020 to 22.11.2025 for area of 570 Sq. Km. to Government of Gujarat. The grant of PML from GoG is awaited as on 31st March 2024.

e. Of above fields/blocks, 9 blocks / fields are in production, namely Asjol, North Balol, CB-ON/7 (Palej), Kanawara, CB-ONN-2000/1 (Ahmedabad), Tarapur, CB-ONN-2003/2 (Ankleshwar), KG-OSN-2001/3 and Sanand Miroli block. Net quantity of the Company's interest (on gross basis) in proved developed reserves is as follows:

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Particulars	Proved Reserves (Oil) (Million MT)*	Proved Reserves (Gas) (Million Cubic Meter) *
Opening Balance for the year ended on 1st April 2023	0.17	3,014.96
	(0.20)	(3,027.80)
Additions	-	-
	-	-
** Adjustments on account of change in Reserve estimate	-	-
	-	-
Deletions	-	-
	-	-
Production	0.02	14.29
	(0.03)	(12.84)
Closing Balance for the year ended on 31st March, 2024	**0.15**	**3,000.67**
	(0.17)	**(3,014.96)**

*Figures in brackets relate to period ended 31st March, 2023

The Company's share of reserve has been considered on the basis of the "Reserve" certification provided by Gujarat Energy Research & Management Institute (GERMI) as on 31st March, 2019 and accordingly the proved reserves as on 31st March, 2024 has been worked based on the reserve estimates certified by GERMI and only includes the blocks which are in production.

** Adjustments reflects change in current reserve estimation and earlier reserve estimation based on proved reserves.

f. The financial statements of the Company reflect its share of Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure of the joint arrangement operations which are accounted on a line to line basis with similar items in the Company's accounts to the extent of participating interest of the Company as per the various joint arrangement agreements, in compliance of Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements. The income and expenditure from joint arrangements are disclosed separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The summary of the Company's share in Assets & Liabilities of Joint arrangements are as follow:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Property Plant & Equipment (Gross Block)	4,983.29	4,973.70
Current Assets	99.18	88.08
Current Liabilities and Provisions	192.41	194.84
Contingent Liabilities	70.38	68.87

g. The Statement of Profit and Loss of the Company includes its share in Profit or Loss pertaining to the respective Joint arrangements. The summary of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2024 is given as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
	GSPC's Share	GSPC's Share
Income		
Sale of Crude Oil	76.13	93.98
Sale of Gas	15.24	24.04
Increase/(Decrease) in Stock	2.72	(6.74)
Other Income	0.79	0.72
Total	**94.88**	**112.00**
Expenditure		
Production Expenses	57.96	58.71
Duties & Taxes	11.69	29.00
Administrative Expenses	7.55	9.67
Total Expenditure before Depreciation & Impairment	**77.20**	**97.38**
Profit before depreciation / impairment	**17.68**	**14.62**

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 33

Segment Information

1. Description of segment and principal activities

a) Exploration and production (E&P) : Group is engaged in oil and gas exploration and production operations

b) Gas Trading : Group is engaged in the procurement of gas from indigenous & imported sources to meet the demand of gas across Gujarat and other states

c) Power Generation : Group is engaged in the generation of electricity through Gas based power plant and windmill

d) Gas Transmission : Group is engaged in transmission of natural gas across Gujarat

e) City Gas Distribution : Group is engaged in CNG, PNG & Industrial Gas supply across Gujarat and other states

f) Internet & IT : Group is engaged in providing IT related services

g) Investment : Generation of electricity through windmills

2. Segment revenue and expenses

Revenue and Expenses have been identified to a segment on the basis of operating activities of the segment. Revenue and Expenses which relate to common activities and which are not allocable to segment on reasonable basis have been considered as "Unallocable"

3. Segment assets and liabilities

Segment assets include all operating assets in respect of segments comprising of net property, plant and equipment, Capital Work in Progress, current assets, loans and advances. Segment liabilities include operating liabilities and provisions. Borrowings and deferred tax liabilities

4. Information about geographical areas

All non-current operating assets of the Company are held within India and entire revenue generation from external customers are made only within India.

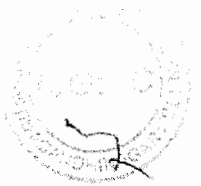
5. Information about product and services

The Company's revenue from external customers for each product is same as that disclosed below under "segment revenue"

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022								As at 31st March, 2023							
	E & P	Gas Trading	Power Generation	Gas Transmission	City Gas	Internet, IT	Unallocated	Total	E & P	Gas Trading	Power Generation	Gas Transmission	City Gas	Internet, IT	Unallocated	Total
A. Segment revenue																
External revenue*	1,104.23	18,378.23	362.05	1,719.90	74,442.34	28.34	-	97,035.09	728.02	27,557.14	327.25	1,958.96	17,491.15	23.02	-	48,085.54
Inter segment sales	16.73	18,761.73	1,035.81	12.17	-	-	(19,826.44)	-	12.47	15,677.21	1.68	-	-	-	(15,691.36)	-
Total segment revenue	1,120.97	37,139.97	1,397.86	1,732.07	74,442.34	28.34	(19,826.44)	97,035.09	740.49	43,234.35	328.93	1,958.96	17,491.15	23.02	(15,691.36)	48,085.54
B. Segment results																
Segment results																
Profit/(Loss)	26.96	1,224.12	140.39	1,488.56	1,919.23	9.62	-	4,808.89	33.90	4,282.96	222.36	1,241.82	2,441.39	9.62	-	8,231.85
Unallocated Other income/(expense)							(98.80)	(98.80)							(74.70)	(74.70)
Operating Profit	26.96	1,224.12	140.39	1,488.56	1,919.23	9.62	(98.80)	4,710.09	33.90	4,282.96	222.36	1,241.82	2,441.39	9.62	(74.70)	8,157.34
Interest/ dividend	0.50		21.25	14.70	9.93	57.79	204.05	308.22	0.54		26.03	43.87	4.76	41.72	475.51	592.43
Other income	19.70		13.86	54.94	92.59	116.53	1,370.05	1,667.67	19.02	-	107.20	14.34	3.16	55.02	72.75	271.49
Finance cost	-		(48.25)	32.75	(89.85)	(5.20)	(45.62)	(156.17)	-	-	(6.23)	(46.25)	(82.48)	(27.73)	(406.55)	(569.24)
Depreciation	(239.43)		(104.63)	(184.92)	(454.39)	(4.27)	(118.82)	(1,106.46)	(28.25)	-	(3.08)	(155.26)	(317.24)	(5.35)	(52.26)	(561.24)
Share of profit / (loss) in JV/associate							54.88	54.88							24.69	24.69
Provision for taxation			0.65	(257.26)	(393.44)	(5.45)	(48.72)	(704.22)			(0.67)	(224.09)	(459.39)	(1.95)		(686.10)
Profit/Loss from ordinary Activities	217.83	1,224.12	(17.53)	1,115.10	1,083.08	9.22	1,317.92	4,754.74	14.31	4,282.96	55.62	874.83	1,590.40	9.72	(132.16)	6,495.68
Impairment Reversal	(122.53)							(122.53)	(116.28)							(116.28)
Impairment Provision	(4.28)		-				4.28	-	5.92							5.92
Other Exceptional items	(9.43)			33.65				24.22	12.29							12.29
Net profit/(loss)	186.56	1,224.12	(17.53)	1,081.45	1,083.08	9.22	1,313.64	4,860.01	(144.64)	4,282.96	55.62	874.83	1,590.40	9.72	(132.16)	6,386.73
C. Segment assets																
Segment assets	3,110.60	2,242.43	1,648.14	4,297.53	11,656.85	83.07	-	23,038.62	1,511.02	1,601.80	1,693.90	3,820.63	10,815.04	75.02	-	19,497.41
Unallocated Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,555.63	3,555.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,956.21	1,956.21
Total Assets	3,110.60	2,242.43	1,648.14	4,297.53	11,656.85	83.07	3,555.63	26,594.25	1,511.02	1,601.80	1,693.90	3,820.63	10,815.04	75.02	1,956.21	21,453.62
D. Segment liabilities																
Segment liabilities	461.01	2,210.87	731.35	726.11	3,676.82	15.34	-	7,821.50	463.09	1,813.73	812.15	731.08	3,509.45	10.28	-	7,339.78
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,771.77	1,771.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,282.36	1,282.36
Total Liabilities	461.01	2,210.87	731.35	726.11	3,676.82	15.34	1,771.77	9,593.27	463.09	1,813.73	812.15	731.08	3,509.45	10.28	1,282.36	8,622.14
E. Other Information																
Capital Expenditure	17.32		0.07	609.55	225.39	0.63	1,737.72	2,590.68	70.13	2.27	4.31	226.97	3,002.65	0.14	0.59	3,306.06
Depreciation	85.44		140.63	187.52	476.60	0.52	12.84	903.55	28.85		146.22	141.82	624.25	0.90	1.78	943.82
Impairment Recognized	93.33							93.33	135.18							135.18
Impairment Reversed	14.77							14.77	12.07							12.07
Other Exceptional items - Exp / (Income)	9.12				(33.69)			(24.58)	(2.29)							(2.29)

* Segment Revenue includes other operating income which is directly attributable to the business of each segment





GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 39

Related Party Disclosure

As per the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24 on "Related Party Disclosures" notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the related parties of the Group are as follows

39.1.1 Holding Company - Government of Gujarat (w.e.f. 20 October 2022) and Gujarat State Investments Limited (up to 19 October, 2022)*

39.1.2 Subsidiary Company - Gujarat State Petronet Limited, GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd, Guj Info Petro Limited, GSPC (PDA) Ltd. Gujarat Gas Limited, GSPC Energy Ltd, Social Welfare Trust

39.1.3 Associate Companies - Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited, Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited (Refer Note 7 (b));

Entity over which Holding Company exercise significant influence * - Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd, Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd, Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd, Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Limited

39.1.4 Joint Ventures- GSPL India Gasnet Limited ,GSPL India Transco Limited and Sabarmati Gas Ltd.

39.1.5 Key Managerial Personnel

Name of Key Managerial Personnel	F.Y.2023-24		F.Y.2022-23	
	From Date	To Date	From Date	To Date
Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS (Chairman)	-	-	1-Apr-22	1-Feb-23
Shri Pankaj Joshi, IAS - (Holding Company - Chairman)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22
Shri J P Gupta, IAS - (Holding Company - Chairman)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22
Shri Sanjeevkumar, IAS (Managing Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Shri Milind Torawane, IAS - (Holding Company - Managing Director)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22
Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta, IAS (Director)	-	-	1-Apr-22	8-Jun-22
Shri Raj Kumar, IAS (Director)	-	-	26-Jul-22	20-Feb-23
Shri Raj Kumar, IAS (Chairman)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	21-Feb-23	31-Mar-23
Shri J. P. Gupta, IAS (Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Shri Milind Torawane, IAS (Managing Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	-	-
Smt. Mamta Verma, IAS (Director)	29-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	-	-
Dr. Manjula Subramanyam, IAS (Retd.) (Woman Independent Director)	-	-	1-Apr-22	12-Dec-22
Ms. Shridevi Shukla - (Holding Company - Woman Independent Director)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22
Ms. Arti Kanwar, IAS - (Holding Company - Woman Director)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22
Shri M. M. Srivastava, IAS (Retd.) (Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Shri K. Gulzarjunhan, IAS (Retd.) (Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Shri Vasanthkumar Raval - (Holding Company - Independent Director)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22
Dr. N. Ravichandran (Independent Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Prof. Yogesh Singh (Independent Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Dr. Ravindra Dholakia (Independent Director)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Shri Rakesh Sivadasan (CFO)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Shri Ghanshyam Patnaik - (Holding Company - CFO)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22
Smt. Reena Desai (Company Secretary)	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-23
Ms. Vanaja N. Sarma, IRS (Retd.) (Independent Director)	7-Dec-23	31-Mar-24	-	-
Shri Sandeep Shah - (Holding Company - Company Secretary)	-	-	1-Apr-22	19-Oct-22

*Consequent to change in shareholding pattern of the Company pursuant to the sale of shares by Gujarat State Investments Limited (GSIL) to Government of Gujarat, GSIL has ceased to be the holding company of the Company with effect from 20 October 2022. Accordingly, GSIL and its associates are considered as related parties for the disclosures under Ind AS 24 only for the period upto 19 October 2022 in comparative year.

SINGHVI & MEHTA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

39.1.8 Related party disclosure

Transactions during the year with related parties:

(Rs. In Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Associates		Joint Venture		KMP		Others		Total	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Income:										
Sale of LNG	24.97	2.72	314.46	458.39	-	-	-	1,189.40	339.43	1,650.51
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	314.46	319.22	-	-	-		314.46	319.22
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	-	139.17	-	-	-	-	-	139.17
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	24.97	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.97	2.72
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	548.73	-	548.73
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	635.86	-	635.86
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.01	-	5.01
Regasification Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	0.70
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	0.70
Gas Transportation Income	1.08	0.09	67.66	77.76	-	-	-	22.29	68.74	100.14
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	67.66	74.37	-	-	-	-	67.66	74.37
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.83	-	8.83
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.46	-	13.46
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	1.08	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.08	0.09
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	-	3.39	-	-	-	-	-	3.39
Brokerage Income	-	-	0.51	0.26	-	-	-	-	0.51	0.26
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	0.51	0.26	-	-	-	-	0.51	0.26
Line Crossing Charges Received	-	-	0.02	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.04
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	0.02	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.04
Rent received	0.24	0.23	2.67	1.84	-	-	-	-	2.91	2.07
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.24	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.23
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	0.74	0.72	-	-	-	-	0.74	0.72
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	0.27	0.26	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.26
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	1.66	0.86	-	-	-	-	1.66	0.86
Dividend Income	-	-	-	99.87	-	-	-	-	-	99.87
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	-	99.87	-	-	-	-	-	99.87
Interest Income	11.58	9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.58	9.39
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	11.58	9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.58	9.39
Reimbursement of Exp Received	0.94	0.79	6.86	6.75	-	-	0.30	0.03	7.80	7.57
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	0.01	0.71	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.71
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.94	0.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.94	0.79
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	4.15	4.34	-	-	-	-	4.15	4.34
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	2.50	2.20	-	-	-	-	2.50	2.20
Retirement Benefit Fund / Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	0.30	-
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Sale of Material -Inventory	-	-	0.04	2.84	-	-	-	-	0.04	2.84
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	-	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	1.68
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	0.04	1.16	-	-	-	-	0.04	1.16
Other Income	-	-	0.06	2.90	-	-	-	-	0.06	2.90
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	0.06	2.90	-	-	-	-	0.06	2.90

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Associates		Joint Venture		KMP		Others		Total	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Expenses:										
Gas transportation charges	-	-	353.47	235.54	-	-	-	-	353.47	235.54
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	352.90	234.78	-	-	-	-	352.90	234.78
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	-
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	-	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	0.76
Reimbursement of Expenses: Paid	0.82	0.58	1.63	1.74	-	-	-	-	2.45	2.32
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.82	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.82	0.58
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	0.12	0.36	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.36
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	1.51	1.38	-	-	-	-	1.51	1.38
Expenses for Services received	0.07	0.09	0.80	4.14	-	-	-	0.15	0.87	4.38
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.07
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	0.37	3.97	-	-	-	-	0.37	3.97
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited	0.07	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.09
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	0.40	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.14
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05
Dividend Received	0.69	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	15.29	0.69	15.56
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.69	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.69	0.27
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.65	-	1.65
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.26	-	4.26
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.38	-	9.38
Contribution made to Employee Benefits Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.14	-	6.14	-
Retirement Benefit Fund / Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.14	-	6.14	-
Rent Expense	-	-	0.27	0.73	-	-	-	0.45	0.27	1.18
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	-	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	0.68
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	0.27	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.05
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	-	0.41
Remuneration to KMP	-	-	-	-	1.31	1.30	-	-	1.31	1.30
Key management personnel compensation	-	-	-	-	1.16	1.21	-	-	1.16	1.21
Director Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-	0.06	0.06
Employee group gratuity scheme	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.02	-	-	0.06	0.02
Other Long Term benefit	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.01	-	-	0.03	0.01
Bank guarantee issued by group Companies	-	-	25.91	23.80	-	-	-	-	25.91	23.80
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	25.91	23.80	-	-	-	-	25.91	23.80
Bank guarantee issued to group Companies	-	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	0.27
GSPL India Gasnet Ltd	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	0.07
Sabarmati Gas Limited	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.20

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Associates		Joint Venture		KMP		Others		Total	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Corporate guarantee given	-	-	-	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
GSPL India Transco Ltd	-	-	-	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
Current Assets & Liabilities:										
Trade Receivable	-	-	16.85	60.21	-	-	-	-	16.85	60.21
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	16.85	60.21	-	-	-	-	16.85	60.21
Advance/Receivables	2.01	1.60	1.94	52.80	-	-	-	-	3.95	54.40
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	2.01	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.01	1.60
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	0.11	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.02
GSPL INDIA TRANSCO LTD	-	-	0.66	1.53	-	-	-	-	0.66	1.53
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	1.17	51.25	-	-	-	-	1.17	51.25
Payable	0.09	0.04	19.09	18.14	-	-	-	-	19.18	18.18
GSPL INDIA TRANSCO LTD	-	-	0.12	0.19	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.19
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	11.94	10.86	-	-	-	-	11.94	10.86
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.09	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.04
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	7.03	7.09	-	-	-	-	7.03	7.09
Investment in Share Capital (Allotment)	290.18	290.18	221.10	55.10	-	-	-	-	511.28	345.28
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	278.68	278.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	278.68	278.68
Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	-	-	55.10	55.10	-	-	-	-	55.10	55.10
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	166.00	-	-	-	-	-	166.00	-
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited (excluding provision)	11.50	11.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.50	11.50
Investment in Share Capital (Allotment-pending-Share application money)	90.76	84.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.76	84.28
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	90.76	84.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.76	84.28
Inter Corporate Loan	50.90	45.83		-		-		-	50.90	45.83
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd - Given	50.90	45.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.90	45.83
Interest on Term Loan paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.52	-	16.52
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.52	-	16.52
Security deposits paid/released	0.10	0.10	0.10	12.16	-	-	-	-	0.20	12.26
Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	0.10	0.16	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.16
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	-	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	12.00
Security deposits Received	-	-	0.08	0.43	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.43
Sabarmati Gas Ltd	-	-	0.04	0.35	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.35
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
Term / Liquid Deposit										
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,180.88	-	41,180.88
Interest Income received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.22	-	78.22
Deposit - Placed/Renewed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,453.70	-	21,453.70
Deposit - Withdrawn/Redeemed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,698.96	-	19,698.96
Transfer of Employee Related Assets/Liabilities	-	-	-	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	2.66
GSPL INDIA GASNET LTD	-	-	-	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	2.06
GSPL INDIA TRANSCO LTD	-	-	-	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	0.60

Terms / Notes

Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances are unsecured.

Apart from the above transaction, the Group has also entered into transactions including but not limited to transmission of natural gas, purchase and sale of natural gas, regasification, rendering & receiving of services, placement & maturity of term/liquid deposits, use of public utilities, receipt/payment of rent etc. with Government related entities (entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by Government of Gujarat). These transactions are entered in ordinary course of business & are at arm's length prices based on the agreed contractual terms. Further, the Group has significant transactions with State Government related entity, being Gujarat State Financial Services Limited (GSFS).

In case of Subsidiary Company, Gujarat Gas Limited, the Company sells natural gas to domestic, commercial, industrial and CNG consumers. The above related party transaction do not include the transactions of gas sales to the related parties in ordinary course of business, as all such transactions are done at arm's length basis. As per Para 11(f)(iii) of Ind AS-24 "Related Party Disclosures", normal dealings of the Company with related parties by virtue of public utilities are excluded from the purview of Related Party Disclosures.

Note 40

A. Financial instruments by category and their fair value

(Rs. in Crores)

As at 31st March, 2024	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets									
Investments									
Quoted	-	60.28	-	-	60.28	60.28	-	-	60.28
Unquoted	-	273.05	-	-	273.05	-	-	273.05	273.05
Loans									
Non-current	-	-	12.45	-	12.45			-	
Current	-	-	55.95	-	55.95			-	
Trade Receivables									
Non-current			8.71		8.71	-	-	-	-
Current			2,120.05	-	2,120.05	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-		2,136.78	-	2,136.78	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-		1,224.64		1,224.64	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets									
Non current	-	-	201.47		201.47	-	-	-	
Current	-	-	1,731.24	-	1,731.24	-	-	-	
Total financial assets	-	333.33	7,541.26	-	7,874.59	60.28	-	273.05	333.33
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings									
Non-current	-	-	41.92	-	41.92			-	
Current	-	-	271.27	-	271.27	-		-	
Lease liability									
Non-current	-	-	107.26	-	107.26			-	-
Current	-	-	31.80	-	31.80	-		-	
Other financial liabilities									
Non current	-	-	31.55		31.55			-	
Current	-	-	2,825.78	-	2,825.78	-		-	
Trade Payables	-	-	2,547.82	-	2,547.82	-	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	5,557.40	-	5,557.40	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in Crores)

As at 31st March, 2023	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets									
Investments									
Quoted	-	28.06		-	28.06	28.06	-	-	28.06
Unquoted	-	149.81		-	149.81	-	-	149.81	149.81
Loans									-
Non-current	-	-	13.76	-	13.76	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	52.16	-	52.16	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-							
Non-current			10.66	-	10.66	-	-	-	-
Current			1,607.97	-	1,607.97	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,024.36	-	1,024.36	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	785.20	-	785.20	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets									
Non current	-	-	193.58	-	193.58	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	886.65	-	886.65	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	177.87	4,924.34	-	5,102.21	28.06	-	149.81	177.87
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings									
Non current	-	-	209.97	-	209.97	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	174.32	-	174.32	-	-	-	-
Lease liability									
Non-current	-	-	116.37	-	116.37	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	27.89	-	27.89	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities									
Non-current		-	36.58	-	36.58	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	2,813.20	-	2,813.20	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	2,165.28	-	2,165.28	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	5,538.81	-	5,538.81	-	-	-	-

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost is not materially different from Fair Value. Further, impact of time value of money is not significant for the financial instruments classified as current. Accordingly, the fair value has not been disclosed separately

Types of inputs for determining fair value are as under:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instrument measured using quoted price such as quoted price for equity security on security exchange

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case of unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used

Financial instruments measured at fair value

FVTOCI in unquoted equity shares - Investments in Equity Shares of Other Entities	- Investment in equity shares of ONGC Petro additions Ltd. ("OPAL") has been valued using Net Asset Value ("NAV") method (P.Y. NAV method) - Investment in equity shares of GSPC LNG Ltd. is fair valued using Comparable Companies Method ("CCM") i.e. based on Price/Book Value ratio of peer companies in current year and previous year Investment in equity shares of SUVEN LNG Limited is fair valued using Net Asset Value method (P.Y. NAV Method)





Transfers between Level 1 and 2
There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting periods

Level 3 fair values
Movements in the values of unquoted equity instruments for the period ended 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2023 is as below

Particulars	(Rs. in Crores)
As at 1 April 2022	161.68
Gain/ (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	(12.07)
As at 31 March 2023	149.61
Acquisitions / (disposals)	
Gains/ (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	123.22
As at 31 March 2024	272.83

Transfer out of Level 3
There were no transfers out of level 3 during the year 2023-24 and 2022-23

Sensitivity analysis
Investments in unquoted private shares comprises of investments in GNFC Petro Additives Ltd. & GSFC LNG Ltd

Sensitivity analysis: GNFC Petro Additions Ltd. (GPAL) (Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	2023-24		2022-23	
	10% Increase in NAV	10% Decrease in NAV	10% Increase in NAV	10% Decrease in NAV
Impact on other comprehensive income (Before Tax)			1.75	(1.75)

Sensitivity analysis: GSPC LNG Ltd. (Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	2023-24		2022-23	
	10% Increase in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Decrease in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Increase in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Decrease in Price/Book Value Multiple
Impact on other comprehensive income (Before Tax)	13.64	(13.64)	4.56	(4.56)

Sensitivity analysis: Swan LNG Private Limited (Rs. in Crores)

Significant observable inputs	2023-24		2022-23	
	10% Increase in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Decrease in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Increase in Price/Book Value Multiple	10% Decrease in Price/Book Value Multiple
Impact on other comprehensive income (Before Tax)	433.02	(433.02)	433.02	(433.02)

C. Financial risk management
The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
a. Credit risk ;
b. Liquidity risk ; and
c. Market risk

(i) Risk management framework
The Group is exposed to financial risks arising from business/operating activities as well as financial instruments. The risks include market risks pertaining to price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk; credit risk; and liquidity risk. The finance and commercial team advises the management (including the CFO) which oversees the risk management strategies and procedures. The objective of the teams is to inform the management on financial risks and ensure appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. Based on the inputs from respective teams, risk vis-a-vis understanding, the management issues directives for mitigation of risks. The management regularly monitors the risks to ensure that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with risk management policies.

The Group's risk management includes performing gas trading business are managed by the commercial team, while those pertaining to financing activities are managed by the finance team. All derivative activities are carried out by teams with appropriate skills and experience under supervision as per directives of management. The teams are subject to necessary internal and management control.

(ii) Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or fail to pay amounts due causing financial loss to the Group. The potential activities where credit risks may arise include from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks / financial institutions and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding trade receivables and other receivables. The maximum credit exposure associated with financial assets is equaling the carrying amount. Details of the credit risk specific to the Group along with relevant mitigation practices adopted have been enumerated below:

Trade receivables
Customers of the Group across the business segments viz. gas trading, power Generation, city gas distribution and gas transmission comprise of equity accounted entities and corporates which include public sector undertakings. The Group carries the counterparty credit-worthiness prior to the commercial agreement and adequate risk mitigation measures are incorporated in the agreement. The counterparty dealing with respect to receivables are governed by the respective group company's debtor's policy which is guiding document. Hence, at this point in time, the group does not perceive credit risk on pending receivables.
Gas transmission services are generally subject to security deposit and/or bank guarantee clauses to ensure that in the event of non-payment the company's receivables are secured. The Group provides for allowance for impairment that represents an estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables.
In CGD business, sales to domestic customers for household purposes like cooking, geyser application etc., invoices are raised periodically. Security deposits along with connection deposits are taken for mitigation of potential credit risk. In the event of non-payment of invoices, CNG sales made through operators of the CNG stations owned by the Group and CNG Franchises outlet are exposed to credit risk as amounts to collected is deposited/transferred in company bank account on next working day. Bank Guarantee / Security Deposit is taken to mitigate the credit risk. For CNG sales made through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), the Group raises the invoice for quantities sold based on prices/rates as per the agreement. The OMCs are well established companies viz. IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, Essar Oil Ltd. where no significant credit risk is anticipated.
Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL), a public sector undertaking controlled by the Government of Gujarat, is the single customer for the power generation business. Being a PSU with timely payment track record and effective credit rating, the group perceives no credit risk.

Since all the customers for the group are based within India, there is no credit risk expected from the outside India. The Group creates an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

Movements in Expected Credit Loss Allowance (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	25.59	34.27
Movements in allowance	0.97	(8.74)
Closing balance	26.59	25.53

Value of receivables outstanding beyond one year from the due date is not significant. Such receivables which are past due but not impaired are assessed on case-to-case basis. The instances pertain to third party customers which have a proven creditworthiness record. Management is of the view that these financial assets are not impaired as there has not been any adverse change in credit quality and are considered as recoverable based on the historical payment behavior and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings, if they are available. Consequently, no additional provision has been created on account of expected credit loss on the receivables. There are no other classes of financial assets that are past due but not impaired. The provision for impairment of trade receivables, movement of which has been provided above, is not significant / material. Since the Group has a fairly diversified portfolio of customers and hence no concentration risk is foreseen.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets comprises of an amount of Rs. 494.83 Crores (PY: Rs. 494.83 Crores) which is receivable from Jadhani Offshore Drilling Pvt Ltd (JODPL) pertaining to Production Sharing Contract executed between the parties for KG-OSN-2009/4 block. JODPL had filed a petition for insolvency and bankruptcy and Interim Professional (IRP) was appointed. However, the resolution process did not materialise subsequent to which JODPL has gone into liquidation and a liquidator has been appointed. The Group has issued forfeiture notice to JODPL to recover the outstanding dues. The Group has adequate rights under the Production Sharing Contract to enable recovery of receivable amounts from JODPL through the future cash flows of KG Block. The Group is assessing way forward and committed to undertake necessary steps.

Apart from this, other financial assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents, loans provided to employees and investments in equity shares of companies other than subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

- Cash and cash equivalents and Bank deposits are placed with banks having good reputation and past track records with appropriate credit rating. The Group reviews their credit worthiness at regular intervals.
- Investments are made in central sector companies.
- The Group has given security deposit to various government authorities like Universal corporation, Nagarpalika, Grampanchayat, Road & building division and irrigation department of Government of Gujarat, credit worthy companies etc. for the permission related to work of executing / laying pipeline network in their premises / jurisdiction. Being government authorities, the Group does not have exposure to any credit risk.
- Loans and advances to employees for housing advances are mainly secured in nature and hence the Group does not have exposure to any credit risk.

(viii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are projected to be settled by delivering cash or other financial asset. The Group's financial planning has ensured, as far as possible, that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Group has projected financial diligence and has identified adequate liquidity in all business scenarios.

Financing arrangement

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

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Expiring within one year (working capital demand loan, line of credit and other facilities)	2,747.24	2,550.35
Expiring beyond one year (working capital demand loan, line of credit and other facilities)	-	549.00

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross / undiscounted values and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

(Rs. in Crores)

31st March, 2024	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows based on maturity		
		Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Non current borrowings	41.92	41.92	-	41.92
Current borrowings	271.27	271.27	271.27	-
Non current lease liabilities	167.25	163.96	-	163.96
Current lease liabilities	31.80	39.09	39.09	-
Non current financial liabilities	81.59	125.98	-	125.98
Current financial liabilities	2,725.79	2,805.78	2,805.78	-
Trade and other payables	2,647.82	2,647.82	2,647.82	-
Total	5,967.40	6,115.82	5,783.96	331.86

(Rs. in Crores)

31st March, 2023	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows based on maturity		
		Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Non current borrowings	208.37	208.37	-	208.37
Current borrowings	174.12	174.12	174.12	-
Non current lease liabilities	318.87	326.14	-	178.14
Current lease liabilities	27.89	35.25	35.25	-
Non current financial liabilities	96.58	126.94	-	126.94
Current financial liabilities	2,618.20	2,818.20	2,818.20	-
Trade and other payables	2,160.28	2,169.28	2,169.28	-
Total	5,538.81	5,695.78	5,182.65	513.45

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the present/future performance of a business. The market risks include price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk. The primary price risk for the Group is commodity price risk i.e. price risk of natural gas that could adversely affect the value of the Group's financial assets, liabilities or expected future cash flows. The currency risk for the Group involves exposure arising from payments for supply of natural gas. The interest rate risk involves rate risk linked to borrowings of the Group. The currency risk of these foreign currency loans is covered through a natural hedge linked to revenue from GA Blocks & margins from Gas Trading business denominated in USD. The forex denominated borrowings outstanding as on 31 March 2024 is NIL(PY: Nil)

Commodity price risk

The Group's integrated natural gas procurement and trading business (including liquified natural gas (LNG)) is open to price risk which is substantially mitigated through contractual agreement with back to back customers through terms of pricing and also through conventional derivative instruments which ensures the hedging of the commodity price at marketable/acceptable level for sale to the customer. The Company executes commodity swaps and options linked to Basket Crude prices which are highly correlated to natural gas prices. These derivatives in conjunction with the long term rate contracts forming part of the gas trading business acted as mitigating the commodity price risk. Further as mentioned above, the sales prices are modified appropriately to counter market price movements.

Equity price risk

The Group's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Group which are classified in the balance sheet as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The explained equity investments are publicly traded as they are listed on the NSE Nifty 50 index.

Sensitivity

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the index on the Group's other comprehensive income for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the index had increased/decreased by 6% with all other variables held constant and that all the equity investments moved in line with the index movement. The percentage change in the index is based on the actual movements in quoted prices of equity shares held as investments for the respective periods. All other variables are constant.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Impact on Other Comprehensive Income	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
NSE NIFTY 50 - increase 6%	2.62	1.63
NSE NIFTY 50 - decrease 6%	(1.62)	(1.63)

Currency risk

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees. However, the Company has exposure to/on its accounts payable in foreign currency. The currency risk linked to the payables of gas trading business is mitigated by appropriately factoring the same in the sales prices for the natural gas sold to downstream customers.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that either fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument 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 debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Group has INR denominated borrowings.

(Rs. in Crores)

Variable-rate instruments	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Current - Borrowings	104.63	7.48
Total	104.63	7.48

(Rs. in Crores)

Fixed-rate instruments	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non current - Borrowings	45.57	208.57
Current portion of long term borrowings	160.64	166.64
Total	206.56	375.05

Sensitivity analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates. The profit or loss impact on account of change in interest rates at the reporting date is indicated in the following table.

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity (net of tax)	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31st March, 2024				
Current - Borrowings	(1.05)	1.05	(0.78)	0.78
Total	(1.05)	1.05	(0.78)	0.78

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity (net of tax)	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31st March, 2023				
Current - Borrowings	(0.07)	0.07	(0.06)	0.06
Total	(0.07)	0.07	(0.06)	0.06

Note 41

Capital management

The Group defines capital as total equity including issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to equity holders of the parent (which is the Group's net asset value). The primary objective of the Group's financial framework is to support the pursuit of value growth for shareholders, while ensuring a secure financial base. The Group aims to maintain the net debt ratio, that is, the ratio of net debt to net debt plus equity.

The Group monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings and lease obligations, less cash and bank balances. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity. The Group's adjusted net debt to equity ratio on reporting date was as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Total liabilities comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings	413.19	382.48
Less: Cash and bank balances	1,861.43	1,880.05
Adjusted net debt	(1,448.24)	(1,497.57)
Total equity	9,535.65	7,728.88
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	-	-

Note 42

RECEIVABLES, CONTRACT ASSETS AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES UNDER IND AS 115 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The following table provides information about contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Contract Asset - Unbilled Revenue	4.98	4.51
Advance from customers - Other Non-Financial Liability (Contract Liabilities)	2.12	2.11
Security Deposits from customers - (Other Current Financial Liabilities)	1,641.95	1,597.65
Trade receivables (including unbilled receivables)	2,170.05	1,907.57
Revenue received in advance - Other Non-Financial Liability (Income recognized during the year out of opening balance Rs. 18.05 Crore (PY: Rs. 17.76 Crore))	197.23	207.07

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets (unbilled receivables) are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognised as and when the performance obligation is satisfied. In case of GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited the 702MW Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) had already been commissioned during FY 2013 - 2014 and the company has started receiving bare minimum fixed cost reimbursement component which comprise of actual interest, repayments and other variable overheads w. e. f 1st July 2014 from GUVNL. During FY 2023-24, the company generated revenue of Rs. 263.81 crores (P.Y. March 31, 2023: Rs. 273.36 crores) towards fixed cost reimbursement and Rs. 251.45 crores (P.Y. March 31, 2023 Rs. 1.73 crores) towards other variable overheads. Thereby the total revenue from 702MW CCPP for FY 23-24 is Rs. 515.26 crores (P.Y. FY 22-23: Rs. 275.09 crores). The Company had generated revenue (net off Rebate) of Rs. 10.29 crores during F.Y. 2023-24 (Rs. 11.66 crores F.Y. 2022-23) from 5 MW Solar Power Project

Note 43

Leases

Nature of the lease transaction:

The Group has taken various parcel of land on lease with lease term ranging from 11 Months to 99 years, office building/warehouse building on lease with lease term ranging from 11 Months to 10 years, various commercial vehicles, CNG Cascade, IT equipment etc. on lease with lease term ranging from 6 months to 10 years, LNG Trucks and regasification facilities for 5 years and various guest houses / yards / vehicles / office containers on lease with the lease term of 6 to 11 months. Some lease contract can be renewed with mutual consent and some lease contract also contains the termination options. Such options are appropriately considered in determination of the lease term based on the management's judgement. In certain contacts, the Group is restricted from assigning and subletting the leased assets. For leases where the lease term is less than 12 months with no purchase option, the Group has elected to apply exemption for short term leases and accordingly, right of use assets and lease liabilities for these contracts are not recognised.

Refer Note 2 for details relating to Right of Use Assets.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2024: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Opening Balance	146.28	140.55
Additions During the Year	22.43	34.44
Lease modifications during the year	(1.38)	(4.66)
Add: Interest Expenses	9.47	9.41
Less: Payments	(37.73)	(33.46)
Closing Balance	**139.07**	**146.28**
Non-current	107.26	118.37
Current	31.80	27.89

Amounts recognized in statement of cash flows (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Total Cash Outflow for Leases	78.03	74.33

Maturity Analysis of lease liabilities: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Less Than 12 Months	39.09	35.25
More than 12 Months	163.96	178.14

Amounts recognized in profit or loss (Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Depreciation on Right of Use Assets	33.24	29.88
Interest expense on lease liability	9.58	9.33
Expenses relating to leases *	40.89	41.43

*It includes rental charges of all assets that have lease period of 12 month or less, rental charges of low value assets, variable lease payments and component of taxes of ROU lease charges

B. The Group as lessor

The Group has given certain portion of land, office building and guest house on lease with the lease term ranging from 11 months to 30 years. The lease rentals are subject to escalations over the period of lease tenure. The same is accounted as operating lease under Ind AS 116 Leases. The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date. Lease rental income form operating leases are considered under other non - operating income.

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Less than one year	1.24	1.14
One to two years	0.37	1.00
Two to three years	0.17	0.33
Three to four years	0.17	-
Four to five years	0.17	-
More than five years	0.78	0.01

GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 44 (A)
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS PER DIVISION II OF SCHEDULE III TO THE COMPANIES ACT 2013:

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the entity	Net Assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities				Share in profit or loss				Other Comprehensive Income				Total Comprehensive Income			
	As % of consolidated net assets as on 31.03.2024	Amount as on 31.03.2024	As % of consolidated net assets as on 31.03.2023	Amount as on 31.03.2023	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2023-24	Amount FY 2023-24	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2022-23	Amount FY 2022-23	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2023-24	Amount FY 2023-24	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2022-23	Amount FY 2022-23	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2023-24	Amount FY 2023-24	As % of consolidated profit or loss for FY 2022-23	Amount FY 2022-23
Parent	86.27%	7,160.19	85.76%	5,928.89	37.00%	1,241.92	56.25%	2,987.01	76.56%	9.38	46.45%	(7.32)	37.14%	1,251.30	56.28%	2,979.69
Subsidiaries:																
Indian																
Gujarat State Petronet Limited	28.32%	3,861.63	20.75%	3,489.50	14.40%	483.41	6.70%	355.58	27.91%	(0.19)	6.39%	(0.69)	14.29%	481.28	6.70%	354.89
Gujarat Gas Limited	7.91%	1,567.97	8.48%	1,425.71	6.94%	232.90	5.86%	310.89	14.78%	1.76	-11.03%	1.74	6.97%	234.66	5.91%	312.63
Guj Info Petro Limited	0.20%	40.11	0.23%	39.04	0.09%	2.10	0.07%	3.45	-0.50%	(0.06)	1.22%	(0.19)	0.06%	2.04	0.06%	3.26
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited	1.92%	776.64	4.76%	800.22	0.70%	(23.36)	0.05%	2.46	-1.80%	(0.23)	1.36%	(0.21)	-0.70%	(23.58)	0.04%	2.24
GSPC (JPDA) Limited	0.01%	2.36	0.01%	2.36	0.00%	(0.07)	0.00%	(0.07)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.07)	0.00%	(0.07)
GSPC Energy Limited	0.01%	1.67	0.01%	1.67	0.01%	0.36	0.01%	0.27	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.36	0.01%	0.27
Gujarat Gas Limited Employee Welfare Stock Option Trust	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.60	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.60
Social Welfare Trust	0.02%	4.47	0.03%	4.61	0.00%	(0.14)	0.00%	0.02	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.14)	0.00%	0.02
Non Controlling Interest in All Subsidiaries	51.84%	10,263.15	54.04%	9,086.98	46.44%	1,559.11	32.48%	1,724.89	25.38%	3.03	-32.30%	5.09	46.37%	1,562.14	32.68%	1,729.98
Associates (Investment as per the equity method)																
Indian																
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited	1.80%	352.74	2.18%	366.49	-0.48%	(16.07)	0.04%	2.16	44.64%	5.33	17.50%	(2.61)	0.32%	(10.74)	0.01%	(0.64)
Sabarmati Gas Limited	2.56%	507.72	2.43%	408.21	2.97%	99.59	1.99%	105.84	-0.69%	(0.08)	0.35%	(0.05)	2.95%	99.51	2.00%	105.32
GSPL India Transco Limited	1.92%	380.46	2.05%	345.35	-0.81%	(27.25)	-0.58%	(30.99)	-0.36%	(0.11)	1.36%	(0.22)	-0.81%	(27.36)	-0.59%	(31.20)
GSPL India Gasnet Limited	0.32%	63.34	0.39%	66.36	-0.09%	(2.97)	-0.06%	(2.32)	-0.36%	(0.05)	0.04%	(0.01)	-0.09%	(3.01)	-0.04%	(2.33)
Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Consolidation Adjustments	26.31%	(5,208.77)	-30.62%	(5,149.52)	-9.77%	(193.57)	-2.53%	(150.03)	-41.30%	(4.93)	70.53%	(11.11)	-5.39%	(198.50)	-3.04%	(161.16)
	100.00%	19,798.98	100.00%	16,815.86	100.00%	3,356.96	100.00%	5,309.77	100.00%	11.94	100.00%	(15.76)	100.00%	3,368.90	100.00%	5,294.01





GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 44 (B)

Statement of salient features of the financial statements of subsidiaries, associates & joint ventures

Subsidiaries

The Group's subsidiaries as at 31st March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as below

Name of Entity	Place of business	% of effective ownership interest held by the Group		% of effective ownership interest held by Non-Controlling Interest	
		As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
1. Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL)	India	37.63%	37.63%	62.37%	62.37%
2. Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL)	India	20.38%	20.38%	79.62%	79.62%
3. Guj Info Petro Limited (GIPL)	India	60.24%	60.24%	39.76%	39.76%
4. GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC)	India	97.47%	97.47%	2.53%	2.53%
5. GSPC (JPDA) Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6. GSPC Energy Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7. Social Welfare Trust	India	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8. Gujarat Gas Limited Employee welfare stock option trust	India	NA	20.38%	NA	79.62%

1. Gujarat State Petronet Limited is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. GSPC is a Government Company u/s 2(45) of Companies Act, 2013. Its shares are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at GSPC Bhavan, Behind Udyog Bhavan, Sector - 11, Gandhinagar - 382010, Gujarat. The Company is primarily engaged in transmission of natural gas through pipeline on an open access basis from supply points to demand centers. Further, the Company is also engaged in business of city gas distribution, trading of natural gas and generation of electricity through Windmills

2. Gujarat Gas Limited is a Government Company u/s 2(45) of Companies Act 2013. Its shares are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India. The Company is engaged in Natural Gas Business in Gujarat. Natural gas business involves distribution of gas from sources of supply to centers of demand and to the end customers.

3. Guj Info Petro Limited (GIPL) is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under Section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 1956 (Now 2013). The Company is primarily engaged in providing services like web hosting, designing, development and maintenance of websites, IT consultancy services, software development, server co-location, mailing solutions, operations and maintenance of systems, networks, trading in hardware equipment, facility management services etc. to various organisations across Gujarat

4. GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited (GPPC) is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. GPPC is a Government Company u/s 2(45) of Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the company is 3rd Floor, GSPC Bhawan, Sector-11, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. The Company is engaged in the business of power generation. The Company has commissioned two units of 351 MW each Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) at Kovaya village, Amreli, Gujarat during FY 13-14. The Company has also set up 5 MW solar photovoltaic (PV) power project at Charanka Village, Patan, Gujarat during FY 11-12.

5. GSPC (JPDA) Limited is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. GSPC (JPDA) is a Government Company u/s 2(65) of Companies Act, 2013. The Company is incorporated with the objective of undertaking of petroleum activities in block awarded to the company in Joint Petroleum Development Area by Timor Sea Designated Authority. Till date no commercial activity has been started. The company was formed as a special purpose vehicle for holding a 30% non-operating participating interest in JPDA-06-103 Block in Timor Sea area under a treaty between the Timor Leste and Australia. However during the earlier periods, liability related to joint venture has been cleared and written off in the books against shareholder funds. Based on the facts stated, the Company is not having any alternative realistic way to continue the operations. GSPC JPDA Limited has incurred a net loss of INR 0.07 Crore during the year ended 31 March 2024 (PY - INR 0.07 Crores) and as of that date, its accumulated losses amounts to Rs. 114.78 Crore (Pr. 114.71 Crore). Also, there is no possibility of operations for upcoming years.

6. GSPC Energy Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 16th Dec 2015 under the Companies Act, 1956 as a subsidiary of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC). The registered office of company is situated at GSPC Bhavan, Behind Udyog Bhavan, Sector – 11, Gandhinagar – 382010, Gujarat. The Company is primarily engaged in business of trading of natural gas.

7. Social Welfare Trust is established for non-profit oriented activities with object relating to charitable, religious or any other similar activities.

8. All assets and liabilities of ESOP Trust had been liquidated during this year and ESOP trust has been wound up.

Non-Controlling Interest

Set out below is summarized financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group. The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter company eliminations.

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the Subsidiary	Balance Sheet							
	Non-current Assets	Current Assets	Total Assets	Non-current Liabilities	Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Net Assets	Accumulated NCI
Gujarat State Petronet Limited								
As at 31.03.2024	9,272.86	1,805.00	11,080.86	569.87	240.92	810.79	10,270.07	4,094.53
As at 31.03.2023	8,905.74	1,187.54	10,093.28	570.53	244.77	815.30	9,278.18	3,470.54
Gujarat Gas Limited								
As at 31.03.2024	9,429.94	2,226.81	11,656.75	1,156.75	2,811.94	3,968.69	7,689.26	6,322.19
As at 31.03.2023	8,915.90	1,979.19	10,895.09	1,096.11	2,803.37	3,899.48	6,995.61	5,569.90
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited								
As at 31.03.2024	1,332.60	188.09	1,520.69	38.64	673.21	723.85	796.80	20.16
As at 31.03.2023	1,475.11	147.48	1,622.59	222.66	578.94	801.60	820.99	20.77
Guj Info Petro Limited								
As at 31.03.2024	7.11	96.81	81.92	1.76	13.58	15.34	66.58	26.47
As at 31.03.2023	4.09	91.98	75.07	7.51	7.75	10.26	64.81	25.77

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the Subsidiary	Statement of Profit & Loss					Cash Flow Statement			
	Revenue for the year	Profit for the year	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income allocated to NCI	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Net increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents
Gujarat State Petronet Limited									
For the financial year 2023-24	2,366.59	1,284.64	(5.65)	1,278.99	663.98	1,372.42	(1,015.59)	(384.25)	(27.42)
For the financial year 2022-23	1,930.22	948.95	(3.84)	943.11	506.42	966.95	(702.89)	(267.59)	61.88
Gujarat Gas Limited									
For the financial year 2023-24	15,400.72	1,142.77	8.66	1,151.43	916.77	1,618.04	(878.65)	(514.13)	241.26
For the financial year 2022-23	12,407.43	1,525.47	9.52	1,534.99	1,221.56	2,372.96	(1,041.35)	(678.37)	653.26
GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited									
For the financial year 2023-24	592.58	(23.97)	(0.22)	(24.19)	(0.61)	100.08	(3.30)	(97.59)	(0.81)
For the financial year 2022-23	377.06	2.92	(0.22)	2.70	0.06	224.04	1.05	(225.30)	0.79
Guj Info Petro Limited									
For the financial year 2023-24	32.63	5.35	(0.10)	5.05	2.01	0.02	3.14	(3.35)	(0.19)
For the financial year 2022-23	27.44	5.73	(0.32)	5.41	2.15	(0.41)	2.18	(0.06)	1.67

Associates and joint ventures

Set out below are the associates and joint ventures of the Group as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023. The entities listed below have share capital consisting solely of equity shares, which are held directly by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business, and the proportion of ownership interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights held. All entities are unlisted entities

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of Entity	Place of business	Relationship	Accounting method	% of effective ownership Interest		Carrying Amount	
				31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	31 Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Sabarmati Gas Limited	India	Joint Venture	Equity Method	32.67%	32.67%	772.43	621.07
GSPL India Gasnet Limited	India	Joint Venture	Equity Method	19.57%	19.57%	1,011.09	917.73
GSPL India Transco Limited	India	Joint Venture	Equity Method	19.57%	19.57%	168.34	176.35
Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited	India	Associate	Equity Method	51.12%	51.12%	341.67	352.56
Akcess Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited*	India	Associate	Equity Method	22.50%	22.50%		
			Total equity accounted investments			2,293.52	2,067.72

* Fully provided for impairment.

1. Sabarmati Gas Limited is a Public Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a Joint Venture Company (JVC) promoted by Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd (GSPC), Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. (GSPL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd (BPCL), with its main objects, inter alia, to procure, transmit and sell Natural Gas, CNG, PNG and other gaseous fuels in the districts of Gandhinagar, Mehsana and Sabarkantha

2. GSPL India Gasnet Limited was incorporated on 13th October 2011 under the Companies Act as a joint venture of Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL). On 30th April,2012, a joint venture agreement was executed between Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL). The shareholding pattern is GSPL(52%), IOCL(20%), BPCL(11%) and HPCL (11%). The Company is developing a natural gas pipeline for transmission of natural gas from Mehsana in Gujarat to Bhatinda in Punjab and Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir. It is primarily engaged in transmission of natural gas through pipeline from supply points to demand centers

3. GSPL India Transco Limited was incorporated on 13th October 2011 under the Companies Act, 1956 as a Joint venture of Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL). On 30th April 2012, a Joint Venture Agreement was executed between Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. (GSPL), Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL). The share holding pattern is GSPL(52%), IOCL(26%), BPCL(11%) and HPCL(11%). The Company is developing a natural gas pipeline for transmission of natural gas from Mallavaram in Andhra Pradesh to Bhilwara in Rajasthan

4. Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited (GSEG) is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. GSEG is a Government Company u/s 2(45) of Companies Act, 2013. The Company is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of GSPC engaged in the generation of power using advanced, eco-friendly technology. GSEG is committed to deliver true value of efficiency, economy and sustainable development activities in Gujarat. It presently operates a 156.1 MW & 351.43 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) near Hazira, Surat

Commitments and contingent liabilities in respect of associates and joint ventures

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Commitments - joint ventures	64.28	53.08
Commitments - associates	3.11	3.11
Contingent liabilities - joint ventures	26.51	26.22
Contingent liabilities - associates	9.10	7.46
Total commitments and contingent liabilities	102.60	89.87

In case of GSPL India Transco Limited (GITL or a Joint Venture Company):

(i) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has authorized the Company to develop MBBVPL Project. Accordingly, pursuant to Gas Transmission Agreement executed with RFCL, the Company has laid down the partial section of 365 KMs pipeline with reduced 18" diameter (as a part of MBBVPL Project) from RGTIL intersection point to RFCL Plant, Ramagundam, Telangana. The said pipeline is successfully commissioned on 14th October 2019 and gas transmission is started on 1st November 2019. Further, while the transmission services to RFCL through commissioned pipelines are provided at the PNGRB approved tariff for MBBVPL Project, the Company has also requested PNGRB to revise this rate to fetch more sustainable returns recovering its capex/opex cost and in the interests of Promoters and Banks. the Board vide its order dated 19.03.2020 stated that GITL has reduced the pipeline diameter by laying 18"x365 km pipeline in place of 42" diameter unilaterally, leading to a reduced capacity with respect to authorized capacity without seeking permission or approval from PNGRB, in violation of the bid terms and conditions of Authorization granted to GITL for MBBVPL. The Board will be initiating the proceedings against GITL under section 28 and/or Chapter IX of PNGRB Act, 2006. The Company has disclosed the same under the section of contingent liability

(ii) PNGRB vide its Order dated 21.06.2019 has granted initial time extension for completion of Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaypur natural gas pipeline (MBBVPL) project till March 2020, subject to quarterly reviews of the project and achievement of certain parameters with the condition that if the progress will not be achieved as per the implementation schedule till March 2020, then the Company would not be given further time extension and the process would be initiated to levy penalty and/or terminate the authorization entirely or partially. The Company is not able to achieve these conditions for balance phase till 31.03.2020

The Company has made representations to MoPNG, PNGRB, Dept of Fertilizers for financial/ non-financial support for implementation of balance section of the MBBVPL Project and decisions on the same are awaited. PNGRB has also not taken any decision regarding penalty/ termination for balance section of MBBVPL project as on the balance sheet date

(iii) Natural Gas Pipeline Tariff and Petroleum Products Pipeline Transportation Tariff are subject to various Regulations issued by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) from time to time. Revenue from gas transportation tariff is recognised as per the tariff discovered through bidding process and approved by Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). Further, PNGRB vide its order dated 19th March, 2020 informed that the tariff for partially laid section of MBBVPL will be decided after completion of MBBVPL Project. Accordingly, the impact of the same will be considered based on the outcome of any future orders issued by PNGRB in this regard.

(iv) In respect of Mallavaram Bhopal Bhilwara Vijaipur Pipeline (MBBVP) Project, the Company had contracted Kalpataru Power Transmission Limited (KPTL) for construction of pipeline network within the stipulated timelines. As per the contract, in case of delay in completion of the project, liquidated damages (LDs) shall be payable by KPTL for the period of delay subject to maximum 10% of the contract value. KPTL has delayed the construction of the pipeline network which has impacted the timely project completion. Basis the contractual terms, the Company has raised a claim of Rs. 6902 Lacs towards liquidated damages during the previous year.

Summarised financial information for associate and Joint ventures

The tables below provide summarized financial information for those joint ventures and associates that are materiel to the Group. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the relevant associates and joint ventures and not Group's share of those amounts. They have been amended to reflect adjustments made by the entity when using the equity method including fair value adjustments made at the time of acquisition and modifications for differences in accounting policies, if any.

(Rs. in Crores)

Summarised balance sheet as at 31 March 2024	GSEG	SGL	GIGL	GITL
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	*	92.29	65.43	7.30
Other assets	*	934.56	209.77	106.24
Total current assets	258.31	1,026.85	275.20	113.54
Total non-current assets	679.25	978.64	5,696.21	949.26
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	*	233.27	185.79	121.79
Other liabilities	*	108.33	13.93	16.05
Total current liabilities	245.66	341.55	598.72	137.84
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	*	2.97	1,733.94	580.71
Other liabilities	*	116.37	94.36	11.11
Total non-current liabilities	11.14	119.34	1,828.30	591.84
Net Assets	656.76	1,544.65	1,944.39	323.72

* Indicates disclosures that are not required for investments in associates

(Rs. in Crores)

Summarized balance sheet as at 31 March 2023	GSEG	SGL	GIGL	GITL
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	*	95.59	2.33	36.33
Other assets	*	775.59	198.81	146.60
Total current assets	246.77	871.18	201.14	182.93
Total non-current assets	738.53	914.71	5,552.55	962.76
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	*	313.98	135.22	120.62
Other liabilities	*	117.40	14.86	12.72
Total current liabilities	269.24	430.38	150.08	133.35
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	*	2.53	3,751.51	662.29
Other liabilities	*	111.10	53.62	10.92
Total non-current liabilities	39.46	113.61	3,838.13	673.21
Net Assets	676.60	1,241.90	1,764.98	339.13

* Indicates disclosures that are not required for investments in associates

Reconciliation to carrying amounts

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	GSEG	SGL	GIGL	GITL
Net assets as on 31 March 2024	656.76	1,544.65	1,944.39	323.72
Company's Share in % (Direct + Indirect via Subsidiary)	54.93%	50.00%	52.00%	52.00%
Company's Share in INR	361.02	772.43	1,011.08	168.34
Carrying amount as on 31 March 2024	361.67	772.43	1,011.08	168.34

Particulars	GSEG	SGL	GIGL	GITL
Net assets as on 31 March 2023	676.60	1,241.90	1,764.98	339.13
Company's Share in %	54.93%	50.00%	52.00%	52.00%
Company's Share in INR	352.56	621.07	917.79	176.35
Carrying amount as on 31 March 2023	352.56	621.07	917.79	176.35

Summarized Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on 31 March 2024

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	GSEG	SGL	GIGL	GITL
Revenue	153.09	2,368.81	379.63	131.58
Interest income	*	50.35	10.98	7.39
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	*	56.88	202.41	57.16
Interest expenses	*	2.23	307.26	52.08
Income tax (expenses) / Credit	*	-101.81	46.24	2.61
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(29.06)	302.94	(139.28)	(15.12)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	9.84	(0.25)	(0.54)	(0.33)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	(19.82)	302.73	(139.82)	(15.40)
Dividend received (i)	-	60.00	-	-

* Indicates disclosures that are not required for investments in associates

Summarized Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	GSEG	SGL	GIGL	GITL
Revenue	156.75	2,423.11	225.08	132.01
Interest income	*	33.09	8.48	8.36
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	*	55.00	166.06	61.11
Interest expenses	*	1.19	223.52	51.06
Income tax (expenses) / Credit	*	(110.51)	58.51	6.52
Profit / (Loss) for the year	3.49	322.00	(158.16)	(11.85)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	(5.15)	81.07	(3.31)	(0.03)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	(1.19)	421.93	(158.47)	(11.88)
Dividend received (i)	-	60.00	-	-

(i) On March 28, 2023, Sabarmati Gas Limited had declared interim dividends of Rs. 60 per share amounting to Rs. 60 Crores. The same is received in April 2023

Note 45

Reclassification Of Comparative Figures

Certain reclassifications have been made to the comparative period's financial statements to:
- enhance comparability and ensure consistency with the current year's financial statements; and
- ensure compliance with the Guidance Note on Division II - Ind AS Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Revised)

The Group believes that such presentation is more relevant for understanding of the Company's performance. However, this does not have any material impact on the profit and equity for the comparative period.

Items of balance sheet and profit & loss before and after reclassification as at 31st March, 2023: (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Balance before reclassification	Reclassification amount	Balance after reclassification
Other Borrowing Costs / Interest Income / Forex Loss			
Bank Charges - Other Expenses (Note 31)	-	44.86	44.86
Net Foreign Exchange Gain - Other Income (Note 24)	41.20	14.52	26.68
Interest Income - Other Income (Note 24)	84.42	(0.06)	84.48
Interest Cost on Financial Liabilities - Finance Costs (Note 30)	288.30	0.06	288.36
Other Borrowing Costs - Finance Costs (Note 30)	61.04	(59.38)	1.66
Other Income - Windmill Income			
Other Non - Operating Income (Note 24)	45.68	(1.33)	44.35
Sale of Electricity - Revenue from Operations (Note 23)	351.56	1.33	352.89
Outsourced Manpower and Facility Management Expenses / Cost of Traded Goods			
Employee benefits expense (Note 29)	320.78	(1.68)	319.10
Other expenses (Note 31)	97.69	(0.81)	96.88
Cost of traded goods (Note 27)	27,110.02	0.81	27,110.83
Agency & Contract Staff Expenses - Other Expenses (Note 31)	22.82	1.68	24.50
Financial / Non - Financial Asset - Bifurcation			
Other Current Assets - Unbilled Revenue (Note 9)	-	4.51	4.51
Other Current Financial Assets (Note 8)	4.51	(4.51)	-
Trade Receivables			
Trade Receivables - Current (Note 11)	1,925.84	(18.27)	1,907.57
Trade Receivables - Non Current (Note 11)	-	10.46	10.46
Other Current Financial Assets (Note 8)	15.88	7.81	23.69
Other current / non current assets			
Receivables from Government Authorities - Current (Note 9)	204.44	0.46	204.90
Other Non-Current Assets (Note 9)	267.15	(0.48)	266.67
Receivables from Government Authorities - Non Current (Note 9)	238.26	0.02	238.28
Trade Payables			
MSME Payables (Note 21)	32.65	17.26	49.91
Non-MSME Payables (Note 21)	2,128.79	(18.42)	2,110.37
Other current liabilities (Note 19)	19.67	1.16	20.83
Deposits & Interest Accrued			
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months (Note 12)	1,025.67	(5.63)	1,020.04
Other financial assets - Deposits with Original Maturity of more than 12 Months (Note 8)	90.46	5.61	96.07
Other Current Assets (Note 9)	132.62	0.02	132.64

Impact on Statement of Cash Flows before and after reclassification as at 31st March, 2023 (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Balance before reclassification	Reclassification amount	Balance after reclassification
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)	7,890.57	(18.57)	7,872.00
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities (B)	(1,322.87)	0.33	(1,322.54)
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities (C)	(5,634.11)	18.46	(5,615.65)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+ B+ C)	**933.59**	**0.27**	**933.86**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period	**166.40**	**(5.90)**	**160.50**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period	**1,099.99**	**(5.63)**	**1,094.36**

Note 46
Other Statutory Information

(i) The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property

(ii) Basis the information available with the Group as on the reporting date and as on the date on which financial statements are approved and authorised for issue, the Group does not have any transactions with the companies struck off except as mentioned below. Further, the Group has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any Bank / Financial Institution / any other lender

Details of Struck - off investors holding equity shares in the Subsidiary Company - Gujarat State Petronet Limited

Name of the struck off company	31st March, 2024		31st March, 2023	
	No. of shares held	Paid up Share Capital (in Rs.)	No. of shares held	Paid up Share Capital (in Rs.)
Hemtone Financial Solutions Private Limited	200	2,000	200	2,000
Annoday Holdings Private Limited	-		11,695	1,16,950
Unickon Energy Private Limited	5,590	55,900	50	500
Touchstone Stock management Private Limited	87	870	87	870
Dreams Broking Private Limited	3	30	3	30

(iii) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Group to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries).

(iv) The Group has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Group shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Group ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(v) The Group has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(vi) For the working capital borrowings from the Banks (either sanction & utilized or unutilized), the quarterly returns / statements of working capital filed by the Group with the Banks reflect no material difference with the books of the accounts. Further, in case of specific borrowings, the funds are utilized for the purpose for which the same are borrowed.

(vii) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come in to effect has not been notified. The Group will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period when the Code becomes effective.

(viii) The Group does not undertake any transactions with respect to crypto currency / assets.

(ix) As the companies of the Group are Government Companies, in terms of section 2(45) of the Companies Act, compliance with number of layers of the companies as per section 2(87) of the Companies Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules 2017, is not applicable.

(x) The Group does not have any Scheme of Arrangements approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 47
Certified Emission Rights

Total 9814 Number of Certified Emission Rights are held as inventory valued as per Indian Accounting Standards 2 (Ind As 2) "Inventories".United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted in 1992, with the objective of limiting the concentration of Green House Gases (GHGs1) in the atmosphere. In case of Clean Development Mechanism (CDMs), entities in developing/least developed countries can set up a GHG reduction project, get it approved by UNFCCC and earn carbon credits. Such carbon credits generated can be bought and sold with emission reduction targets. The unit associated with Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is Certified Emission Reduction (CER) where one CER is equal to one metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent

The Group in initial year of Solar Power Plant has generated around 9814 CERs which was validated and Certified and accordingly recognised as asset (inventory) in financial statements of 2021-22 as per guidance note on CERs issued by ICAI read with Ind AS framework. CERs are to be recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that future economic benefits will flow from the CERs to the entity.

The Group might have generated CERs apart from 9814 CERs, However the Cost of validation and approvals with UNFCCC is quite high compared to the expected benefits. Keeping the Cost benefit analysis, the Company has not validated any further CERs, and there are no any CERs under certification/validation process as on 31.03.2023.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Singhvi & Mehta
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 002464W)

Hema Subhnani
Partner
Membership No. 411888

Date : 30th May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj Kumar, IAS
Chairman
DIN: 00294527

Milind Torawane, IAS
Managing Director
DIN : 03633394

Reena Desai
Company Secretary

Rajesh Sivasailam
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 30th May 2024
Place : Gandhinagar