



INDRAPRASTHA GAS LIMITED



24th Annual Report
2022-23

Empowering
the society

Fuelling the
economy



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Forward looking statement

Some information in this report may contain forward-looking statements. We have based these forward looking statements on our current beliefs, expectations and intentions as to facts, actions and events that will or may occur in the future. Such statements generally are identified by forward-looking words such as "believe," "plan," "anticipate," "continue," "estimate," "expect," "may," "will" or other similar words. A forward-looking statement may include a statement of the assumptions or basis underlying the forward-looking statement. We have chosen these assumptions or basis in good faith, and we believe that they are reasonable in all material respects. However, we caution you that forward-looking statements and assumed facts or bases almost always vary from actual results, and the differences between the results implied by the forward-looking statements and assumed facts or bases and actual results can be material, depending on the circumstances.

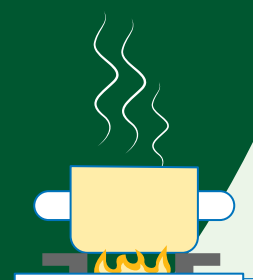
For over two decades, we have ramped up our infrastructure, sharpened our expertise and expanded our networks to empower society and fuel a fast-developing economy like India. Our performance, over the years, has seen an upward trajectory.

In a challenging year (FY23) of high gas prices and uncertainty in the City Gas Distribution (CGD) industry, we overcame all headwinds to achieve encouraging operational and financial performance.

Our strategy to expand our infrastructure and networks across new geographical areas, while growing our customer base has helped us take our performance to new heights of excellence. We have always adhered to a calibrated price hike policy, balancing the aspirations of both customers and investors. We are also diversifying into the area of renewable energy, focusing on the development of green hydrogen.

The Government of India's policies are also acting as a catalyst to drive the demand for natural gas, both for PNG and CNG segments. At IGL, we have a deep customer-centric approach and are making continuous efforts to upgrade our services by leveraging technology across all our customer operations.

In line with our mission and vision, we are working on new strategic business opportunities in the fast-growing CGD sector to amplify value for our customers and all stakeholders.



Improving the quality of life with clean energy

Since our inception in 1998, we have been ensuring a secure, convenient, and dependable supply of natural gas to both domestic and commercial sectors. Meeting the escalating demand for natural gas, we continuously enhance our infrastructure and integrate technological advancements to optimise our operations.

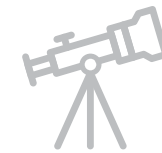
Over the past decade, our robust infrastructure growth, encompassing pipeline network, compressor stations and marketing, have solidified our foundation. As the exclusive distributor of CNG and PNG within the NCT region, our sales are predominantly driven by CNG, contributing to approximately 75% of our total sales volume. With a distinct market position, we cater to the transport sector through CNG

distribution and extend our services to industrial, domestic and commercial customers in Delhi, Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad.

Looking ahead, our ambitious expansion plans encompass not only the NCT region, but also contiguous areas such as NCR and additional geographical areas (GAs) such as Haryana Rajasthan, UP

and beyond. Our customer-centric approach, coupled with forthcoming expansions in CNG stations and the commercialisation of new GAs, will further fortify our sales mix and growth trajectory.

We remain dedicated to advancing our network to serve an ever-widening clientele and uphold our legacy of excellence.



Our Vision

India's leading clean energy solution provider through customer centricity, innovative technology and diversification, with an international presence.



Our Mission

Committed to providing safe, reliable and clean energy solutions to improve quality of life and enhance stakeholders' value.



Philosophy

The business philosophy of IGL would encompass the following:



Strong commercial orientation



Best operating practices



Value addition at every step



Quality Customer Service



Team effort



Develop a Learning Organization

₹15,543 Crores

Gross Turnover

₹1,445 Crores

Profit after Tax

97 Lakh Kg/day

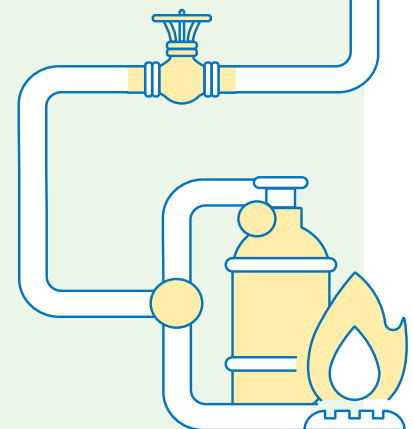
CNG Compression capacity

23.70 Lakh

Domestic customers

792

CNG stations



Chairman's Message



Dear Shareowners,

My heartiest greetings to you all.

The financial year 2022-23 was another successful year for your Company. Despite high input cost of gas, the Company achieved record sales volume and profitability. Details of performance, achievements and various initiatives taken by your company are given in the enclosed Annual report.

Physical and Financial summary

In FY 2022-23, the Company recorded the highest ever sales volume of 2,952 million standard cubic meters showing a growth of more than 15% as compared to the previous year. Your

Company has also achieved the highest ever gross turnover of Rs. 15,543 Crores and Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs 1,445 Crores. With the commissioning of 81 new CNG stations, the total number of CNG stations increased to 792 at the end of the fiscal year. In the PNG segment, the Company added more than 3.1 lakh new household connections besides increasing the Commercial and Industrial customers base significantly.

Your Company is completing 25 years of its existence in December 2023. In its journey, the Company has achieved a number of milestones bringing national and international accolades to it. It is a matter of pride for all of us that today IGL is a leading and premier

City Gas Distribution (CGD) Company of India. The Company has robust infrastructure catering to more than 17 Lacs CNG vehicles and around 24 lacs households. It has more than 9,000 Commercial and Industrial customers. As part of Corporate Strategy, the Company is now looking for new avenues of diversification.

Government of India has taken a number of steps to promote gas-based economy. It has plans to increase share of natural gas in energy mix from 6.7% to 15% by 2030. During this FY, Government of India has implemented recommendations of Kirit Parekh Committee on gas pricing which would bring stability in input cost of gas for CGD Sector. Further, PNGRB has covered almost entire population of the Country by allotting geographical areas through bidding process for setting up CGD Network. CGD Sector is gaining momentum and is a growing sector. Your Company is fully equipped to seize the opportunities for its future growth.

Dividend

For the Financial year 2022-23, I am happy to announce that your company has distributed the highest ever total dividend of 650 % (i.e. Rs. 13 per Share having face value of Rs. 2/- each).

Technology

IGL always believes in customer centric approach and has been making continuous efforts to upgrade its services by leveraging technology and embracing digital innovations. The Company has upgraded its app – IGL Connect by adding new features, strengthening the CRM module in SAP

and promoting digital payments by its customers. The Company would continue its efforts to provide best in class services to its customers.

Safety Awareness

At IGL, we also prioritise a safer, healthier, and more sustainable future for our stakeholders. It enables us to focus on a strong health, safety and environment framework within the organisation. We undertake safety awareness camps for PNG as well as CNG users. These efforts play an integral role in adopting a multifaceted strategy to disseminate important information about safety measures. We also spread the message through FM radio, print, digital platforms as well as social media. Besides, we continue to emphasise the importance of implementing the Nine Life Saving Rules to further strengthen site safety requirements. We believe safety is a shared responsibility and all our colleagues are held accountable for upholding health, safety and environment standards.

Manpower

Your Company's success is strongly pivoted to the strength of its manpower. We, therefore, remain dedicated to hiring and retaining the best talent. We are also focussing on continuous learning and overall development of our manpower. The well-being of our people is of utmost importance to us and we continue to be focused on improving HR procedures and processes, to improve employee satisfaction through active participation and engagement. During the year, the Company organised employee engagement initiatives like knowledge sharing meetings, a saksham cyclothon event, a vlog competition, sports events, and yoga sessions etc. to boost morale and nurture a motivated team. The Company has launched an Employees Assistance Program (EAP) for employees and their family members.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Your Company also recognises the ethical and societal impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and are committed to fulfil our obligation towards the underprivileged. With a special emphasis on areas such as health, education, women empowerment and skill development, the Company undertook a number of projects during the year. Our flagship project 'IGL Swastha Saarthi', is a preventive healthcare programme conducted for auto and taxi drivers in Delhi and NCR, to conduct medical camps at various CNG stations. Besides, projects such as 'Jan Arogyam' and 'Nayan Hans', helped us to reach out to a number of villages. We also organised a preventive eye care and health check-up camp for students in Karnal district through 'Project Roshni'. In addition, we launched healthcare initiatives for communities in new geographical areas where we have expanded our footprint. To assist people with special needs, we have implemented targeted initiatives. Considering the need to empower women, we organised a Self Defence training programme for school girls and offered vocational training to acquire skills for enhancing employability.

Way Forward

Your Company is looking beyond gas and has diversification plans in the areas of renewable energy. The Company is exploring opportunities to setup Solar Power and Green hydrogen generation plants. The Company is also setting up EV Charging and battery swapping facilities. The Company has setup a new Joint Venture Company IGL Genesis Technologies Ltd. to manufacture meters as a step towards backward integration. The Company is actively participating under SATAT (Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation) and GOBAR-DHAN government schemes to facilitate waste management

and promote use of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG). These new areas of diversification would add to the growth of the Company in future.

Net Zero Emission

Your Company recognizes the importance of ESG for sustainable growth of the Company and firmly believes in integrating Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) norms in its value chain. The Company is continuously expanding its operations to provide eco-friendly fuel to its customers and taking further steps to reduce carbon emissions in its direct or indirect operations. The Company is in the process of formulating Sustainability policy and making of road map for net zero emissions.

Together, we are poised to navigate the evolving energy landscape, seize emerging opportunities, and contribute to a sustainable and prosperous future.

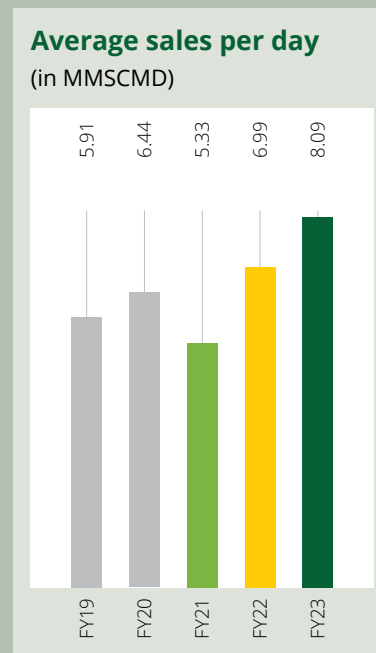
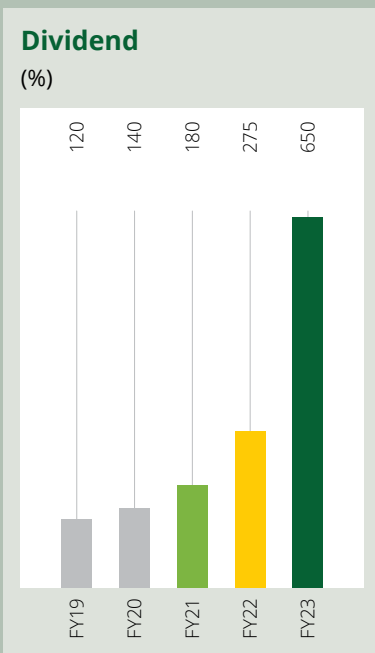
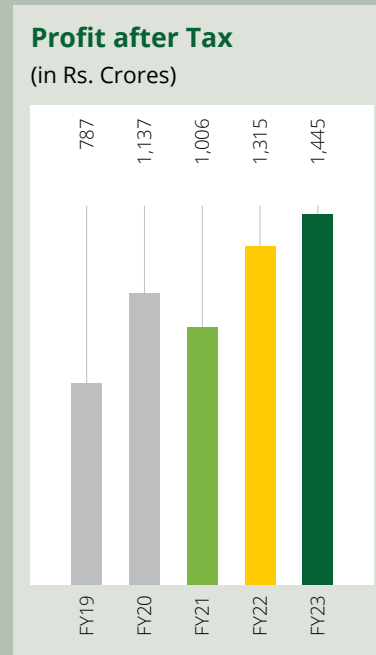
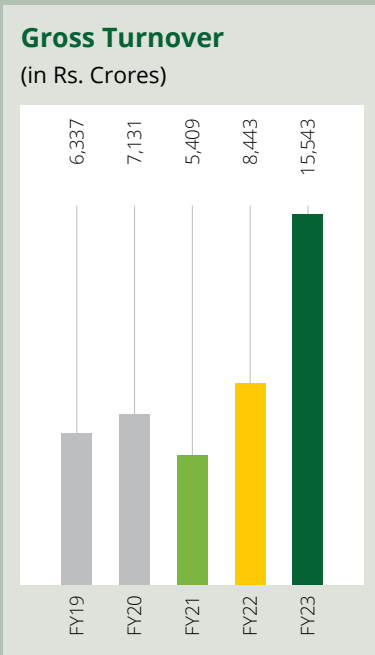
On behalf of the Board of Directors, I express sincere thanks to the Government of India, State governments of UP, Haryana and Rajasthan, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board, all the departments/authorities of the Central and State governments, our valued customers and all stakeholders in the value chain for their support to the Company. I would also like to thank each and every employee of IGL for their hard work and dedication.

Finally, I would like to thank each and every shareowner for the confidence and trust reposed in us. With your continued support and blessings, we would continue our journey of sustainable growth and value creation for all the stakeholders of the Company.

Warm Regards,

R.K. Jain
Chairman

Financial Highlights



celebrating
25
years
of Delivering Value

Clean energy is the way forward for India and the world to help combat environmental degradation and climate change. As we celebrate the 25th year of operations in 2023, we are ever more committed to providing safe, reliable and clean energy solutions to fuel the economy and improve the quality of life across the social spectrum.



Board of Directors



Shri R.K. Jain
Chairman



Shri Kamal Kishore Chatiwal
Managing Director



Shri Pawan Kumar
Director (Commercial)



Shri. N. Ramakrishnan
Director



Shri. Ashish Kundra
Director



Shri Rajib Sekhar Sahoo
Director



Smt. Saroj Bala
Director



Shri Ramesh Narain Misra
Director



Shri Deepak Mishra
Director



Dr. Shyam Agrawal
Director

Bankers

- ICICI Bank Limited
- IDBI Bank Limited
- State Bank of India
- Axis Bank Limited
- Union Bank of India
- HDFC Bank Limited
- IndusInd Bank Limited
- IDFC Bank Limited
- Kotak Mahindra Bank

Statutory Auditors

M/s Datta Singla & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Cost Auditors

M/s Chandra Wadhwa & Co.

Secretarial Auditors

M/s P.P. Agarwal & Co.

Company Secretary

Shri S. K. Jain

Registered Office

IGL Bhawan, Plot No. 4,
Community Centre, Sector 9,
R K Puram,
New Delhi - 110022

CIN: L23201DL1998PLC097614

Directors' Report

To
The Members

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Twenty-fourth Annual Report and the Company's audited financial statements for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2023

Physical Performance

During the year, the Company recorded sales as under:

Product	Figures in Million Standard Cubic Meters (mmscm)		
	For the Year 31 March 2023	For the Year 31 March 2022	% Change (YoY)
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	2208.92	1846.83	19.61
Piped Natural Gas (PNG)	743.04	703.97	5.55
Total	2951.96	2550.80	15.73
Average Sales / per day (mmscmd)	8.09	6.99	

Financial Results

The Company's financial performance for the year ended March 31, 2023 is summarised below:

Items	(in crores)	
	For the Year 31 March 2023	For the Year 31 March 2022
Net Sales & Other Income	14,407.76	7925.00
Profit before Depreciation & Tax	2,291.10	2082.94
Depreciation	363.36	317.06
Profit before tax	1927.74	1765.88
Provision for tax	482.72	450.93
Profit after tax	1445.02	1314.95
Other comprehensive income	0.39	1.35
Total comprehensive income	1445.41	1316.30
Retained Earnings – opening balance	6492.65	5428.35
Add : Profit for the period	1445.02	1314.95
Profit available for appropriations	7937.67	6743.30
Appropriations:		
Dividends	1295.00	252.00
Corporate dividend tax	-	-
Transferred to general reserve	-	-
Other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	0.39	1.35
Retained Earnings – closing balance	6643.06	6492.65

Financial Reviews

During the year, the gross turnover of the Company has increased from Rs. 8442.83 Crores in FY 2021-22 to Rs. 15542.67 Crores in FY 2022-23 showing an increase of 84.09%.

The Profit After Tax (PAT) increased by 9.89% from Rs. 1314.95 Crores in FY 2021-22 to Rs. 1445.02 Crores in FY 2022-23.



Shri Sanjay Kumar, then Managing Director, inaugurating the commencement of the commercial operations of LCNG plant at Ajaymeru Palra, Ajmer in Rajasthan.

The Company has prepared the Consolidated Financial Statements also which includes the Company's share of profit in its Associates combined on an equity method in accordance with Ind AS 28 - "Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures". The consolidated PAT during FY 2022-23 is Rs. 1639.65 Crores against Rs. 1502.27 Crores in the previous year.

Dividend

The Board of Directors has not recommended final dividend for FY 2022-23 as during the financial year, the Company has declared two interim dividends of ₹210 crores (₹3 per share) & ₹700 crores (₹10 per share) in the months of January & March, respectively.

The Company has Dividend Distribution Policy in terms of the requirement of SEBI (Listing Obligations Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The Policy is available on the website of the Company under the web-link: https://www.iglonline.net/uploads/files/Dividend-Distribution-Policy.pdf

Performance Highlights

Compressed Natural Gas Business

During the year, your Company augmented CNG infrastructure in its Geographical Areas. The Company achieved a new milestone by setting up 792th CNG station in FY 2022-23. In FY 22-23, 81 new CNG stations were commissioned and capacity enhancement/upgradation was done at 26 numbers CNG stations, the highest ever in a financial year. With these achievements, the Company has achieved total compression capacity of 97 lacs kgs per day and is catering to around 17 Lacs vehicles.

The Company provides prepaid card facility for its CNG customers in order to promote digital payments. Till now more than 175000 prepaid cards are under circulation

catering to approx. 1.9 lacs vehicles. Company has taken more initiatives in Digital Payments at CNG stations for the benefit of customers, wherein UPI payment can be made at CNG stations through wallet payments mode. The Company has also tied up with Bhim UPI for enabling UPI payments collection from all modes of payment. The combined effort towards digital payment collection has helped in a growth of 25% in digital payment collection this year vis-à-vis last year.

Company has conducted joint promotion activities with Maruti, Bajaj, Mahindra, Ford and Hyundai at the CNG stations. Due to constant interactions with the car manufacturers, they have launched company fitted CNG variants, which are becoming popular among the customers and thus boosting the sales of CNG.

The Company has conducted pilot project in FY 22-23 with one of the aggregator to integrate our CNG dispensers with the POS machines through which customers are getting automated receipt after refuelling. This has increased the customer convenience at large.

Piped Natural Gas Business

PNG - Domestic Connections

PNG continued to be focus area of the Company during FY 2021-22. The Company provided more than 3.10 Lacs new connections during the year 2022-23. In order to create the PNG awareness further amongst target customers, a successful campaign was run during the year.

Your Company increased its steel pipeline network from 1,571 kms in FY 2021-22 to 1,868 kms in FY 2022-23 and its MDPE network from 17,240 kms in FY 2021-22 to 20,632 kms in FY 2022-23.

Your Company has taken many innovative initiatives like low cost promotional campaigns, promotions through e-rickshaw



Shri Sanjay Kumar, then Managing Director, welcoming Shri Pankaj Jain, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas at IGL Stall in CGD Pavilion at India Energy Week 2023 in Bengaluru



Shri Sanjay Kumar, then Managing Director, during signing of an MOU between IGL and Baker Hughes in Houston, USA in the august presence of Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Hon'ble Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas & Urban Affairs and Shri Arun Kumar Singh, then Chairman IGL & Chairman & Managing Director, BPCL to improve operational efficiency and reduce further emissions.

especially targeting urban villages/ rural areas, women's meet, display of IGL promotional boards with QR codes across residential societies, bulk messaging to potential customers, circulation of advertisement banners & messages on RWA WhatsApp group, promoting registration through IGL website & call- centres and launching of customer-centric attractive registration schemes to motivate customers to opt PNG.

While continuing with its mission to enhance customer experience, Your Company achieved significant milestones by leveraging technology and embracing digital innovations. OTP and e-POD based bill delivery has been implemented for secure and efficient communication. The bilingual new PNG bill form caters to diverse language preferences, ensuring effective communication with the customers. Your company surpassed the milestone of 1 million electronic bill delivery subscribers, demonstrating the commitment to embracing modern platforms. Online payments reached an impressive 97% adoption rate, highlighting the convenience and ease of Company's digital payment options. Furthermore, self-billing option was promoted through digital awareness camps, empowering customers to generate accurate bills at their convenience. These accomplishments exemplify your company's dedication to leveraging technology and customer-centric solutions, driving an exceptional experience for the valued customers.

The Company had total 23.70 Lakh connections in Delhi & other geographical areas as on March 31, 2023.

PNG – Commercial & Industrial

During the year, your Company continued its thrust on the Commercial & Industrial segment which is one of the

potential growth areas in the upcoming years. Your Company achieved sales volume of 292 MMSCM in Industrial Segment in FY 2022-23. In Commercial segment your company achieved a growth of around 30% in sales volume i.e. from 50.81 MMSCM in FY 2021-22 to 72.25 MMSCM in FY 2022-23. In terms of number of customers, the industrial customer base increased from 3358 in March 2022 to 3,913 in March, 2023 and commercial customer base increased from 4357 in March, 2022 to 5,108 in March 2023.

In Delhi, Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) has banned all other industrial fuels except PNG and has advised all industrial customers (wherever PNG is available) to switchover to PNG. The Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) has also directed switching over of DG sets to PNG and Dual fuel (PNG+Diesel) mode in Delhi and NCR. Your Company has efficiently co-ordinated to implement the mandate given by DPCC and the CAQM by facilitating industrial customers for smooth switchover to PNG supply. In this regard, your Company has been able to convert all polluting industries located in NCT of Delhi to PNG supply. In order to curb down air-pollution levels and to increase natural gas volumes, your Company has targeted diesel genset segment, wherein PNG is replacing usage of diesel in gensets. IGL's PNG network is widely available among various Industrial & Commercial clusters of Delhi and NCR towns of Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Hapur, Muzaffarnagar, Gurugram, Rewari & Karnal. Your Company is working with a focused approach to further expand/ strengthen pipeline network by providing last mile connectivity to the Industrial & Commercial establishments in existing areas where pipeline grid is available and expand pipeline network to cater to other industrial areas.



In industrial & commercial segment 2110 new registrations were completed during the FY 2022-23 and pipeline laying was started in new areas like Hapur in Uttar Pradesh, Mahipalpur, & Paharganj in Delhi. Your Company is also expanding its network to new Geographical Areas (GAs) like Muzzaffarnagar, Meerut & Shamli, Kanpur (other than area already authorized), Fatehpur & Hamirpur, Ajmer, Rajsamand & Pali, and Banda & Chitrakoot to cater the demand of Industrial & Commercial segment.

Your Company is also working in a collaborative and participatory approach with state Pollution Control Boards, so as to work out an action plan to convert all industrial and commercial units to PNG (wherever IGL's PNG network is available). To further expand its footprint, your Company has been able to execute Gas Sale Agreements (GSA) with Industrial & Commercial Customers in Karnal, Gurugram, Rewari & Ajmer Geographical Areas (GAs) and also started supplying PNG which would facilitate increase in consumption of Natural Gas (NG) volumes.

Associate Companies

Central U. P. Gas Limited (CUGL)

CUGL is engaged in City Gas Distribution in the cities of Kanpur, Bareilly, Jhansi and Unnao in Uttar Pradesh. Your Company holds 50% of the paid-up equity share capital of CUGL.

CUGL achieved a gross turnover of Rs. 746.71 Crores and Profit After Tax of Rs. 85.36 Crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited (MNGL)

MNGL is in City Gas Distribution business in Pune, Pimpri, Chinchwad, Chakan, Talegaon and Hinjewadi, Nasik GA (Nasik, Dhule & part of Valsad), Sindhudurg GA in the state of Maharashtra and Ramanagara GA in the state of Karnataka. Your Company holds 50% of paid-up equity share capital of MNGL.

MNGL achieved a gross turnover of Rs. 2700.19 Crores and Profit After Tax of Rs. 421.91 Crores for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

The statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of Company's Associates pursuant to the first proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 129, is appended as Annexure 1 to this Report.

Future Outlook

In line with Company's mission and vision, your Company has been working on various new strategic and business opportunities to secure its position in dynamic and competitive environment and is looking for organic as well as inorganic growth as part of its corporate strategy. Further, in line with government's mission to achieve net zero, your company has been working on various projects aiming to reduce carbon emissions.

EV Infrastructure & EV landscape:

As per Company's diversification strategy, your company is looking forward to setup EV Charging facilities at various sites (including IGL CNG Stations); your company has already commissioned 4 fixed EV Charging stations in NCT of Delhi which are operational. More number of fixed EV Chargers



An MOU being signed between IGL & BHEL for joint collaboration in development, manufacturing, deployment of Type 4 Cylinders, Hydrogen Blending in CGD and Fuel Cell Based Power backup system in the presence of Dr. Nalin Singh, CMD, BHEL and Shri Pawan Kumar, Director Commercial.

for various vehicle segments are under installation at several sites in Delhi.

Your Company has already rolled out its battery swapping facility for 2 Wheeler segment in collaboration with leading EV OEM under the name "Energy Café". 2 Nos. of Battery swapping facilities have been installed and commissioned. It is planned to commission more battery swapping facilities in near future.

Besides above, in order to explore the investment opportunities in EV value chain viz. EV Charging Infrastructure, EV – 2W/3W manufacturing, EV Components, Battery Manufacturing/Assembling Manufacturing of EV Chargers etc., your company is in discussion with reputed parties for possible collaborations.

Apart from above, your Company has tied-up with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for setting up EV chargers at IGL CNG stations.

Your Company has also been appointed as a Nodal agency by Delhi Government to develop EV Charging infrastructure in two districts of Delhi and Govt. Lands are being allocated to IGL for setting up of EV charging stations.

Renewable Space:

Your Company is also exploring usage of renewable energy source in place of conventional grid power, which will be a step towards carbon emission reduction and net zero.

In addition, IGL has installed and commissioned rooftop solar power plant of 500 KW at one of the Gaushalas in Delhi and on similar lines few more rooftop solar power facilities of up to total 5 MW would be installed at suitable identified sites in Delhi. IGL has also installed a 21 KW solar power plant at IGL Bhawan rooftop. Your company is also exploring investment opportunities in renewable energy projects like solar power generation plants.



General (Dr.) Vijay Kumar Singh (Retd.), Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Civil Aviation & Road Transport & Highways, inaugurating Skill Development CSR project of IGL aimed at training girls in the role of General Duty Assistant in Ghaziabad.

Long-Haul Transportation:

Your Company is actively exploring conversion of Long Haul Transport from pollutant fuel (Diesel) to cleaner fuel (CNG) of various State Transport Undertaking (STU's) towards conversion of their vehicles on CNG. A diesel bus of Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) has been converted on CNG as Proof of Concept. IGL is also in discussion with possible stakeholders like private owners of tractors, CNG kit retro-fitters, CNG Kit manufacturers for conversion of Diesel tractors onto CNG. With the recent easing of CNG prices, it is envisaged that this activity of conversion will pick up pace.

Green Hydrogen:

Your Company is also exploring the possibilities of putting up Green Hydrogen generation plant for blending with natural gas for which a detailed feasibility study has been carried out by a leading consultant and a detailed assessment of green hydrogen project is being carried out with subject matter experts (SME). A pilot project on production of Green Hydrogen and blending of hydrogen in IGL gas network is planned at Dasna, Ghaziabad. Your Company has entered into an MOU with ACME Group to jointly explore the potential business opportunities of green hydrogen. The companies will work jointly to promote the adoption by customers and create demand for green hydrogen in the Country.

LNG/LCNG:

To develop LNG/LCNG eco system, your company has setup one LNG/LCNG station at Ajmer and commercial operations have also started. In addition, 5 more locations on Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) Highway are being identified towards setting up of LNG/LCNG stations.

DIMTS has added 242 new CNG buses in FY 22-23 in their fleet which helps to increase CNG sales of the Company.

Maruti Suzuki, Hyundai, Tata Motors & Toyota introduced new variants of CNG vehicle in FY 22-23 which has increased the CNG sales from private passenger vehicles and it expected to grow further in coming Financial Years.

Compressed Biogas (CBG):

Your Company is actively participating under SATAT (Sustainable Alternative towards Affordable Transportation) initiative of MoPNG & issued Letter of Intent(s) to facilitate waste management and promote use of Bio-Gas. The Company is pleased to mention that CBG offtake has been started from 3 Nos. of the CBG plants during last fiscal year under SATAT & CBG-CGD synchronization scheme. The company is also working on opening of new avenues by setting up of its own Compressed Biogas Plants under GOBAR-DHAN scheme & Waste to Energy initiatives of the government. Project activities for establishing of a 100



Shri Sanjay Kumar, then Managing Director and Shri Pawan Kumar, Director Commercial, interacting with the vendors associated with the company, during Vendors Meet 2023 in New Delhi.

Tonnes Per Day, Waste to Energy plant has been initiated at one of the sites in Delhi under MoU with MCD.

Allied equipment manufacturing:

As, CGD sector is fast emerging and number of players are setting up CGD network in various parts of the country, there would be a good demand of CGD related equipment. Hence, as part of backward integration, IGL is exploring to setup manufacturing units of allied equipment. Manufacturing facilities for other equipment like compressors, type 4 cylinders etc. are also being explored keeping in view the sectoral as well as captive demand.

IGL has entered into an MOU with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) for exploring setting up of manufacturing facility of Type IV light weight cylinders for CNG &/or Hydrogen use.

Joint Venture

Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) and Genesis Gas Solutions Private Limited (Genesis) have entered into Joint Venture Agreement to set up Integrated Smart Meter Manufacturing Plant with Capital Expenditure of Rs. 1100 millions. Joint Venture between IGL and Genesis have equity participation from both the partners in the ratio of 51:49, respectively. Initially, the Smart Meter Manufacturing Plant shall have installed capacity to manufacture 1 Million Meters annually, and is planned to be operational by April 2024.

A Joint Venture Company between IGL and Genesis named as IGL Genesis Technologies Limited has been incorporated on June 15, 2023.

Acquisition and Investment in other companies:

Your Company is actively considering acquisition of other CGD companies as and when any such opportunity is there in the market.

Your Company also intends to invest in budding Start-Ups to give a boost to the Government's Start-Up India flagship initiative and to derive long term benefits.

In order to have substantial footprints outside the core business, many other avenues like ethanol production facility, Green third party logistics, acquisition of Project Management Consultant Company, etc. are also being explored.

Information Technology

Your Company has already laid a robust and advanced technology foundation to keep pace with the business needs amid continuous expansion in geographical areas and a growing customer base. The technology foundation based on SAP ERP as a business application and supported by a plethora of various employees and customer-centric portals, continue to support the mission and vision of IGL along with ensuring operational efficiency and customer delight.

Your Company has always appreciated the significance of effectively connecting with the customers for which there is no better way than having an updated, user-friendly and interactive website. IGL's website was re-designed, re-developed and enhanced with the latest web technology to render enriching user interface, optimized content and incorporating best practices and performance parameters.

Your Company has also focussed on upgrading other modes of customer interaction through IGL connect mobile app and customer portal to include new functionalities viz. improved user interface, digitalization of Gas sales agreement for Industrial and commercial customers, secure OTP-based user authentication etc. Various optimizations in CRM processes were also performed resulting 70% reduction in ticket-saving time to improve call centre Average Handling Time (AHT) etc



Shri Pawan Kumar, Director Commercial and senior IGL officials interacting with Industrial and Commercial customers during Industrial and Commercial Meet at Ajmer in Rajasthan.



Shri Rameswar Teli, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Petroleum & Natural Gas; Labour & Employment, inaugurating "2nd PSPB Inter-unit Swimming Competition 2022-23" at Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Swimming Pool Complex, Talkatora, New Delhi.

Your Company has also considered the upgradation of our Enterprise Content Management solution comprising of efficient business document storage and archival system, which has also enabled achieving generation and delivery of customer invoices at a record pace through various channels viz. email, SMS and WhatsApp.

The core infrastructure supporting the business applications was also upgraded and strengthened by the installation of the most advanced flash system-based Storage Area Network having very high throughput/performance and extremely low latency for enabling extremely fast reading and writing of data.

With an objective to achieve operational excellence and improve work efficiency, the existing Bill watch system and File tracking system were upgraded using open source technology and also integrated with SAP for enhanced trackability, transparency and visibility of vendor invoices and file approval.

Your Company has been realizing the risk associated with the growing cyber security threats, which is currently the top concern of organizations globally. Various steps to enhance the security posture of your company have been taken including completion of the Vulnerability and Penetration Testing exercise, Cyber security Assessment, revamping of physical security in the data centre, Cyber security awareness training along with regular sharing of guidelines, updates, dos and don'ts on various communication channels.

Human Resources

Your Company realizes that the challenges of the future can be best met with competent and motivated human resources.

The Company is taking various HR initiatives to add value to its pool of human talent and integration of individual goals with that of Company. Company is reviewing HR and Employee related Policies /benefits for its employees to make them more competitive and aligned with industry practices.

Learning and Development of employees forms an integral part of the Company's Policy towards accomplishing organizational goal. The continual imparting of training, both technical and non-technical, is necessary for the growth of employees. During the year, employees were provided with the best of trainings viz. Nayi Urja, Nayi Disha, Cathodic Protection, HSE, Management Development Program (MDPs) LNG/ EV / Hydrogen etc.

During the year, employees were encouraged to participate in various events like Cyclothon, IGL Cricket Tournament, Delhi Half Marathon, Preventive Health Check-ups etc. to take care of employee's health & fitness.

The Company also inducted various young professionals at entry level to infuse talent in the professional arena. The comprehensive class room as well as on-site induction training has also been imparted to new GETs prior to their deployment. Your Company has maintained harmonious cordial and healthy relations among employees.

Your Company recognizes and appreciates the contribution of its employees in its growth path.



Shri Sanjay Kumar, then Managing Director and Shri Pawan Kumar, Director Commercial, presenting Dividend for FY 2022-23 to Shri Vinai Kumar Saxena, Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Delhi.

Health Safety and Environment (HSE)

Your Company emphasizes creating safety awareness among consumers by organizing safety awareness camps at PNG customer doorsteps and safety camps at CNG stations to sensitize CNG consumers. To educate the community and society at large, your company also broadcasts safety messages from time to time through FM radio, print media, digital media, and social media.



Safety is a line responsibility, so all employees of your organization are responsible and accountable for safety, health, and environmental protection. They demonstrate strict adherence to the HSE policy.

The Company has stressed the importance of implementing the Nine Life Saving Rules to further strengthen site safety requirements. It has been continually improving to create a healthy and safe working environment across all installations.

For all newly allocated geographical areas and for the NCT of Delhi & NCR Geographical Area, your company has had its Emergency Response and Disaster Management Plan (ERDMP) approved by a PNGRB-approved third-party inspection agency. Emergency response and preparedness are frequently assessed by conducting mock drills at regular intervals.

Being one of the largest and most matured CGD companies, your company has also participated in various conferences and workshops to make the new City Gas Distribution companies, especially the ones promoted by OMCs, aware about the challenges and best safety practices involved in the City gas distribution sector.

In recognition of its efforts towards Health, Safety, and Environment, your company was awarded the Safety Innovation Award from the prestigious Institute of Engineers (IOE) and the Certificate of Appreciation from the National Safety Council (NSC) in 2022.

Your Company is an ISO 45001:2018, ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015, and ISO 50001:2018 certified company. This demonstrates the highest level of structure and commitment from all levels of the organization to keep safety, quality, environment, and energy management systems as its top priority and value.



Fire and Safety awareness training being conducted for the staff of IBIS Hotel in New Delhi .

The company adheres to all legal and statutory requirements applicable to its business operations as a minimum standard and aspires to achieve recognized world-class performance.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Your Company is abundantly cognisant of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) that explores ethical and social aspects of its action and impact that it would make on the society. For your company, CSR aims to contribute to societal goals by engaging in primary focus areas such as health, education, empowerment of women and underprivileged, skill development on which most of the CSR programmes were focussed during the FY 2022-23.

Your Company undertook flagship project "IGL Swastha Saarthi" wherein the preventive healthcare program was conducted for auto and taxi drivers in Delhi and NCR region involving medical check-up camps at various CNG stations. Your company also reached out to various communities and villages through healthcare CSR programmes like "Jan Aarogyam" and "Nayan Hans". Through "Project Roshni", IGL contributed towards preventive eye care and health check-up for students of government schools in Karnal district. In addition, healthcare initiatives for communities have been taken in various new geographical areas where IGL has started its operations. The company has also focused on empowerment of specially abled across its geographical areas of operation by providing them artificial limbs and special skills.

Considering the need to empower women, IGL contributed in imparting Self Defence training program for school girls and also providing them various skills to enhance employability. Your company has special focus on employment enhancing skill development programmes for underprivileged sections of the society, wherein skills relating to gas plumbing, fitter,



Shri Pawan Kumar, Director Commercial, IGL flagging off the "CNG Car Rally" organised as a part of Fuel Conservation program "Saksham 2023" in New Delhi.

tailoring etc. were provided. In addition, your company has also been supporting meritorious students from under-privileged strata of society for specialized coaching for entrance examinations for engineering and civil services examinations.

The annual report on CSR activities in accordance with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, is appended as Annexure 2 to this report.

Directors Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors hereby confirm that:

- i. In the preparation of Annual Accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2023, the applicable accounting standards have been followed;
- ii. They have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently except where otherwise stated in the Notes to Accounts and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period;
- iii. They have taken proper and sufficient care 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. They have prepared the Annual Accounts for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2023 on a going concern basis;
- v. They have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and
- vi. They had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

Directors

Shri R.K. Jain nominee of GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) was appointed as Chairman of the Company w.e.f. January 14, 2023. Shri Kamal Kishore Chatiwai, nominee of GAIL, was appointed as Managing Director of the Company w.e.f. June 15, 2023, Shri N. Ramakrishnan, nominee of BPCL, was appointed as Director w.e.f. March 30, 2023 and Shri Shyam Agrawal was appointed as an Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. December 6, 2022. Shareholders of the Company have also approved the appointments through Postal Ballot of Shri N. Ramakrishnan & Shri Shyam Agrawal as Director and Independent Director of the Company, respectively.

Shri Arun Kumar Singh ceased as Chairman and Director of the Company w.e.f. October 23, 2022. Shri Sukhmal Jain was appointed as Chairman of the Company w.e.f. October 23, 2022 and ceased as Chairman w.e.f. January 14, 2023 and Director w.e.f. January 19, 2023. Shri Sanjay Kumar ceased to be Managing Director of the Company w.e.f. June 15, 2023.



Shri Kamal Kishore Chatiwai, Managing Director IGL, inaugurating IGL's first company owned (COCO) CNG station in Punayata, Pali at Rajasthan.



The Board takes this opportunity to place on record its appreciation for valuable contribution made by Shri Arun Kumar Singh, Shri Sukhmal Jain and Shri Sanjay Kumar during their tenure as the Directors of the Company

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors of the Company confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as provided under section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, (hereinafter referred to as the "Listing Regulations").

The details of programmes for familiarization of Independent Directors with the Company are put up on the website of the Company, i.e., http://www.iglonline.net/english/5000_media/Investor_Relations/Familiarization-Programmes-for-Independent-Directors.pdf

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee considers various criteria such as Knowledge/skill required, experience, Minimum educational qualification, age, role in this company, gender, other requirements as per Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI LODR while recommending the name of the Independent Directors.

The Board of Directors carried out the evaluation of every Director, Committees of Board and the Board as a whole, based on the laid down criteria of performance evaluation.

In the opinion of the Board of Directors, independent directors have required integrity, expertise and experience.



Mr. Kamal Kishore Chatiwal, Managing Director, IGL welcoming Sh. Gyanesh Bharti, IAS, Commissioner, MCD to discuss progress of Integrated Municipal Solid Waste based CBG plant under construction at Ghogha Dairy at Bawana in North Delhi.

Corporate Governance

As per the requirement of the Listing Regulations, a detailed Report on Corporate Governance and certificate regarding compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance are annexed as part of the Annual Report.



Shri Sanjay Kumar, then Managing Director and Shri Pawan Kumar, Director Commercial, presenting Dividend for FY 2022-23 to Shri Sandeep Kumar Gupta, Chairman & Managing Director, GAIL (India) Ltd.

The Auditors' Certificate on Corporate Governance for FY 2022-23 of M/s P.P. Agarwal & Co., Practicing Company Secretaries is self-explanatory and does not call for any further comments.

Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report

Detailed Report on Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report is annexed as part of the Annual Report.

Deposits

During the financial year 2022-23, your Company has not accepted any deposit within the meaning of Sections 73 and 74 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

Particulars of Loans, Guarantees or Investments

During the financial year 2022-23, your Company has not granted loans nor given guarantee nor made any investments.

Amount which the Company proposes to carry to any Reserves, if any

For the financial year 2022-23, your Company has not transferred any amount to the general reserve of the Company.

Number of Meetings of the Board and Audit Committee

The details of the number of meetings of the Board and Audit Committee held during the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and composition of Audit Committee are given in Corporate Governance Report.

Related Party Transactions

Policy on materiality of Related Party Transactions and on dealing with Related Party Transactions has been disclosed on the website of the Company at: - https://www.iglonline.net/uploads/files/Related_Party_Policy.pdf

Details of transactions with related parties are being disclosed separately in the Annual Report. As per Regulation 23 of Listing Regulations, prior approval of Shareholders has been taken for Material Related Party Transactions and subsequent material modifications, if any, for the Financial Year 2023-24.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace

As per the requirement of The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, your Company has constituted Internal Complaints Committee (ICC). During the FY 2022-23, no complaint with allegation of sexual harassment was received by the Company.

Risk Management and Internal Financial Control Adequacy

Your Company has Risk Management System in place including the Risk Policy & identification of the Risks which are reviewed periodically. The Company has also Risk Management Committee as per the requirement of the Listing Regulations.

Your Company has laid down a set of standards, processes and structure for internal financial control across the organization and ensures that the same are adequate and operating effectively.

Vigil Mechanism

The Company has a well-defined Vigilance framework which provides a platform to the employees, directors, vendors, suppliers and other stakeholders of the Company to come forward and raise their genuine concerns without any fear of retaliation and victimization. The Company has engaged an independent third party service provider for complaint management under the whistle-blower platform. The details of the Whistle Blower Policy are available on the website of the Company: www.iglonline.net. Besides Whistle Blower Policy, the Company has also framed Vigil Mechanism policy under which the stakeholders can lodge their complaint(s) to Chief Ethics & Vigilance Officer of the Company.

Cost Auditors

Your Company had appointed M/s Chandra Wadhwa & Co, New Delhi as Cost Auditors for the FY 2022-23.

As per Section 148 read with Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors of your Company has re-appointed M/s Chandra Wadhwa & Co, New Delhi, Cost Accountants, as the Cost Auditors of the Company for the FY 2023-24. The remuneration proposed to be paid to the

Cost Auditors is subject to the ratification by the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Your Company is maintaining cost records as specified by the Central Government under Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Secretarial Auditors and Secretarial Audit Report

Pursuant to Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013, your Company had appointed M/s P.P. Agarwal & Co., Practicing Company Secretaries, New Delhi, as its Secretarial Auditors to conduct the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the FY 2022-23. The Report of Secretarial Auditor for the FY 2022-23 is appended as Annexure 3 to this report.

Remarks referred to in the Secretarial Auditors' Report for FY 2022-23 of M/s P.P. Agarwal & Co., Practicing Company Secretaries are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments.

Disclosures Regarding Remuneration

Disclosures pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) and 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is appended as Annexure 4 to this report.

Extract of Annual Return

The Annual Return of the Company as on March 31, 2023, in Form MGT 7, in accordance with the Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 is available on the website of the Company.



Mr. Kamal Kishore Chatiwal, Managing Director, IGL in panel discussion with eminent leaders like Dr. Kirit Parekh, Shri Rajesh Mehendiratta, Chairman and Managing Director IEX and other industry leaders on Roadmap for the government to increase share of natural gas in India's energy basket during NGV India Summit, New Delhi.



Statutory Auditors

In exercise of powers conferred by Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has to appoint Statutory Auditors of the Company for the FY 2023-24.

The Notes on financial statements referred to in the Auditors' Report for FY 2022-23 of M/s Datta Singla & Co., Chartered Accountants are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments.

Review and Comments of CAG, on Standalone and Consolidated financial statements for the FY 2022-23 form part of financial statements of the Company.

Conservation of Energy and Technology Absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

The information in accordance with the provisions of Section 134 (3) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule (8) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is appended as Annexure 5 to this report.

Acknowledgements

Your Directors express their gratitude to the Central Government, State Governments of NCT of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana & Rajasthan, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board

and Promoter Companies (GAIL & BPCL) for their continuous guidance & support throughout the year.

The Directors also acknowledge the support of all Statutory & Local Authorities, Bankers, Media, Station Operators & their employees, contractors, vendors and suppliers.

The Directors place on record their deep appreciation towards IGL's valued customers for their continued patronage support and look forward to the continuance of this relationship in future also.

The Directors wish to express their gratitude to all the shareholders for their continued trust and support.

The Directors also sincerely acknowledge the contributions made by all the employees of IGL for their dedicated services to the Company.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
KAMAL KISHORE CHATIWAL
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Sd/-
PAWAN KUMAR
DIRECTOR (COMMERCIAL)

Place: New Delhi
Date: August 22, 2023



Shri Pawan Kumar, Director Commercial, presenting Dividend for FY 2022-23 to the Directors of BPCL.

Annexure 1

Form No. AOC-1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures
(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in Rs.)

1. Sl. No.
2. Name of the subsidiary
3. The date since when subsidiary was acquired
4. Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding Company's reporting period
5. Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.
6. Share capital
7. Reserves & surplus
8. Total assets

Not Applicable

9. Total Liabilities
10. Investments
11. Turnover
12. Profit before taxation
13. Provision for taxation
14. Profit after taxation
15. Proposed Dividend
16. Extent of shareholding (in percentage)

Notes: The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

- Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations – Not Applicable
- Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year – Not Applicable

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

Sl. No	Name of Associates or Joint Ventures	Central UP Gas Limited (CUGL)	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited (MNGL)
1.	Latest Balance Sheet Date	31.03.2023 (Audited)	31.03.2023 (Unaudited)
2.	Date on which Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired	21.06.2013	26.03.2015
3.	Shares of Associate or Joint Ventures held by the Company on the year end No.	3,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
	Amount of Investment in Associates or Joint Ventures	Rs. 68.12 Crores	Rs. 190.00 Crores
	Extend of Holding (in percentage)	50%	50%
4.	Description of how there is significant influence	Holding 50% (Equity shares)	Holding 50% (Equity shares)
5.	Reason why the associate is not consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated
6.	Net worth attributable to shareholding as per latest Balance Sheet	Rs. 593.09 Crores	Rs. 1420.22 Crores
7.	Profit / Loss for the year		
	Considered in Consolidation	Rs. 42.68 Crores	Rs. 210.95 Crores
	Not Considered in Consolidation	Rs. 42.68 Crores	Rs. 210.95 Crores

Note: The figures are as per Consolidated Accounts for FY 2022-23 of the Company as approved by the Board in its meeting held on May 12, 2023.

For and on behalf of **Board of Directors**

Sd/-
Kamal Kishore Chatiwal
Managing Director

Sd/-
Pawan Kumar
Director (Commercial)

Place: New Delhi
Date : August 22, 2023

Sd/-
S. K. Jain
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar
CFO



ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-23

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) recognizes that its business activities have direct and indirect impact on the society. The Company strives to integrate its business values and operations in an ethical and transparent manner to demonstrate its commitment to sustainable development and to meet the interests of its stakeholders. A responsible business is expected to not only take care of its stakeholders but also to engage and contribute meaningfully towards improving the quality of life of the communities and environment in which it operates. IGL follows the Board approved CSR Policy, which is in line with the requirements of The Companies Act, 2013. The contents of CSR Policy of IGL are displayed on IGL's website at Welcome To Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) (iglonline.net).

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	Smt. Saroj Bala	Independent Director, Chairperson of the Committee	5	5
2	Shri Deepak Mishra	Independent Director, Member of the Committee	5	5
3	Shri Sanjay Kumar	Managing Director, Member of the Committee	5	5
4	Shri Pawan Kumar	Director (Commercial), Member of the Committee	5	5
5	Shri. Shyam Agrawal*	Independent Director, Member of the Committee	5	2

*Shri Shyam Agrawal appointed as a member of the Committee w.e.f. March 16, 2023

3. Provide the web-link(s) where the Composition of the CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR Projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of company.

CSR Projects:

[CSR_PROJECTS_FOR_FY_2022-23.pdf](#) (iglonline.net)

CSR Policy:

Welcome To Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) (iglonline.net)

CSR Committee:

[CSR_Committee_in_FY_2022-23.pdf](#) (iglonline.net)

Impact Assessment Reports:

https://iglonline.net/uploads/files/Impact_Assessment_Report_2021.pdf

4. Provide the executive summary along with web-link(s) of the Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in F.Y. 2022-2023 in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 -

IGL has been conducting internal impact assessments to monitor & evaluate its strategic CSR projects/ programs. The company takes cognizance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of The Companies CSR Policy Rules 2014 and has conducted impact assessment of CSR projects through an independent agency. The report is attached at Annexure 'A'.

IGL conducted impact assessment studies for the following projects having project's value of more than Rs.1 Crore, implemented during 2021-2022:

- a. Setting of PSA Oxygen Plant at Maharaja Agrasen Hospital, Rohtak Road, Delhi
- b. Setting up Liquid Medical Oxygen Tank at Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Dilshad Garden, and at Indira Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital, Dwarka in Delhi.

- c. Setting up of PSA Oxygen Plants at Tilak Nagar Colony hospital, Tilak Nagar and at Purnima Sethi Multi Specialty Hospital, Kalkaji in Delhi.
- d. Setting up of PSA Oxygen Plants at Manyawar Kanshiram Hospital, Kanpur & District Hospital, Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh
- e. Construction of Natural Gas run cremation units at Punjabi Bagh Crematorium.
5. (a) **Average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135.** Rs. 1471.49 crores
 (b) **Two percent of average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) Rs. 29.43 crores of section 135. (Board approved CSR Budget:** Rs. 32 crores)
 (c) **Surplus arising out of the CSR Projects or programmes or activities spent during the earlier financial years.** Rs. 18 crores*
 (d) **Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any.** Rs. 18 crores
 (e) **Total CSR obligation for the financial year [(b)+(c)-(d)].** Rs. 29.43crores

*Out of surplus of Rs. 19.80 crore, in its meeting held on 30th March 2022, the board had decided to set off Rs.18 crores in next 3 financial years. However, subsequently it was decided to set off the entire 18 crores surplus of CSR in the FY 22-23.

6. (a) **Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project).** Rs. 6.84 crores
 (b) **Amount spent in Administrative Overheads.** Rs. 0.30 crores
 (c) **Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable.** Rs. 0.12 crores
 (d) **Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c)].** Rs. 7.26 crores

(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 sub-section (6) of section 135.		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135.		
	Amount.	Date of transfer.	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of transfer.
Rs.7.26 crores	Rs.3.04 Crores	28th April 2023	PM CARES Fund	Rs.3 Crores	31st March 2023
			Clean Ganga Fund	Rs.3.66 Crores	31st March 2023

(f) **Excess amount for set-off, if any:**

Sl. No. (1)	Particular (2)	Amount (in Rs.) (3)
(i)	Total budget sanctioned by the Board for expenditure on CSR during 2022-2023 as per sub-section (5) of section 135	Rs. 32.00 crores
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	Rs.13.92 crores
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the Financial Year set off	(Rs.18 Crores)
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or program or activities of the previous Financial Years, if any	Rs. 18 Crores (Have been set-off in FY 2022-23)
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding Financial Years [(iii)-(iv)]	Nil



7. Details of Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility amount for the preceding three Financial Years:

1 Sl. No.	2 Preceding Financial Year(s)	3 Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under sub-section (6) of section 135 (in Rs.)	4 Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under sub-section (6) of section 135 (in Rs.)	5 Amount Spent in the Financial Year (in Rs)	6 Amount transferred to a Fund as specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135, if any		7 Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding Financial Years (in Rs)	8 Deficiency, if any
					Amount (in Rs)	Date of Transfer		
1	FY 2021-22	Rs. 4.12 Crores	Rs. 0.8 Crores	Rs. 3.31 Crores	60,000	By 30.09.2023	Rs. 0.8 Crores	
2	FY 2020-21	Rs. 6.87 Crores	Rs. 1.02 Crores	Rs. 2.91 Crores	2712341	By 30.09.2023	Rs. 1.02 Crores	
					26667414	By 31.03.2022		
3	FY 2019-20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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: N.A.

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 amount 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.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	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 (5) of section 135

Not Applicable.

For and on behalf of **Board of Directors**

Sd/-
Kamal Kishore Chatiwal
Managing Director

Sd/-
Saroj Bala
Chairperson, CSR Committee

Place: New Delhi
Date : August 22, 2023

Summary of Impact Assessment Reports of 5 CSR projects having value of over Rs.1 Crores in FY 2021-22.

In 2021, Covid-19 and the ensuing lockdown had a significant social, economic, and psychological impact on the Indian population that was unforeseen and catastrophic. The pandemic situation tested hospital capacities worldwide, as well as in India. It was important that the corporates helped the healthcare providers by supporting their supply chain. This not only provided a great relief to the already overwhelmed healthcare system but it provided an opportunity to contribute to the community when it is needed the most. As part of the Covid-19 initiatives during the second wave, Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) contributed towards strengthening the healthcare system and service providers.

- **Setting of PSA Oxygen Plant at Maharaja Agrasen Hospital, Rohtak Road, Delhi.**
 - India was reeling under terrible second wave of Covid-19 in May 2021. There was a terrible shortage of Oxygen in hospitals as well as in the market to fill empty cylinders.
 - An oxygen plant with the capacity of 60Nm³/Hr with booster facility to fill the empty oxygen cylinders as well was ordered and airlifted in a record time of 15 days. Overcoming various challenges due to lack of resources during that lockdown period, it was installed and made operational in the premises of Maharaja Agrasen Hospital, Rohtak Road, West Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi in the first week of June 2021. The plant has since been donated to the hospital, which is a 300 bedded hospital delivering medical care & services to people from all communities with special care was given to financially underprivileged patients.
 - The plant comprises of Oxygen Generator, Air Compressor, Air Dryer, Oxygen Booster Compressor & Controller.
 - This Oxygen plant has since then been playing an important role in ensuring smooth and uninterrupted supply of Oxygen in the hospital thereby saving lives of hundreds of patients coming with respiratory problems.
 - By directly supplying to the hospital beds and filling up empty cylinders, in both ways, the hospital authorities were able treat around 1200 to 1500 patients per month. Around 20-30 dialysis patients got benefit from this project per month.
 - IGL had ensured deployment of manpower for one year to efficiently run the oxygen plant without any interruptions.
- The plant is aimed at long term sustainability through creation of medical infrastructure in the country.
- The project fulfilled essential criteria of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), namely, SDG 3: Good Health and wellbeing and SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and communities - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.
- **Setting up Liquid Medical Oxygen Tank at Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Dilshad Garden, and at Indira Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital, Dwarka in Delhi.**
 - The Cryogenic Liquid Medical Oxygen tanks with the capacity of 113 KL each has been set up by IGL under CSR at Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Dilshad Garden and at Indira Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital, Dwarka in Delhi.
 - These hospitals are managed by Govt. of NCT of Delhi and cater to general public living in East Delhi and South West Delhi respectively.
 - The heavy cryogenic tanks were ordered, transported and installed in a short time overcoming various logistic as well as weather concerns.
 - The project was aimed at making government hospitals self-sustainable with regards to availability of stored liquid medical oxygen to meet the needs and of the patients with the requirement of medical oxygen.
 - The plant has been providing piped oxygen supply to the hospitals. It has been addressing the oxygen gas shortage of the hospital.
 - Due to the plant installation, oxygen supplies to the existing ICU and Non-ICU beds have been ensured by the oxygen plants. Both the hospitals' capacity for Covid-19 cases have increased by about 25% (GTB) and around 60% (Indira Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital) after the installation of the plants. At GTB Hospital, 100-125 dialysis patients got benefit from this project per month.
 - The project aims at beneficiaries from all backgrounds seeking treatment in two major government hospitals.
 - The project is aimed at long term sustainability through creation of medical infrastructure in the country.



- It has linkage with SDGs, Government's health mission & alignment with IGL's CSR vision.
- The project has had significant impact on health and wellbeing status of beneficiary patients coming to government hospitals with majority coming from underprivileged sections.
- Program involved collaboration with Govt. of NCT of Delhi, which is a major stakeholder for IGL.
- The project intended to fulfill essential criteria of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), namely, SDG 3: Good Health and wellbeing and SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities.
- **Setting up of PSA Oxygen Plants at Tilak Nagar Colony hospital, Tilak Nagar and at Purnima Sethi Multi Specialty Hospital, Kalkaji in Delhi.**
 - In this project, IGL has set up one PSA Oxygen Plant of the capacity 25 NM³/Hr each at the two Municipal hospitals in Delhi located in Tilak Nagar and Kalkaji.
 - The projects aims at Programs beneficiaries from all backgrounds without any discrimination based in West and South Delhi.
 - Program aligned to the needs and expectations of the patients with the requirement of medical oxygen. It had linkage with SDGs, Government's health mission & alignment with IGL's CSR vision.
 - The project has had significant impact on health and wellbeing status of beneficiary patients, primarily from underprivileged sections, coming to municipal hospitals for treatment.
 - The plants are aimed at long term sustainability through creation of medical infrastructure in the country.
 - The project involved collaboration with Municipal Corporation of Delhi, which is a major stakeholder for IGL.
 - Oxygen plant has been in use for treating the patients who required for medical oxygen. Due to this oxygen plant, the hospital authorities are able to supply required oxygen through pipes to the beds of the patients with respiratory problems, thereby saving many lives.
 - SDG 3: Good Health and wellbeing and SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and communities - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.
- **Setting up of PSA Oxygen Plants at Manyawar Kanshiram Hospital, Kanpur & District Hospital, Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh**
 - In this project, IGL has set up two PSA Oxygen Plants of the capacity of 50 NM³/Hr at two major government hospitals in Uttar Pradesh, with one hospital being in Kanpur and other in Jhansi.
 - When the country was reeling under Covid 19 in May 2021 and there was shortage of zeolite in the country, IGL placed the order and arranged the imported plants on priority under CSR.
 - The project is aimed at beneficiaries from all backgrounds without any discrimination.
 - The project is aligned to the needs and expectations of the patients in Kanpur and Jhansi with the requirement of medical oxygen. It has linkage with SDGs, Government's health mission & alignment with IGL's CSR vision.
 - The project has had significant impact on health and wellbeing status of beneficiary patients with many precious lives saved due to assured supply of medical oxygen.
 - The plants are aimed at long term sustainability through creation of medical infrastructure in the country.
 - The project involved collaboration with state government and district administration.
 - Oxygen plant has been in use for treating the patients who required for medical oxygen. Due to this oxygen plant, the hospital authorities were able to supply required oxygen to the patients with respiratory problem.
 - Due to the plant installation, the hospital authorities admitted more patients with moderate to severe covid-19 cases. Also, oxygen supplies to the existing ICU and Non-ICU beds have been ensured by the oxygen plants. Both the hospitals' capacity for covid-19 cases have increased by about 20% (Manyawar Kanshiram Hospital, Kanpur) and around 25% (District Hospital, Jhansi) after the installation of the plants.
 - In both hospitals, the hospital authorities were able to treat around 700 to 900 patients per month during the pandemic. In the normal times, patients are getting benefits from this program of IGL.
 - SDG 3: Good Health and wellbeing and SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and communities - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

- **Construction of Natural Gas run cremation units at Punjabi Bagh Crematorium**

- In this project, IGL has financially supported Municipality towards construction of 2 no. of Natural Gas run Cremation Units at its Punjabi Bagh Crematorium in Delhi.
- The need for enhanced creation of cremation facilities in Delhi was felt during terrible wave of Covid during May 2021.
- IGL's CSR initiative created the required infrastructure in form of natural gas run crematorium units.
- This initiative by IGL is relevant and effective in several ways. Firstly, it provided a critical resource to crematoriums, which were under pressure due to the increased demand for cremation services during the pandemic.
- Secondly, the initiative also helped to address the environmental concerns associated with cremation. The use of gas instead of traditional fuels such as wood helped reduce air pollution and carbon emissions associated with cremation.

- The project has a long-term impact with creation of infrastructure, which can sustain over a period of time using eco-friendly process of cremation.
- The infrastructure has been providing services to those opting for natural gas based cremation of their kin.

Conclusion

In 2021-22, the pandemic situation was a test for healthcare facilities worldwide, as well as in India. Like all states and union territories in India, NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh has also faced several difficulties, especially in terms of inadequacy of health infrastructure, equipment, and resources at that time to cope with the high infection rate during the second wave. Apart from providing temporary support, the IGL's CSR projects focused on sustainability which has a long-term impact.



FORM NO. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2023

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

To,
The Members,
Indraprastha Gas Limited

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to Good Corporate practices by Indraprastha Gas Limited, (hereinafter called 'the Company'). The Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended March 31, 2023 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place.

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 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 thereunder;
- (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;
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('the SEBI Act'):-
 - a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India

(Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

- b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;
 - d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021;
 - e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021;
 - f) 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;
 - g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021;
 - h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018;; and
 - i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('SEBI LODR Regulations').
- (vi) As informed by the management of the Company other laws applicable specifically to the Company based on its sector/ industry are as follows:
- a) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006; and
 - b) The Petroleum Act, 1934.

We further report that in our opinion adequate systems and processes exist in the Company to monitor and ensure required compliance with the applicable labour laws and other general laws.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable

clauses of the Secretarial Standards with regard to Meetings of the Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India. During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards etc. mentioned above to the extent they were applicable, subject to the following:

From July 1, 2022 to December 5, 2022 the Board composition was not in compliance with Regulation 17 of the SEBI LODR Regulations as one Independent Director was less in the Board of the Company.

For the purpose of Regulation 42 (3), five working days gap is required before the record date for declaring dividend by the Board. During the financial year, the 2nd Interim Dividend was declared by the Board of the Company on March 23, 2023 and record date was fixed as March 31, 2023. There was shortfall of one working day from date of declaration of interim dividend and the record date, as March 30, 2023 happened to be a non-working day as per NSE list of holidays. The Company has made waiver application with prescribed fees to NSE.

We further report that:

- During the year except as mentioned above the Board of Directors of the Company was duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. 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 all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings and agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent adequately in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

- As per the minutes of the meetings duly recorded and signed by the Chairman, the decisions of the Board were unanimous in all cases.
- Based on the review of compliance mechanism established by the Company and on the basis of the certificates of legal compliance taken on record by the Board of Directors at their meetings, we are of the opinion that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the its size and operations to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period, there were no specific events/actions having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines and standards etc.

For P. P. AGARWAL & CO.
Company Secretaries

Sd/-

Pramod Prasad Agarwal
Proprietor

M. No. F4955, C.P. No. 10566

P. R.C. No. 1241/2021

UDIN: F004955E000837666

Place: New Delhi

Date : August 22, 2023

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



To,
**The Members,
Indraprastha Gas Limited**

Our Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 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 the random 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 records and Books of Accounts of the Company.

4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. 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 random test basis.
6. 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 P. P. AGARWAL & CO.
Company Secretaries

Sd/-

Pramod Prasad Agarwal

Proprietor

M. No. F4955, C.P. No. 10566

P. R.C. No. 1241/2021

UDIN: F004955E000837666

Place: New Delhi
Date : August 22, 2023

ANNEXURE 4

Disclosures with respect to remuneration and other details as required Under Section 197(12) of Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 5(1) & (2) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

- a. The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year 2022-23;

S. No	Name of Director	Director's Remuneration (Rs. in Lakhs)*	Employee Median Remuneration (Rs. in Lakhs)	Ratio
1	Shri Sanjay Kumar, Managing Director	106.81	18.26	5.85:1
2	Shri Pawan Kumar, Director (Commercial)	84.57	18.26	4.63:1

*Excluding commission on profit payable to parent organisations

Notes:

- Ratio of remuneration is not considered for non-executive directors.
 - Shri Sanjay Kumar ceased to be as Managing Director w.e.f. June 15, 2023.
 - Shri Kamal Kishore Chatiwal appointed as Managing Director w.e.f. June 15, 2023.
- b. The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the financial year;

S. No	Name of Director*and KMP**	% increase in remuneration
1	Shri S. K. Jain, Company Secretary	17.60%

*Shri Sanjay Kumar, Shri Pawan Kumar get remuneration from their employers i.e. GAIL & BPCL. Your Company has paid the amount including GST to promoters as secondment charges as these Directors are not the employees of the Company.

** Shri Sanjay Kumar joined as CFO on deputation from BPCL w.e.f. June 01, 2022. Your Company has paid the amount including GST to BPCL (Promoter) as secondment charges as he is not the employee of the Company.

*** The percentage increase in remuneration of Shri Bimal Ram Nagar, CFO has not been given for FY 2022-23, as the same is not comparable with the previous year as he was appointed as CFO till May 31, 2022.

- c. In the financial year 2022-23, there was an increase of 7.46% in the median fixed pay of employees.
- d. The number of permanent employees on the rolls of Company as on March 31, 2023 was 687. The Company has maintained peaceful and harmonious relations with all its employees.
- e. Average percentage increase made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the financial year was 6.62%.
- f. Details of top ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn for the financial year 2022-23 are as under:

Employee Name	Designation	Remuneration (Rs.)	Qualification	Experience (Years)	Date of Joining	Age (Years)	Last Employment
Shri Praveen Kumar Pandey	Sr. Vice President	1,27,77,676	BE (Mechanical)	38	02-01-2006	60	Sriram Fertilizer & Chemicals Limited
Shri Ajai Tyagi	Sr. Vice President	1,13,08,988	B.Tech (Electrical)	33	23-06-2003	54	India Glycols Limited



Employee Name	Designation	Remuneration (Rs.)	Qualification	Experience (Years)	Date of Joining	Age (Years)	Last Employment
Shri Sunil Kumar Jain	Sr. Vice President - Company Secretary	1,08,04,945	CS, CMA, LLB	34	18-06-2004	59	Maharashtra Seamless Ltd.
Shri Vinod Kumar Dhaaka	Sr. Vice President	1,01,02,320	B. Tech, MBA (Marketing)	33	24-11-2003	59	LG Polymers India Pvt. Ltd.
Shri Bhudev Singh	Vice President	97,17,241.00	B.Tech(Mechanical)	31	10-04-2003	55	Tractabel Enginnering
Shri Amit Dixit	Vice President	96,23,112.00	B.Tech (Mechanical), MBA	31	28-06-2003	54	Oswal Chemicals and Fertilizers
Shri Sanjeev Kumar Bhatia	Vice President	94,51,386.00	B.E. (Mechanical), MBA	33	01-05-2004	57	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.
Shri Raman Kumar Srivastava	Vice President	93,14,982.00	B.E. (Electronics)	31	26-12-2007	52	DCM Shriram Consolidated Ltd.
Shri Amandeep Singh Narang	Vice President	92,24,464.00	MBA (Marketing)	30	08-09-2005	52	India Trade Promotion Organisation
Shri Ujwal Bhandari	Sr. Vice President	88,03,701.00	B.E. (Hons) Mechanical	37	21-06-2008	60	National Fertilizers Limited

NOTES:

- Remuneration includes salary, allowances, Leave Travel Allowances, Performance Linked Incentive, Company contribution to PF, gratuity, NPS and other perks.
- None of the employees mentioned above hold more than 2% of the shares of your Company, alongwith their spouse and dependent children.
- None of the employees mentioned above is a relative of any director.

g. It is hereby affirmed that the remuneration paid is as per the Remuneration policy of the Company.

Conservation of Energy and Technology Absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings and outgo

A. Conservation of Energy

(i) Your Company has taken various steps for conservation of energy, which are as under:

- Installation of static Volt Amp Reactive generator (SVG) at identified 24 IGL CNG stations resulting in average energy saving of ~ 1 % of energy consumption of respective CNG station.

(ii) Steps taken by the Company for utilising alternate sources of energy:

- Installation of solar power plant at Hare Krishna Gaushala (50 Kw)

(iii) The capital investment on energy conservation equipment:

- Approx. Rs. 0.68 Crores toward installation of SVG's.

B. Technology Absorption

I. The efforts made towards technology Absorption;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of SCADA system for real-time remote monitoring of CNG & PNG assets 2. General Service Platform (GSP) - Implementation of an enterprise-wide business analytics platform which acts as one stop solution for data analytics.
II. The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Real time monitoring of Compressor/Dispenser/Flow Meters/ GC parameters at CNG stations, monitoring and control of Sectionalizing Valves and Odorizing units. II. Optimization of machine efficiency and gas loss III. Operating critical sectionalizing valves remotely in case of exigency drastically cutting response time IV. Triger based and time-based reporting. V. Alarm and trend analysis (through history logs). VI. Remotely shut down of compressor packages in case of exigency VII. Remotely price change of dispensers VIII. Real time monitoring of FRS parameters. 2. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Digital Transformation: Source systems like SAP ECC, CRM are virtual replicas of actual processes. According to defined KPIs, analytical system GSP fetch data from multiple source systems during night (non-peak hours) and run Business logics to automatically provide insights & reports to end users at 09 AM start of Business hours. II. Time Saving: Development of dashboards helps in avoiding manual follow-ups from other departments as the entire insights can be derived from their own dashboard itself. (More than 30 reports initially used to take 2-4 hours to prepare, now in seconds)



	III. IData Quality Improvement: Helps identify incorrect/missing source data, which became actionable for department in fixing the source data. (More than 1.5 lakhs records of PNG segment have been corrected). Triger based and time-based reporting.
	IV. High Focus: Dashboards are developed to highlight the exceptional cases which can fetch the business attention. (More than 40 dashboards have exceptional reporting scenarios)
(iii) In case of imported technology (imported during the last 3 years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year), -	
i. The details of technology imported;	
ii. Year of import;	
iii. Whether the technology been fully absorbed;	
iv. If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has N.A. not taken place, and the reasons thereof.	
(iv) The expenditure incurred on Research and No direct expenditure Development	

C. Foreign Exchange Earning and Outgo

Total foreign exchange used & earned:

During the year under review, the foreign exchange earnings and outgo are given below

Particulars	(Rs. in Crores)
Foreign Exchange Earned	0.00
Foreign Exchange Used	5.49

Report on Corporate Governance

I. Company's Philosophy on Corporate Governance

The Company's philosophy on the Code of Corporate Governance is as follows:

- To ensure transparency, high degree of disclosure and adequate control system;
- To ensure that the decision making process is systematic and rational;
- To ensure full commitment of the Management to enhance stakeholders' value;
- To ensure that the employees of the Company subscribe to the corporate values and apply them in their conduct.

II. Board of Directors

Composition:

As on March 31, 2023, the Board of the Company consists of 10 (Ten) Directors comprising 2 (two) Executive Directors Namely Managing Director and Director (Commercial) and 8 (eight) Non-Executive Directors.

The composition and category of Directors along with other Directorships or Memberships in Board Committees as on March 31, 2023:

Name of Directors	Category	Directorships in other Public Limited Companies ¹	List of Directorship held in Other Listed Companies and category of Directorship	Membership in Committees of Board of other Companies ²	Chairmanship in Committees of Board of other Companies
Shri R. K. Jain ³ (Chairman)	Non-Executive	4	1. Gail (India) Limited	NIL	1
Shri Sanjay Kumar (Managing Director) ⁴	Executive	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
Shri Pawan Kumar Director (Commercial)	Executive	1	NIL	1	NIL
Shri N. Ramakrishnan ⁵	Non-Executive	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Shri Ashish Kundra	Non-Executive	4	NIL	NIL	NIL
Shri R. S. Sahoo	Non-Executive, Independent	3	NIL	NIL	3
Smt. Saroj Bala	Non-Executive, Independent	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Shri R. N. Misra	Non-Executive, Independent	1	1. PTC (India) Ltd.	1	NIL
Shri Deepak Mishra	Non-Executive, Independent	NIL	<u>NIL</u>	NIL	NIL
Shri Shyam Agrawal ⁶	Non-Executive, Independent	3	1. Venus Pipes and Tubes Ltd. 2. Mayur Uniquoters Ltd.	3	NIL

¹ This does not include Private Limited Companies, Foreign Companies and Companies under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013.



² In accordance with SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015("Listing Regulations"), Memberships/chairmanships of only Audit Committees and Stakeholders Relationship Committees in all public limited companies have been considered.

³ Shri R. K. Jain is holding 125 shares in the Company.

⁴ Shri Sanjay Kumar was holding 1700 shares in the Company. He ceased as Managing Director & Director of the Company w.e.f. June 15, 2023. Shri Kamal Kishore Chatiwal appointed as Managing Director of the Company w.e.f. June 15, 2023

⁵ Shri N. Ramakrishnan appointed as Director of the Company w.e.f. March 30, 2023

⁶ Shri Shyam Agrawal appointed as an Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. December 06, 2022

* There are no relationships between Directors inter-se.

Attendance of Directors at Board Meetings and Last Annual General Meeting:

During the financial year ended March 31, 2023, Nineteen Board Meetings were held on April 03, 2022, May 18, 2022, June 22, 2022, July 22 & 23, 2022, August 02, 2022, August 09, 2022, August 24, 2022, October 07, 2022, October 22, 2022, December 05, 2022, December 07, 2022, December 23, 2022, January 08, 2023, January 25, 2023, February 13, 2023, February 21, 2023, March 10, 2023, March 23, 2023, and March 31, 2023.

The last Annual General Meeting was held on September 27, 2022.

The attendance of each Director at Board Meetings and the last Annual General Meeting was as under:

Name of Directors	No. of Meetings Attended	Attendance ¹ (%) thereof)	Attendance at Last AGM
Shri R. K. Jain ² (Chairman)	16	84.21%	Present
Shri Sukhmal Jain ³	4	100%	NA
Sh. Arun Kumar Singh ⁴	9	100%	Present
Shri Sanjay Kumar (Managing Director)	19	100%	Present
Shri Pawan Kumar Director (Commercial)	19	100%	Present
Shri Ashish Kundra	1	5.26%	Absent
Shri N. Ramakrishnan ⁵	1	100%	NA
Smt. Saroj Bala	19	100%	Present
Shri Rajib Sekhar Sahoo	19	100%	Present
Shri Akhilesh Kumar Ambast ⁶	3	100%	NA
Shri R. N. Misra	18	94.73%	Present
Shri Deepak Mishra	19	100%	Present
Shri Shyam Agrawal ⁷	9	100%	NA

¹ Percentage computed by considering the meetings attended with the total meetings held during their tenure.

² Shri RK Jain nominated as Chairman of the Company with effect from January 14, 2023, Director upto January 13, 2023

³ Shri Sukhmal Jain nominated as Chairman (with effect from October 23, 2022 to January 13, 2023 and ceased to be Director of the Company from w.e.f. January 18, 2023)

⁴ Shri Arun Kumar Singh ceased to be Chairman of the Company w.e.f. October 22, 2022

⁵ Shri N. Ramakrishnan appointed as Director of the Company w.e.f. March 30, 2023

⁶ Shri Akhilesh Kumar Ambast ceased to be a Director of the Company w.e.f. July 01, 2022

⁷ Shri Shyam Agrawal appointed as an Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. December 06, 2022

Brief details of familiarization programmes of Independent Directors are uploaded on the website of the Company-

<https://www.iglonline.net/uploads/files/Familiarization-Programmes-for-Independent-Directors.pdf>

The Board has identified the following skills/expertise/ competencies fundamental for the effective functioning of the Company which are currently available with the Board:

1. **Financial:** Management of the finance function, understanding & review of financial statements, financial controls, risk management, acquisitions, etc.
2. **Strategy and Planning:** Appreciation of long-term trends, strategic choices and experience in guiding and leading management teams to make decisions in uncertain environments.
3. **Sales and marketing:** Experience in developing strategies to grow sales, build brand awareness, and enhance enterprise reputation.
4. **Project Management:** Execution of projects in timely manner in existing & new geographical areas.
5. **Governance:** Experience in developing governance practices, serving the best interests of all stakeholders, building long-term effective stakeholder engagements.

The Company has identified the following Capabilities / Criteria for appointment as Independent Directors:

Sl. No.	Criteria / Role	Brief Description
1.	Knowledge / Skill Required	Should have exposure in one or more of the fields mentioned below- Gas Markets / Liquid Fuels / Energy Markets / Renewables / Power Sector / Accountancy / Company Secretary / Strategy / Taxation & Other Financial Matters / Corporate Governance / Legal / Law & Order / Public Transportation fields.
2.	Experience	At least 15 years experience in one or more of the above fields and a person of integrity & good track record. The Board should comprise of experts from different domains to ensure diversity of available skillsets.
3.	Minimum Educational Qualification	Graduation
4.	Age	Minimum 40 years
5.	Role in this Company	Bringing objective view in Board for performance of company Balance the interest of the company as a whole, in situation of conflict between management and shareholder's interest Safeguard interest of all stakeholders including minority shareholders To help in bringing and implementing robust and defensible system of risk management To propagate and inculcate strong corporate governance culture in the company
6.	Gender	Male / Female
7.	Other Requirements	Should meet requirements of Companies Act and SEBI LODR

Names of Directors who have such skills/ expertise/ competence:

Directors of the Company possess the requisite skills identified by the Board as above and they have such skills/expertise/ competence in running an organisation that is relevant to the Company's business. The Company is a leading CGD Company and its business runs across different geographical areas. The Directors appointed are from diverse backgrounds and possess special skills and competence with regard to the industries / fields from where they come.

Independent Directors confirmation by the Board

All Independent Directors have given declarations that they meet the criteria of independence as laid down of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations. In the opinion of the Board, the Independent Directors, fulfil the conditions of independence specified in the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Regulations.



Certification from Company Secretary in Practice

M/s P.P. Agarwal & Co., Practicing Company Secretaries, New Delhi, has issued a certificate pursuant to clause 10 of Part C of Schedule V of Listing Regulations enclosed as Annexure A.

Code of Conduct

The Board of Directors has laid down a Code of Conduct, which is applicable to all Board Members and Senior Management of the Company. The Code has also been posted on the website of the Company.

Board Members and Senior Management Executives have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct. The declaration signed by the Managing Director affirming compliance to the Code by the Board Members and the Senior Management forms part of this Report.

III. Audit Committee

Composition:

The Audit Committee comprises of four Directors of which three are Non-Executive Independent Directors. The Chairman of the Committee is a Non-Executive Independent Director. All Members of the Committee have good financial and accounting knowledge. The Managing Director, Director (Commercial) and Auditors are invitees to the Audit Committee Meetings. The Company Secretary acts as a Secretary to the Committee.

The minutes of the Audit Committee Meetings are noted by the Board of Directors at the subsequent Board Meeting.

The Constitution of the Audit Committee as on March 31, 2023:

- 1) Shri R. S. Sahoo Chairman, Independent, Non-Executive
- 2) Smt. Saroj Bala Member, Independent, Non-Executive
- 3) Shri Shyam Agrawal Member, Independent, Non-Executive
- 4) Shri N. Ramakrishnan Member, Non-Executive

Terms of Reference:

The term of reference of Audit Committee for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 includes overseeing the audit functions, review of Company's financial performance, review critical findings of Internal Audit, compliance with the Accounting Standards, approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with the related parties, evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems & all other matters specified under Listing Regulations and in Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Meetings and Attendance:

During the financial year ended March 31, 2023, eleven Audit Committee meetings were held on May 09, 2022, May 18, 2022, June 15, 2022, August 08, 2022, August 09, 2022, August 24, 2022, September 02, 2022, October 22, 2022, November 16, 2022, January 25, 2023, and February 21, 2023.

The attendance of the Members (as on March 31, 2023) of Audit Committee Meetings was as under:

Name of Members	No. of Meetings Attended
Shri R. S. Sahoo	11
Shri A. K. Ambasht ¹	3
Smt. Saroj Bala	11
Shri R. K. Jain ²	7
Shri Shyam Agrawal ³	0
Shri N. Ramakrishnan ⁴	0

¹ Shri. A.K. Ambasht ceased to be a member of the Committee w.e.f. July 01, 2022

² Shri R.K. Jain ceased to be a member of the Committee w.e.f. March 30, 2023

³ Shri Shyam Agrawal appointed as member of the Committee w.e.f. March 30, 2023

⁴ Shri N. Ramakrishnan appointed as member of the Committee w.e.f. March 30, 2023

IV. Share Transfer & Stakeholders Relationship Committee:

Composition:

The Share Transfer & Stakeholders' Relationship Committee constituted by the Board comprises of four members with an Independent Non-Executive Director as Chairperson of the Committee.

The constitution of the Share Transfer & Stakeholders Relationship Committee as on March 31, 2023:

1)	Shri Deepak Mishra	Chairman, Independent, Non-Executive
2)	Smt. Saroj Bala	Member, Independent, Non-Executive
3)	Shri Pawan Kumar	Member, Executive
4)	Shri Sanjay Kumar	Member, Executive

The minutes of the Share Transfer & Stakeholder Relationship Committee Meetings are noted by the Board of Directors at the subsequent Board Meeting.

Scope & Functions of Share Transfer & Stakeholders Relationship Committee:

The scope & functions of the Committee inter alia include consolidation/splitting of certificates, issue of duplicate share certificates, transmission of shares, dematerialization / re-materialisation of shares in stipulated period of time. The Committee also considers and oversee the grievances of the security holders and ensures cordial investor relations.

Meetings and Attendance:

During the financial year ended March 31, 2023, one Share Transfer & Stakeholders Relationship Committee Meeting was held on March 29, 2023. The attendance of the Members (as on March 31, 2023) of Share Transfer & Stakeholders Relationship Committee Meeting was as under:

Name of Members	No. of Meetings Attended
Shri Deepak Mishra	1
Smt. Saroj Bala	1
Shri Sanjay Kumar ¹	1
Shri Pawan Kumar	1

¹ Shri Sanjay Kumar Ceased to be member of the Share Transfer & Stakeholder Relationship Committee w.e.f. June 15, 2023

Compliance Officer:

Shri S. K. Jain, Company Secretary is the Compliance Officer.

Details of Shareholders' Complaints received & replied to the Satisfaction of Shareholders: -

The Company received 38 complaints during the financial year, which were duly attended & replied. There was no complaint pending as on March 31, 2023.

IV. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

Composition:

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee comprises of five members which includes three Independent Directors and two Executive Directors. The Chairman of the Committee is a Non-Executive Independent Director. The Company Secretary acts as a Secretary to the Committee.



The minutes of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee Meetings are noted by the Board of Directors at the subsequent Board Meeting.

The constitution of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee as on March 31, 2023: -

1)	Smt Saroj Bala	Chairman, Independent, Non-Executive
2)	Shri Deepak Mishra	Member, Independent, Non-Executive
3)	Shri Shyam Agrawal	Member, Independent, Non-Executive
4)	Shri Sanjay Kumar	Member, Executive
5)	Shri Pawan Kumar	Member, Executive

Terms of Reference:

The term of reference of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee includes formulation and recommendation to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy. The Committee recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the CSR activities and monitors the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company from time to time.

Meetings and Attendance:

During the financial year ended March 31, 2023, five CSR Committee Meetings were held on July 11, 2022, October 07, 2022, January 30, 2023, March 29, 2023 and March 31, 2023.

The attendance of the Members (as on March 31, 2023) of CSR Committee Meetings was as under:

Name of Members	No. of Meetings Attended
Smt. Saroj Bala	5
Shri Deepak Mishra	5
Shri Sanjay Kumar ¹	5
Shri Pawan Kumar	5
Shri Shyam Agrawal ²	2

¹ Shri Sanjay Kumar ceased to be a member of CSR Committee w.e.f. June 15, 2023

² Shri Shyam Agrawal appointed as a member of CSR Committee w.e.f. March 16, 2023

V. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Composition

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprises of three Directors. The Chairman of the Committee is an Independent Director. The Company Secretary acts as a Secretary to the Committee.

The constitution of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee as on March 31, 2023: -

1.	Shri R.N. Misra	Chairman, Independent, Non-Executive
2.	Shri R. S. Sahoo	Member, Independent, Non-Executive
3.	Shri N. Ramakrishnan	Member, Non-Executive

The minutes of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings are noted by the Board of Directors at the subsequent Board Meeting.

Terms of Reference

The term of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee includes determining the criteria of appointment to the Board and to identify candidates for appointment to the Board of Directors and senior management.

Meetings and Attendance:

During the financial year ended March 31, 2023, two Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meeting were held on November 23, 2022, and November 24, 2022.

The attendance of the Members (as on March 31, 2023) of Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings was as under:

Name of Members	No. of Meetings Attended
Shri. R. S. Sahoo	2
Shri. A.K. Ambasht ¹	0
Shri R. K. Jain ²	2
Shri R.N. Misra	2
Shri N. Ramakrishnan ³	0

¹ Shri A.K. Ambasht ceased to be a member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee w.e.f. July 01, 2022.

² Shri R.K. Jain ceased to be a member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee w.e.f. March 30, 2023.

³ Shri N. Ramakrishnan appointed as a member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee w.e.f. March 30, 2023.

Remuneration / Sitting Fees Paid to Directors

a. Executive Directors:

The remuneration paid to the Executive Directors [i.e. Managing Director and Director (Commercial)] is disclosed in the Directors' Report of the Company.

b. Non-Executive Directors:

Total commission on profit of Rs. 55.32 Lakhs was payable to non-executive Directors / their parent organizations for the financial year 2022-23.

Non-Executive Directors were paid sitting fees of Rs. 40,000/- and Rs. 30,000/- for attending each Board meeting & Committee meeting respectively. Total sitting fees paid during the financial year under review was Rs. 69.30 Lakhs.

None of the Non-Executive Directors, except Shri R. K. Jain, hold any shares in the Company. Shri R. K. Jain is holding 125 shares in the Company.

Remuneration Policy

The Managing Director and Director (Commercial) are nominated by GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) respectively and the terms and conditions of their appointment including remuneration are advised by their parent organizations.

The Company has a remuneration policy for its employees which was recommended by Nomination and Remuneration Committee and approved by Board of Directors. The same was followed in FY 2022-23. The new policy is under consideration of Nomination and Remuneration Committee & Board.

VI. Risk Management Committee

Composition:

The Risk Management Committee comprised of six members which includes four Directors and two senior management employees. The Chairman of the Committee is a Non-Executive Independent Director. All Members of the Committee have good financial and accounting knowledge. The Company Secretary acts as a Secretary to the Committee.

The minutes of the Risk Management Committee Meetings are noted by the Board of Directors at the subsequent Board Meeting.

The constitution of the Risk Management Committee as on March 31, 2023: -

1)	Shri R. S. Sahoo	Chairman, Independent, Non-Executive
2)	Shri Sanjay Kumar	Member, Executive
3)	Shri Pawan Kumar	Member, Executive
4)	Shri Shyam Agrawal	Member, Independent, Non-Executive
5)	Shri S.K. Jain	Member, Company Secretary
6)	Shri Sanjay Kumar	Member, CFO



Terms of Reference:

The term of reference of Risk Management Committee includes periodical review & monitoring of the Risk Management Framework to ensure that risks are controlled through properly defined framework. The risk assessment framework encompasses, inter-alia, methodology for assessing risks (including cyber security) on ongoing basis, risk prioritization, risk mitigation, monitoring plan and comprehensive reporting system.

Meetings and Attendance:

During the financial year ended March 31, 2023, two Risk Management Committee meeting were held on September 21, 2022 and March 13, 2023.

The attendance of the Members (as on March 31, 2023) of Risk Management Committee Meetings was as under:

Name of Members	No. of Meetings Attended
Shri R.S. Sahoo	2
Shri Sanjay Kumar	2
Shri Pawan Kumar	1
Shri Shyam Agrawal ¹	0
Shri S.K. Jain	2
Shri Sanjay Kumar	2

¹ Shri Shyam Agrawal appointed as a member of Risk Management Committee w.e.f. March 16, 2023

VII. General Body Meetings

a. The location, time and details of Special Resolutions passed in the last three Annual General Meetings were as under:

Meeting	Date	Time	Venue	Detail of Special Resolutions Passed
21st AGM	September 28, 2020	11:30 A.M.	Through Video Conferencing	1. Alteration of Memorandum of Association (MoA) and also adoption of revised set of Articles of Association (AoA) of the Company
22nd AGM	September 28, 2021	11:30 A.M.	Through Video Conferencing	Nil
23rd AGM	September 27, 2022	11:30 A.M.	Through Video Conferencing	Nil

b. The details of Resolutions passed in the month of January, 2023 through Postal Ballots are given below:

Postal Ballot notice dated December 05, 2022, containing following Resolutions was circulated to the members:

1. Appointment of Shri Sukhmal Jain as a Director of the Company. (Ordinary Resolution)
2. Appointment of Shri Shyam Agrawal as an Independent Director of the Company. (Special Resolution)

All the above mentioned resolutions were passed by requisite majority and the results of Postal Ballot were announced on January 12, 2023.

Further, Postal Ballot notice dated May 12, 2023, containing following Ordinary Resolutions was circulated to the members:

1. Appointment of Shri Ramakrishnan Narayanswamy as a Director of the Company
2. Material Related Party Transactions with GAIL (India) Limited
3. Material Related Party Transactions with Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

All the above mentioned resolutions were passed by requisite majority and the results of Postal Ballot were announced on June 22, 2023.

The Company shall conduct postal ballot for seeking shareholders' approval as and when required.

c. Person who conducted Postal ballot

The Company appointed Shri P.P. Agarwal, Practicing Company Secretary (C. P. No. 10566), as scrutinizer for conducting the postal ballots mentioned above and remote e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.

VIII. Disclosures**a) Related Party Transactions**

The Company has entered into transactions with the Promoters, Directors or the Management, but they do not have potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large. Transactions with related parties are disclosed separately in the Annual Report.

The Company has formulated a Policy on materiality of Related Party Transactions and on dealing with Related Party Transactions and the same has been disclosed on the website of the Company at web link https://www.iglonline.net/uploads/files/Related_Party_Policy.pdf

b) Compliances by the Company

During the last three years, there were no strictures or penalties imposed on the Company either by the Stock Exchanges or SEBI, or any statutory authority for non-compliance of any matter related to capital markets.

c) Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism Policy

The Company has a Whistle Blower Policy for employees, Directors, vendors and suppliers of the Company to come forward and raise their genuine concerns without any fear of retaliation and victimization. The Company has appointed an independent third party as service provider to manage the operations of whistle-blower hotline. The complainant may also reach out to Chairman of the Audit Committee directly in appropriate or exceptional circumstances by submitting a written complaint. No personnel was denied access to the Audit Committee.

The Whistle Blower policy is available on website of the Company- <https://www.iglonline.net/uploads/files/Whistle-Blower-Policy.pdf>

Besides Whistle Blower Policy, the Company also has separate Vigil Mechanism for the stakeholders of the Company.

Chief Ethics & Vigilance Officer has been appointed for looking complaints under Vigil Mechanism Policy.

d) Details of total fees paid to statutory auditors

The details of total fees for all services paid by the Company, on a consolidated basis, to the statutory auditor and all entities in the network firm / network entity of which the statutory auditor is a part, are as under:

Type of service	FY 2022-23 (in Rs. crores)
Audit Fees	0.67
Others(Reimbursement of expenses)	0.03
Total	0.70

e) Complaints pertaining to sexual harassment

During the FY 2022-23, no complaint with allegation of sexual harassment was received by the Company.

f) Compliance with the corporate governance codes

The Company has complied with the requirements stipulated under Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 of Listing Regulations, 2015.

IX. Means of Communication

The quarterly and half-yearly results are forthwith communicated to the BSE Ltd. (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE), where the shares of the Company are listed, as soon as these are approved and taken on record by the



Board of Directors of the Company. The results are published in leading newspapers, such as Economic Times/Business Standard/Financial Express in English, Dainik Jagran/Jansatta/Hindustan in Hindi, alongwith the official news releases. The results and presentations made to institutional investors/analyst are available on the Company's website under 'Investor Relations'.

For investors, the Company has created a separate e-mail ID i.e. investors@igl.co.in.

Management Discussion & Analysis is separately annexed and is forming a part of Annual Report.

X. General Shareholders Information

a) Annual General Meeting:

The 24th Annual General Meeting of the Company is scheduled to be held on: -

Date and Time: September 27, 2023 at 10:30 A.M.

Venue: The Company is conducting meeting through Video Conference/Other Audio Visual Means pursuant to the MCA circular dated May 5, 2020, January 13, 2021, May 5, 2022 and December 28, 2022 as such there is no requirement to have a venue for the AGM. For details, please refer to the Notice of this AGM.

b) Financial Year: April 1 to March 31

c) Financial Calendar (Tentative):

The Quarterly results taken/will be taken on record by the Board of Directors as per the following schedule:

Quarter ending June 30, 2023	: On July 23, 2023
Quarter ending September 30, 2023	: On or before November 14, 2023
Quarter ending December 31, 2023	: On or before February 14, 2024
Quarter/Year ending March 31, 2024	: On or before May 30, 2024

d) Date of Book Closure for Dividend:

Board of Directors has not recommended any Final Dividend for FY 2022-23, as two Interim Dividends (1st Interim Dividend - 150% & 2nd Interim Dividend – 500%) had already been declared by the Company for FY 2022-23.

e) Dividend Payment Date: NA

f) Listing on Stock Exchanges:

Name of Stock Exchanges	Address	Stock Code
BSE Ltd. (BSE)	PJ Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400 001, Maharashtra.	532514
National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE)	Exchange Plaza, Plot No. C/1, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051, Maharashtra.	IGL

The Company has paid the listing fees to BSE and NSE for the financial year 2022-23 within due date.

g) ISIN Number: INE203G01027

h) Market Price Data & Share price performance:

At BSE

MONTH	IGL		BSE (SENSEX)	
	HIGH (Rs.)	LOW (Rs.)	HIGH	LOW
Apr-22	402	351	60845	56009
May-22	394	340	57184	52632
Jun-22	382	335	56433	50921
Jul-22	382	344	57619	52094

MONTH	IGL		BSE (SENSEX)	
	HIGH (Rs.)	LOW (Rs.)	HIGH	LOW
Aug-22	440	347	60411	57367
Sep-22	446	390	60676	56147
Oct-22	429	364	60786	56683
Nov-22	452	406	63303	60425
Dec-22	447	395	63583	59754
Jan-23	436	410	61344	58699
Feb-23	447	415	61682	58796
Mar-23	455	417	60498	57085

At National Stock Exchange (NSE)

MONTH	IGL		BSE (SENSEX)	
	HIGH (Rs.)	LOW (Rs.)	HIGH	LOW
Apr-22	402	351	18115	16825
May-22	394	340	17133	15736
Jun-22	382	335	16794	15183
Jul-22	382	344	17173	15511
Aug-22	440	347	17993	17155
Sep-22	446	390	18096	16748
Oct-22	429	364	18023	16855
Nov-22	452	406	18816	17959
Dec-22	447	395	18888	17774
Jan-23	436	410	18252	17405
Feb-23	447	415	18135	17255
Mar-23	455	417	17780	16828

i) Registrar and Share Transfer Agent:

The Company has appointed M/s Kfin Technologies Limited, Hyderabad as its Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, to whom communications regarding change of address, change of mandate, split/consolidation/transmission of shares etc. can be addressed. The address of the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent is as under: -

Kfin Technologies Limited, Unit- Indraprastha Gas Limited, Selenium Building, Tower-B, Plot No 31 & 32, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Telangana,- 500032.

Toll Free no. : 1800-309-4001

E-Mail Address : einward.ris@kfintech.com

Website : www.kfintech.com

j) Share Transfer System:

The shares of the Company are compulsorily traded in dematerialized form.

k) Distribution of shareholding as on March 31, 2023:

Distribution of Shareholding as on March 31, 2023

S.No.	Category (Shares)	No. of Shareholders	% of Shareholders	Amount (Rs.)	% To Equity
1	1 - 5000	304659	99.57	78344488	5.60
2	5001 - 10000	498	0.16	7164882	0.51
3	10001 - 20000	262	0.09	7413540	0.52
4	20001 - 30000	97	0.03	4759832	0.34
5	30001 - 40000	63	0.02	4321170	0.31



S.No.	Category (Shares)	No. of Shareholders	% of Shareholders	Amount (Rs.)	% To Equity
6	40001 - 50000	47	0.02	4275202	0.31
7	50001 - 100000	99	0.03	14156086	1.01
8	100001 and above	236	0.08	1279566400	91.40
TOTAL:		305961	100.00	1,40,00,01,600	100.00

l) Categories of Shareholding as on March 31, 2023:

S. No.	Category	No. of Shares Holders	Total No. of Shares Held	% To Share Capital
A.	Promoters Holding			
	Indian Promoters	2	31,50,00,400	45.00
B.	Non Promoters Holding			
(i)	Institutions (Domestic)			
	- Mutual Funds	21	5,40,26,875	7.72
	- Alternate Investment Funds	10	4,31,073	0.06
	- Insurance Companies	23	8,57,14,074	12.24
	- Provident Fund / Pension Funds	1	18,23,396	0.26
	- Sovereign Wealth Funds	2	12,42,477	0.18
	- NBFCs registered with RBI	4	39,700	0.01
	- Banks	1	45	0.00
(ii)	Institutions (Foreign)			
	Foreign Portfolio Investors Category - 1	502	14,11,05,323	20.16
	Foreign Portfolio Investors Category - 2	33	77,68,516	1.11
(iii)	State Govt.	1	3,50,00,000	5.00
	- Shareholding by Companies or Bodies Corporate where Central/State Government is promoter	2	2,500	0.00
(iv)	Non- Institutions			
	- Bodies Corporate	789	55,52,675	0.79
	- Resident Individuals holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 2 lacs	296908	4,35,03,025	6.22
	- Resident Individuals holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 2 lacs	9	4824495	0.69
	- Non-resident Indians	4400	22,42,530	0.32
	- Trusts	16	55,173	0.01
	- Clearing Members	40	22,868	0.00
	- HUF	3196	14,33,974	0.20
	- IEPF	1	2,11,681	0.03
TOTAL		3,05,961	70,00,00,800	100

m) Dematerialisation of Shares and Liquidity: -

The shares of the Company are compulsorily traded in dematerialized form, 95% of equity shares have been dematerialized as on March 31, 2023.

The equity shares of the Company are actively traded at BSE & NSE.

n) Outstanding GDRs/ ADRs/ Warrants or any Convertible instruments, conversion date and likely impact on equity:

The Company had not issued any GDRs/ADRs/Warrants etc.

o) Address for Correspondence: -

Company Secretary, Indraprastha Gas Limited, IGL Bhawan, Plot No.4, Community Centre, Sector-9, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110022.

Tel No's: 011-46074607

Fax No: 011-26171863s

E-Mail Ids: skjain@igl.co.in, investors@igl.co.in

p) Plant Locations: -

The Company has 792 CNG stations as on March 31, 2023 spread all around the Geographical Areas of the Company.

q) Credit ratings

The Company has obtained rating from ICRA during the year ended March 31, 2023.

Rating Agency	Rating
CARE	CARE AAA, Stable (Triple A, Outlook: Stable)

Non-Mandatory Requirements

1. Chairman of the Board

The Company has a Non-Executive Chairman and it bears the expenses, if any, incurred by him while performing duties for the Company.

2. Shareholders' Right

As the Company's half-yearly results are published in English newspapers having circulation all over India and in a Hindi newspaper widely circulated in New Delhi, the same are not sent to each household of shareholders.

Quarterly/Half yearly financial performance of the Company, are displayed on the website of the Company.

Declaration

In terms of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, it is hereby declared that all the Board members and the Senior Management personnel of the Company have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct for the year ended March 31, 2023.

Place: New Delhi
Date : August 22, 2023

Sd/-
(Kamal Kishore Chatiwal)
Managing Director



CERTIFICATE OF NON-DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

(Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10) (i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

To,
The Members of
INDRAPRASTHA GAS LIMITED
IGL BHAWAN, PLOT NO.4, COMMUNITY CENTRE, SECTOR-9,
R. K. PURAM NEW DELHI DL 110022 IN

We, P.P. Agarwal & Co. Company Secretaries have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of **INDRAPRASTHA GAS LIMITED** having **CIN L23201DL1998PLC097614** and having registered office at **IGL BHAWAN, PLOT NO.4, COMMUNITY CENTRE SECTOR-9, R. K. PURAM NEW DELHI DL 110022 IN** (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), produced before me/us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company & its officers, we hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ending on 31st March, 2023, have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of company by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, or any such other Statutory Authority.

S.No.	Name of Director	DIN	Date of appointment in Company
1.	Shri Rakesh Kumar Jain	08788595	14/01/2021
2.	Shri Sanjay Kumar	08346704	25/03/2022
3.	Shri Pawan Kumar	09419599	01/12/2021
4.	Shri N. Ramakrishnan	10092117	30/03/2023
5.	Shri Ashish Kundra	06966214	26/03/2021
6.	Shri Rajib Sekhar Sahoo	02708503	11/02/2019
7.	Smt. Saroj Bala	07854580	11/02/2019
8.	Shri Ramesh Narain Misra	03109225	11/06/2019
9.	Shri Deepak Mishra	02357888	13/06/2019
10.	Shri Shyam Agrawal	03516372	06/12/2022

Ensuring the eligibility of for the appointment / continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For P. P. AGARWAL & CO.
Company Secretaries

Sd/-

Pramod Prasad Agarwal
Proprietor
CoP No.: 10566
FCS:4955
UDIN: F4955E000837655

Place: New Delhi
Date : August 22, 2023

Auditors' Certificate on Corporate Governance

To,
The Members of
Indraprastha Gas Limited

1. We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by Indraprastha Gas Limited ('the Company') for the year ended on 31st March, 2023, as stipulated in the relevant clauses of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('the Listing Regulations') and Schedule V to the Listing Regulations as amended from time to time.
2. The compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. Our responsibility is limited to examining the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.
3. Based on our examination of the relevant records and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Listing Regulations.

From July 1, 2022 to December 5, 2022 the Board composition was not in compliance with Regulation 17 of the SEBI LODR Regulations as one Independent Director was less in the Board of the Company.

Under Regulation 42 (3), five working days gap is required before the record date for declaring dividend by the Board. During the financial year, the 2nd Interim Dividend was declared by the Board of the Company on March 23, 2023 and record date was fixed as March 31, 2023, thus there was shortfall of one working day in the gap, as March 30, 2023 happened to be a non-working day as per NSE list of holidays. The Company has made waiver application with prescribed fees to NSE.

4. We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For P. P. AGARWAL & CO.
Company Secretaries

Sd/-

Pramod Prasad Agarwal
Proprietor
M. No. F4955, C.P.
No. 10566
P. R.C
No. 1241/2021

UDIN: F004955E000837677

Place: New Delhi
Date : August 22, 2023



Management Discussion and Analysis

Global Energy perspective

The year 2022-23 witnessed unprecedented events. The geopolitical situation brought about by the war in Ukraine led to significant distortions in the global supply chain and spike in global LNG prices. The global economy grew by around 3.5% in 2022, and energy investments in 2022 exceeded the previous year's investments by about 8%.

For sustained economic growth the world needs energy as crucial input. The continuing dependence on fossil fuels will enhance carbon emissions and this goes against the humanity's goal of reducing carbon emissions. For the requirement of reducing carbon emissions gas is increasingly seen as the fuel of transition for the coming decade. Global carbon dioxide CO2 emissions registered a growth of around 1.0% in 2022 as compared to growth of 6.0% in 2021.

Natural gas is in a sweet spot and has the potential to meet the growing demand for clean, affordable energy with limited deployment of capital and significant impact on emissions.

As per BP Statistical review, the global Natural Gas consumption for the last 5 years is as under:

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Consumption (in bcm)	3,837	3,903	3,822	4,038	3,913

It can be seen that Natural Gas consumption registered a CAGR of about 0.4% only during last five years, primarily due to two major events i.e. COVID and Russia-Ukraine War. In year 2022, it has almost touched pre-covid levels. Going forward, the world gas consumption is expected to grow at a faster pace.

Indian Natural Gas industry

As per Indian Economic Survey 2022-23, the Indian economy is expected to register a GDP of around 6.5% in the year 2023-24.

Today, Natural gas is one of the cleanest fossil fuel available in India, and currently accounts for around 6.7% India's primary energy mix. The government plans to develop a gas-based economy in the country, and is targeting to raise the share of natural gas in the energy mix to 15% by 2030. The demand growth is essentially expected from the transport, residential and energy sectors.

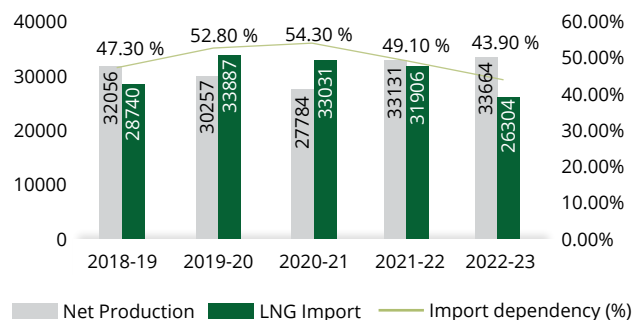
The sector-wise consumption of Natural Gas over the past 5 years is as below:

Figure 1: Sector-wise natural gas consumption in India (in %age)

Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Fertilizer:	27.83	28.52	31.70	30.37	33.05
City Gas	17.09	19.26	16.40	20.37	20.49
Distribution:					
Power:	22.29	19.61	19.30	15.00	13.89
Refinery:	13.08	13.78	14.10	8.92	6.66
Petrochemicals:	6.28	6.31	5.50	4.63	3.34
Others:	13.43	12.52	13	20.71	22.57

From the above table it can be seen that while fertilizer remains the main consumer of natural gas, the CGD sector has now overtaken the Power sector to become the second biggest consumer of gas. Today, around 56.10% of India's gas consumption is met from domestic production, while the remainder is met through imports. India is presently the fourth largest importer of LNG in the world behind China, Japan and South Korea. India's total natural gas consumption during FY 2022-23 was around 59.97 billion cubic meters, of which 43.90% was met through imported liquefied natural gas (LNG).

Figure 1: Natural gas consumption in India (in MMSCM)



[Source: PPAC]

The government has been working to strengthen the gas industry. It has taken steps to boost domestic consumption by building pipeline infrastructure across the country and to increase the imports by increasing the capacity of LNG terminals. These measures, together with the launch of the Gas Exchange and the expected revision of transportation tariff policy, are expected to boost industry growth and transform India into a vibrant gas market.

Some of the initiatives taken by the Government of India in the Gas space include –

- Expanding the National Gas Grid to about 36,000 Km from current 23,000 Km.

- The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has authorised a 35,379 km Natural Gas Pipeline Network across the country in order to create a national gas grid and increase natural gas availability.
- The government has plans to build around 5,000 Compressed Biogas Plants (CBG) under the Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) program.
- Under the automatic route, 100% FDI in petroleum and natural gas exploration is permitted. PSUs may invest 49 percent of their profits in petroleum refining without disinvestment or dilution of domestic equity in existing PSUs.

City Gas Distribution Sector in India

City Gas Distribution (CGD) deals with transportation or distribution of natural gas to consumers in the domestic, commercial, or industrial, and transportation sectors. Over the last decade, this industry has attracted several companies to lay a network of gas pipelines. The sector has grown in recent years, thanks to the authorisation of the CGD network in various parts of the country.

CGD networks are being expanded and after the 11th round of CGD, 98% of Indian population and 88% of the geographical areas will be covered. The investment in the CGD bidding rounds is expected to be almost Rs. 1.20 lakh crore.

City Gas Distribution - Coverage of population of India and its Area

CGD Authorizations	Geographical Areas (GAs)		% Population of India		%Area of India	
	Standalone	Cumulative	Standalone	Cumulative	Standalone	Cumulative
Pre-PNGRB	30	30	9.28	9.28	2.95	2.95
Round 1 (Oct '08)	6	36	0.33	9.61	0.03	2.98
Round 2 (Feb '09)	3	39	0.23	9.84	0.03	3.01
Round 3 (Jul '10)	6	45	0.77	10.61	1.21	4.22
Round 4 (Sept '13)	9	54	2.27	12.88	1.29	5.51
Round 5 (Jan '15)	8	62	2.04	14.92	1.82	7.33
Round 6 (Oct '15)	17	79	2.07	16.99	2.02	9.35
Round 7 (Jun '16)	1	80	0.36	17.35	0.46	9.81
Round 8 (Nov '16)	6	86	0.94	18.29	0.57	10.38
Sec. 42 (Mar '18)	6	92	1.57	19.86	0.61	10.99
Round 9 (Apr '18)	86	178	26.38	46.24	23.82	34.81
Round 10 (Nov '18)	50	228	24.23	70.47	17.92	52.73
Round 11 (Mar '21)	71	299	27.63	98.10	35.37	88.10

CGD networks expanded tenfold from 66 districts in 2014 to 630 districts in 2023, resulting in a significant increase in domestic PNG connections from 25.40 lakh to 103.93 lakh during 2023.

Recommendations by the Kirit Parikh committee

According to the proposals presented by the Parikh panel, a floor price of USD 4/mmBtu (million British thermal units) and a ceiling price of USD 6.5/mmBtu (million British thermal units) were prescribed for domestic gas, with an annual incremental rise of USD 0.5/mmBtu (million British thermal units). Moreover, the panel recommended the implementation of gas price deregulation by January 1, 2027, within the next four years, involving the removal of both the floor and ceiling prices.

In addition, the committee suggested that the prevailing prices of domestic gas should be linked to a 10% gradient of crude oil prices. For High-Pressure High-Temperature (HPHT) gas, the committee proposed the removal of the price ceiling by January 2026.

Government has accepted the recommendations of Kirit Parikh committee and the same has been implemented. This would bring stability in gas pricing for CGD Sector.

Government Enablers

- PNGRB has allowed any entity to establish and operate LNG Stations in any GA or anywhere else in the country for dispensing LNG in liquid state, only to the transport sector. This will promote usage of LNG in long haul transportation and help reduce fuel emissions by increasing the share of LNG in India's energy mix.
- PNGRB has authorised about 300 GAs for the development of CGD Networks in the country in order to increase coverage of CGD Networks in the country.
- Public Utility status has been granted to CGD Projects by Ministry of Labour and Employment. Different state governments have undertaken a number of policy and administrative initiatives to increase the usage of natural gas.



Company Overview

Founded in 1998, Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) is a leading City Gas Distribution company in India. The Company is a joint venture between GAIL (India) Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL). IGL is dedicated to providing safe and uninterrupted gas supply to transport, domestic, commercial and industrial consumers through its extensive distribution network.

IGL’s operations cover various regions, including the NCT of Delhi, Noida, Greater Noida, Ghaziabad and Hapur, Gurugram, Meerut (except the already authorised area), Shamli, Muzaffarnagar, Karnal, Rewari, Kanpur (except the already authorised area), Hamirpur and Fatehpur districts, Kaithal, Ajmer, Pali, Rajsamand, Banda, Chitrakoot and Mahoba districts.

With a focus on ensuring a reliable and secure gas supply, IGL has emerged as a prominent player in the CGD sector, catering to the energy needs of diverse consumer segments. Its strategic partnership with GAIL and BPCL further bolsters its market position as well as enables it to expand its operations and enhance its services.

As a pioneer in the CGD domain, IGL continues to contribute significantly to India’s energy landscape, promoting the adoption of natural gas as a clean and sustainable energy source. With a sharp focus on innovation, customer satisfaction and environmental sustainability, IGL remains at the forefront of the nation’s journey towards energy diversification and a greener future.

The Company has two associate companies operating as CGD companies.

- Central UP Gas Limited (CUGL)
- Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited (MNGL)

Strength of the Company

1. **Strong parent companies** - IGL has established a robust market presence and is a leading player in the City Gas Distribution (CGD) industry, serving diverse customer segments. The Promoter Companies of IGL are GAIL & BPCL which are Maharatna Companies.
2. **Established presence** - Operating in strategic locations such as Delhi-NCR, IGL benefits from a dense population and industrial presence, ensuring a steady demand for its products and services.
3. **Sound Infrastructure** - The Company has invested significantly in a well-developed and reliable infrastructure, including a widespread pipeline network and state-of-the-art CNG stations.

Performance Analysis of IGL during FY23

• **Financial Performance**

- Gross turnover increased from Rs. 8442.83 Crores in the year 2021-22 to Rs. 15542.67 Crores in the year 2022-23.
- Profit after tax (PAT) increased from Rs. 1314.95 Crores in the year 2021-22 to Rs. 1445.02 Crores in the year 2022-23.
- Earnings per share of the Company showed increase of 9.85% from Rs. 18.79 in year 2021-22 to Rs. 20.64 in year 2022-23.
- Net worth of the Company as on 31st March 2023 was Rs. 7086.56 Crores as compared to Rs. 6936.15 Crores as on 31st March 2022.
- As on 31st March 2023, IGL is a zero debt Company.

• **Ratio Analysis**

Particulars	For the year 31 March 2023	For the year 31 March 2022
Debtors turnover ratio	21.92	21.72
Inventory turnover ratio	1,094.43	839.75
Current ratio	1.00	1.21
Operating margin %	10.74%	18.43%
Net profit margin %	9.26%	15.50%
Return on net worth %	20.39%	18.96%

Previous year’s figures have been restated in line with the current year figures.

• **Segment Wise Performance**

The Company has its presence in following segments:

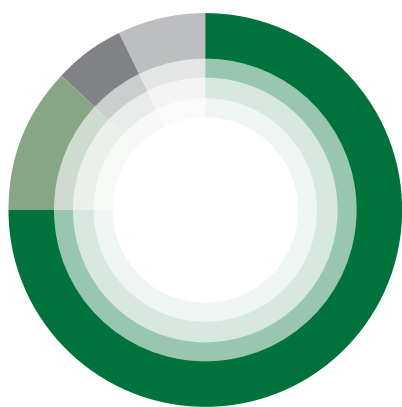
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) - IGL’s majority of the revenue accrues from CNG sales which has increased to 2209 mmscm this year from 1847 mmscm in the previous year showing an increase of 19.60%. The Company had 792 stations as on 31st March 2023, through which it provided gas to around 17 lakh vehicles.

Piped Natural Gas (PNG) - The Company has recorded PNG sales volume of 743 mmscm in the year 2022-23 as against 704 mmscm during the year 2021-22 resulting in an increment of 5.55% in volumes. IGL provided 3.10 lacs new PNG connections during the year 2022-23. As on 31st March 2023, total PNG connections provided

stood at 23.70 Lakh households and 9021 Commercial & Industrial consumers. The Company's pipeline infrastructure expanded from 18,811 kms in the year 2021-22 to 22,500 kms in the year 2022-23.

Current Sales Volume Mix

Despite the surge in gas pricing, IGL has exhibited strong growth of 16% in terms of volume on a yearly basis. The Company achieved its highest-ever sales volume of 2,952 mmscm, equivalent to 8.09 mmscmd per day, during FY 2022-23.



- CNG 75%
- Comm./ Ind. 12%
- Sale to other CGD Co.s 6%
- Residential 7%

Opportunities

1. Increasing demand of CNG based vehicles - Rising fuel costs have made CNG an economical and cleaner alternative.
2. Government's initiatives - Government is increasingly promoting use of clean and efficient fuels like CNG and PNG. This is resulting in more investments in the sector.
3. Benefits of cost - Vehicle conversion to CNG mode is likely to increase because CNG is more cost effective than other liquid fossil fuels such as petrol and diesel.
4. Urbanisation - Rapid urbanisation and government's initiative to build smart cities would push the demand for greener fuel, which would in turn increase the growth prospects of the Company.

Threats, Risk & Concerns and Mitigations

Threats, risk and mitigation

1. Regulatory risks - The City Gas Distribution is governed by a regulatory framework overseen by the Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). The PNGRB had granted the CGD players exclusive marketing rights in the respective geographical areas for a set period of

time. It has issued new guidelines in November 2020 for determining CGD network tariffs and allowing third-party access to existing CGD players' infrastructure networks for natural gas supply after the marketing exclusivity period expired. When such regulatory changes are implemented, it is possible that competitors will enter the existing GAS and try to supply gas to certain customers.

Your Company has already established the CGD infrastructure across all parts of NCT of Delhi. This would be a major challenge for any new entrant in the prevailing scenario.

2. Macro-economic factors - Various macro-economic factors like pandemic and conflict between countries have resulted in supply chain disruptions, driving up the price of CNG. The surge in the price of CNG can affect Company's financials.

However, the Company has a strong financial position and credit rating which will help the Company to mitigate this risk. Healthy profitability, strong cash flow from operations, zero debt, and comfortable working capital position helps the Company to maintain its financial position.

3. Rising trend of electric vehicles- With the government introducing various incentive schemes, the popularity of electric vehicles has grown in India. These vehicles may pose a threat to CNG fuelled vehicles in the medium to long term.

The Company is preparing itself for meeting the challenge by becoming a part of value chain in electric mobility business and setting up of EV charging facilities at its CNG stations. The Company has already installed and commissioned 4 fixed EV charging stations in NCT of Delhi and has also rolled out its battery swapping facility for 2 Wheeler and 3 Wheeler segment.

4. Fire & Safety Risk - The Company is in the gas distribution business, so fire and safety are top priorities. The Company prioritises this area and has established robust systems and procedures to mitigate risk.
5. Unavailability & Price of Natural Gas - Domestic natural gas is in limited supply. Very high Natural Gas prices across the world have been a matter of concern for last many months. City Gas business has been facing tough times with CNG prices inching closer to petrol and diesel prices.

As an organization committed to maintaining sustainable growth, despite pressure of high input gas cost, we have ensured that there is enough arbitrage for CNG compared to alternate fuels. Looking at the Governments increasing investment in greener energy sources, it is expected that the Company would continue to get the supply at affordable rates.



Internal Control

The Company has adequate internal control procedures commensurate with the size and nature of its business. For the FY 2022-23, M/s Singhi & Co., Chartered Accountants and in-house audit team carried out internal audits and the internal audit reports prepared by them were placed before the Audit Committee.

Human Resource

The Company places highest value on its employees because their hard work and efforts contribute to the Company's growth. IGL provides employees with training at all levels. IGL's employee strength as of 31st March 2023 is 687 employees. Employee strength is expected to grow further as the company expands. The Company implements a variety of initiatives to align employees' personal goals with the Company's goals.

Environmental consciousness

Natural gas is an environmentally friendly fuel that is emerging as a future fuel. The government is making an effort

to increase its share of the country's total energy basket. The company is constantly working to promote its wider use among all types of prospective customers. To accomplish this, all users must be made aware of the economic and environmental benefits of natural gas over other fuels. To reduce pollution in Delhi and its surrounding areas, the Company promotes the use of natural gas as a fuel.

Cautionary statement

The Statement in this Management Discussion and Analysis Report describing the Company's objectives, projections, estimates, expectations or predictions may be 'forward looking statements' within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations. Actual results might differ substantially or materially from those expressed or implied. Important developments that could affect the Company's operations include demand-supply conditions, changes in government and international regulations, tax regimes, economic developments within and outside India and other factors such as litigation and labour relations.

Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report 2022-2023

SECTION A: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

I. Details of the listed entity

1.	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Listed Entity	L23201DL1998PLC097614
2.	Name of the Listed Entity	Indraprastha Gas Limited
3.	Year of Incorporation	1998
4.	Registered office address	IGL Bhawan, Plot No 4, Community Center, R. K Puram, Sector 9, Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi- 110022
5.	Corporate address	IGL Bhawan, Plot No 4, Community Center, R. K Puram, Sector 9, Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi- 110022
6.	E-mail	investors@igl.co.in
7.	Telephone	011- 46074607
8.	Website	www.iglonline.net
9.	Financial year for which reporting is being done	1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023 (FY2022-23)
10.	Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed	1. National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) 2. BSE Limited (BSE)
11.	Paid-up Capital	Rs. 1,40,00,01,600
12.	Name and contact details (telephone, email address) of the person who may be contacted in case of any queries on the BRSR report	Name: Shri S.K. Jain Email: investors@igl.co.in Telephone: 011-46074607
13.	Reporting boundary -	Standalone

II. Products/services

14. Details of business activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover):

S. No.	Description of Main Activity	Description of Business Activity	% of Turnover of the entity
1.	Natural Gas	City Gas Distribution	100

15. Products/Services sold by the entity (accounting for 90% of the entity's Turnover):

S. No.	Product/Service	NIC Code	% of total Turnover contributed
1.	Natural gas	3520 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	100

III. Operations

16. Number of locations where plants and/or operations/offices of the entity are situated:

Location	Number of plants		Number of offices		Total
National	1. No. of IGL owned CNG stations	170	1. Fire and safety control rooms	6	869
	2. No. of CNG distribution outlets	622	2. CNG control rooms	10	
			3. PNG control rooms	46	
			4. Offices	15	
International	NA		NA		NA

Note: IGL's main line of business is distribution of CNG and PNG and the company has 792 CNG stations spread across different locations of India



17. Markets served by the entity:

a. Number of locations

Locations	Number
National (No. of States)	4 States/UT (NCT of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Rajasthan)
International (No. of Countries)	NA

b. What is the contribution of exports as a percentage of the total turnover of the entity?

Not Applicable

c. A brief on types of customers

	PARTICULARS	% of sales volume
i.	CNG customers	75
ii.	Domestic customers	7
iii.	Commercial customers	2
iv.	Industrial customers	10
v.	Sale to other CGD consumers	6
	Total	100 %

IV. Employees

18. Details as at the end of Financial Year:

a. Employees and workers (including differently abled):

S. No.	Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female	
			No. (B)	% (B / A)	No. (C)	% (C / A)
EMPLOYEES						
1.	Permanent (D)	687	648	94.32%	39	5.67%
2.	Other than Permanent (E)	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Total employees (D + E)	687	648	94.32%	39	5.67%
WORKERS						
4.	Permanent (F)	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Other than Permanent (G)	11,501	11,468	99.71%	33	0.28%
6.	Total workers (F + G)	11,501	11,468	99.71%	33	0.28%

b. Differently abled Employees and workers:

S. No.	Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female	
			No. (B)	% (B / A)	No. (C)	% (C / A)
DIFFERENTLY ABLED EMPLOYEES						
1.	Permanent (D)	4	4	100%	0	0%
2.	Other than Permanent (E)	0	0	-	0	-
3.	Total differently abled employees (D + E)	4	4	100%	0	0%
DIFFERENTLY ABLED WORKERS						
4.	Permanent (F)	This is not reported as it pertains to contract workers who are outsourced from third parties.				
5.	Other than permanent (G)					
6.	Total differently abled workers (F + G)					

19. Participation/Inclusion/Representation of women

	Total (A)	No. and percentage of Females	
		No. (B)	% (B / A)
Board of Directors	10	1	10%
Key Management Personnel	2	0	0%

20. Turnover rate for permanent employees and workers

	FY 2022-2023			FY2021-2022			FY 2020-2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Permanent Employees	4.32%	0.12%	4.44%	3.39%	0.14%	3.53%	2.13%	0.14%	2.27%
Permanent Workers	Not Applicable								

V. Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies (including joint ventures)**21. (a) Names of holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures**

S. No.	Name of the holding/ subsidiary/ associate companies/ joint ventures (A)	Indicate whether holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate/Joint Venture	% of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity indicated in column A participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)
1	Central U.P. Gas Limited	Associate Company	50%	No
2	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	Associate Company	50%	No

22. CSR Details

Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013: (Yes/No)	FY 2022-2023 YES	FY 2021-2022 YES
Turnover (in Rs.)	Rs. 15,542.67 crores	Rs. 8,442.83 crores
Net worth (in Rs.)	Rs. 7,086.56 crores	Rs. 6,936.15 crores

VII. Transparency and Disclosures Compliances**23. Complaints/Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct:**

Complaints/Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct:

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No) (If yes, then provide web-link for grievance redress policy)	FY 2022-2023			FY 2021-2022		
		Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Communities	Yes	0	0	-	0	0	-
Investors (other than shareholders)	Yes	0	0	-	0	0	-
Shareholders	Yes	38	0	-	42	0	-



Complaints/Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct:

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No) (If yes, then provide web-link for grievance redressal policy)	FY 2022-2023			FY 2021-2022		
		Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Employees and workers	Yes	0	0	-	0	0	Grievances are recorded through Igloo platform over the Company's intranet.
		https://igloo.igl.co.in/login?returnUrl=%2F					
Customers	Yes	2,84,149	3,433		2,74,742	2,224	
Value Chain Partners	Yes	0	0	-	0	0	
Other (please specify)		Nil					

Notes:

- The Company has a well-defined vigilance framework which provides a platform to the employees, Directors, vendors, suppliers, and other stakeholders to lodge their grievances/ complaints, The Company has a separate vigilance department headed by Chief Ethics & Vigilance officer who reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee,
- Shareholders of the Company can send their grievances to The Company Secretary / The Registrar and Transfer Agent M/s Kfin Technologies Limited. The email addresses are skjain@igl.co.in or investors@igl.co.in or einward.ris@kfintech.com.
- The Company has a base of more than two million domestic PNG customers. Resolution of customers complaints is an ongoing process, and it is an endeavour of the Company to attend/resolve complaints within defined Turn Around Time (TAT).

24. Overview of the entity's material responsible business conduct issues

Please indicate material responsible business conduct and sustainability issues pertaining to environmental and social matters that present a risk or an opportunity to your business, rationale for identifying the same, approach to adapt or mitigate the risk along-with its financial implications, as per the following format

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
1.	Asset integrity and critical incident management	Risk	City Gas Distribution is a high-risk industry, with the potential for serious accidents and environmental damage.	Critical incident management is the process of responding to and mitigating the risks of major accidents.	Negative

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
			Asset integrity is essential for ensuring the safe and reliable operation of City Gas Distribution.	IGL's Board approved risk management policies and mitigation measures shall help to prevent accidents, protect people and the environment, and mitigate the financial and reputational risks	
2.	Data Privacy and Security	Risk	IGL is in the gas distribution business for domestic households. A large amount of personal data is captured for operational reasons. To ensure the data privacy and security of its customers, it is necessary for the Company to take actions to ensure the safety of the data being recorded.	IGL is taking steps to protect data from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction. IGL shall establish a framework for managing data privacy risks. This may include things like developing policies and procedures, conducting risk assessments, and training employees.	Negative
3.	Energy and carbon emission Management	Opportunity/ Risk	IGL is committed towards reducing its carbon footprint in line with GOI vision. IGL is developing its net zero strategy roadmap by incorporation Science based Target initiatives.	IGL is taking initiatives towards optimizing its resources and energy efficiency. A series of energy audit assignments are being undertaken to identify opportunities for energy efficiency. IGL is also developing its net zero strategy.	Negative
4.	Diversity inclusion and equal opportunity	Opportunity	IGL is dependent on its employees and contractual workers to achieve operational targets. For a harmonious business environment, IGL need to focus on inclusion of diversity and providing equal opportunity to them.	IGL follows policy of non-discrimination in gender, disability, caste, creed etc. and motivates the workers to continue being a part of IGL and contribute to its overall growth.	Positive



S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk/ opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
5.	Occupational Health and safety	Risk	Improper handling of health and safety risks can lead to disastrous impacts on both property and humans Health and safety are integral part of operation of IGL.	Comprehensive quality, health, safety and environment policy and procedure have been instituted by IGL which emphasizes on safety as a precondition from employment at the organization. IGL investments in developing new assets are accessed through process of hazard identification and risk analysis.	Negative

Note: The materiality aspects reviewed and revisited with stakeholder inputs.

SECTION B: MANAGEMENT AND PROCESS DISCLOSURES

This section is aimed at helping businesses demonstrate the structures, policies and processes put in place towards adopting the NGRBC Principles and Core Elements.

The National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC) as prescribed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs advocates nine principles as P1- P9 as given below:

Principle 1 Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity, and in a manner that is Ethical, Transparent and Accountable.	Principle 2 Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe.	Principle 3 Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains.
Principle 4 Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders.	Principle 5 Businesses should respect and promote human rights.	Principle 6 Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment.
Principle 7 Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent.	Principle 8 Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development.	Principle 9 Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner.

Disclosure Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Policy and management processes									
1. a. Whether your entity's policy/policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes✓/No x)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
b. Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes✓/No x)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
c. Web Link of the Policies, if available	<p>All policies of IGL are hosted on: https://www.iglonline.net/dashboard</p> <p>a. Microsoft Word - IGL Related Party Policy FINAL (iglonline.net) Related party policy</p> <p>b. Dividend-Distribution-Policy.pdf (iglonline.net) Dividend distribution policy</p> <p>c. Whistle-Blower-Policy.pdf (iglonline.net) Whistle Blower policy.</p> <p>d. Microsoft Word - Code of Conduct for Insider Trading f (iglonline.net) Reporting trading by Insiders.</p> <p>e. Microsoft Word - Code of Fair Disclosure f (iglonline.net) Code for Fair Disclosure</p> <p>f. Copy of Copy of IGL 5 yr Procurement projections.xlsx (iglonline.net) Procurement Plan</p> <p>g. Policy-for-Determination-of-Materiality-and-Disclosure.pdf (iglonline.net) Determination of materiality and disclosure</p> <p>h. Welcome To Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) (iglonline.net) -HSE Policy</p> <p>i. https://www.iglonline.net/searchdata?search=code+of+conduct - Code of conduct</p>								
2. Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes✓/No x)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain. partners? (Yes✓/No x)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Name of the national and international codes / certifications / labels / standards (e.g., Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trustee) standards (e.g., SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle.		ISO 9001			ISO 14001				
		ISO 14001			ISO 50001				
		ISO 45001							
5. Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any.	<p>a. IGL has plans to expand its renewable energy space by setting up solar plants and Green Hydrogen generation plants in future. For FY 2023-2024 IGL has the following goals and commitments:</p> <p>a. IGL shall set a target for minimum expenditure on R&D / Innovation initiative.</p> <p>b. IGL shall include in its procurement policy the aspects of procurement from marginalized and vulnerable groups/MSMEs.</p> <p>c. IGL shall formulate a sustainability policy for implementation in all its operations.</p> <p>d. IGL has investment plans to diversify in the areas of solar power, electric charging infrastructures, compressed biogas plants (CBG plants), ethanol, municipal solid waste management plant, LNG / CNG retrofitment & procurement of new Type IV buses and other areas.</p>								



Disclosure Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
6. Performance of the entity against the specific commitments, goals, and targets along with reasons in case the same are not met.	<p>The performance of the Company in FY2022-23 against specific commitments, goals and targets is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> IGL has generated 70,985 units of power from IGL installed solar systems. Lost time injury frequency was maintained as zero. The company has invested Rs. 8.71 Crore in specific technology to improve the environment and social impact of IGL product and processes. The value of total procurement from MSMEs was Rs. 1125.67 Crore which is approx. 44% of total procurement. IGL contributed Rs. 13.92 Crore towards multiple CSR projects. IGL has acquired 833 tons of Compressed Biogas (CBG) from three biogas generating plants of 5 Tons Per Day (TPD), each and IGL has integrated it into the city gas distribution network after compressing and transporting the CBG to IGL retail outlets. 								

Governance, Leadership, and Oversight

7. Statement by Director responsible for the business responsibility report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets, and achievements (listed entity has flexibility regarding the placement of this disclosure)

IGL recognizes the importance of ESG for sustainable growth of the Company, IGL is continuously expanding its operations to provide eco-friendly fuel to its customers and taking further steps to reduce carbon emissions in its direct or indirect operations. It is fully conscious of its duties towards society and discharges the same in letter and spirit.

IGL is committed to the best corporate governance and inclusive growth practices and culture for safeguarding the interests of all its stakeholders.

IGL is dedicated to environmental stewardship and recognizes its role and duty in mitigating the impact of climate change. The Company's most significant contribution is the product, i.e., natural gas, which is a cleaner fuel as compared to other available options. The Company's vision and mission is also aligned with the ESG goals. The Company's role in reducing the pollution level in and around Delhi has been recognized and applauded at various national and international forums. IGL constantly endeavors to reduce pollution levels further by supplying Natural Gas, a cleaner and greener fuel, to various parts of the country.

8. Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility policy (ies).

Name: - Shri Pawan Kumar
Designation: - Director (Commercial)

9. Does the entity have a specified Committee of the Board/ Director responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues? (Yes / No). If yes, provide details.

Yes, the Director (Commercial) is responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues. A multidisciplinary team is handling various aspects of ESG across all IGL locations.

10. Details of Review of NGRBCs by the Company:

Subject for Review	Indicate whether review was undertaken by Director / Committee of the Board/ Any other Committee									Frequency (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly/ Any other – please specify)								
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Performance against above policies and follow up action	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Reviews are undertaken from time to time.								
Compliance with statutory requirement of relevance to the principles, and rectification of any non-compliances	✓									✓								

11. Has the entity carried out independent assessment/ evaluation of the working of its policies by an external agency? (Yes/No). If yes, provide the name of the agency.	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6	P 7	P 8	P 9
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Multiple external agencies have carried out audits/assessments of various policies. Some of the external agencies engaged for the same have been mentioned below:

- Compliance audit covering aspects of human right, wages, working condition etc. is undertaken by labor dept. for IGL suppliers.
- M/s KPMG for Whistle blower and Cyber security policies • M/s Disaster Management Institute (DMI) for health & safety
- M/s National Productivity Council for HR related issues IGL conducts regular internal audits by in-house team

12. If answer to question (1) above is “No” i.e., not all Principles are covered by a policy, reasons to be stated:

Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
The entity does not consider the principal material to its business (Yes/No)									
The entity is not at a stage where it is in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles (Yes/No)									
The entity does not have the financial or/human and technical resources available for the task (Yes/No)						Not Applicable			
It is planned to be done in the next financial year (Yes/No)									
Any other reason (please specify)									

SECTION C: PRINCIPLE WISE PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURE

This section is aimed at helping entities demonstrate their performance in integrating the Principles and Core Elements with key processes and decisions. The information sought is categorized as “Essential” and “Leadership.” While the essential indicators are expected to be disclosed by every entity that is mandated to file this report, the leadership indicators may be voluntarily disclosed by entities which aspire to progress to a higher level in their quest to be socially, environmentally, and ethically responsible.

PRINCIPLE 1

Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity, and in a manner that is Ethical, Transparent and Accountable.

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage coverage by training and awareness programmes on any of the principles during the financial year:

Segment	Total Number of Trainings and Awareness programs held	Topics / Principles Covered under the training audits impact	% of persons in respective category covered by the program
Board of Directors	Awareness programs on familiarization of applicable NGRBC principles are being held and attended by all respective committee members of the Board and/or the Board of Directors from time to time.		100%
Key Managerial Personnel			100%



Segment	Total Number of Trainings and Awareness programs held	Topics / Principles Covered under the training audits impact	% of persons in respective category covered by the program
Employees	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethics & Vigilance, Safety Management System, Permit to Work, Firefighting, ERP/IT Public procurement HR Legal Compliance Dispute Resolution Finance Risk Management Etc. 	100%
Workers	31,690	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training in Fire and safety conducted for all contractual workers. Fire & Safety Training at CNG/ PNG Sites/Project sites, STC Trainings at CNG/PNG Sites. 	100%

2. Details of fines / penalties / punishment/ award / compounding fees / settlement amount paid in proceedings (by the entity or by directors / KMPs) with regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, in the financial year, in the following format (Note: the entity shall make disclosures on the basis of materiality as specified in Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Obligations) Regulations, 2015 and as disclosed on the entity’s website):

There have been no cases of fines/penalties/punishment for IGL or for its Directors/KMPs.

3. Of the instances disclosed in Question 2 above, details of the appeal/revision preferred in cases where monetary or non-monetary action has been appealed.

Not applicable

4. Does the entity have an anti-corruption or anti- bribery policy? If yes, provide details in brief and if available, provide a web-link to the policy.

Whistle Blower Policy has been adopted by IGL which is applicable to employees and Directors of IGL. The policy provides a channel for employees to report genuine concerns about unethical behavior or frauds and safeguards a Whistle Blower from any victimization.

The Company has a code of conduct for Board members, senior management, and employees. The same is available on the website of the Company at:

<https://www.iglonline.net/searchdata?search=code+of+conduct>

5. Number of Directors/KMPs/employees against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery/ corruption.

No Cases

6. Details of complaints about conflict of interest

	FY 2022-23		FY 2021-22	
	Number	Remarks	Number	Remarks
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of conflict of interest of the Directors	NIL	There have been no cases of complaints with respect to conflict of interest of the Directors	NIL	There have been no cases of complaints with respect to conflict of interest of the Directors
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of conflict of interest of the KMPs	NIL	There have been no cases of complaints with respect to conflict of interest of the KMPs	NIL	There have been no cases of complaints with respect to conflict of interest of the KMPs

7. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines / penalties/ action taken by regulators / law enforcement agencies / judicial institutions, on cases of corruption and conflicts of interest.

Not Applicable

Leadership Indicators

1. Awareness programmes conducted for value chain partners on any of the principles during the financial year:

Total number of awareness Programmes held	Topic/principles covered under the training	%age of value chain partners covered (by value of business done with such partners) under the awareness programmes
9,144	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Safety Awareness Programs for CNG station staff and other contractual manpower. Safety awareness programs conducted for Industrial, domestic, and commercial customers. CNG Safety awareness programs conducted for OMC service station staff, School bus drivers and CNG Safety awareness clinics conducted for CNG customers. 	<p>IGL conducts multiple training and awareness session for various value chain partners as part of regular business requirement.</p> <p>IGL is in the process of collecting percentage of value chain partners covered and the same shall be disclosed in future reports.</p>

2. Does the entity have processes in place to avoid / manage conflicts of interest involving members of the Board? (Yes / No) If yes, provide details of the same.

Existence of Policy such as	Provisions under policy	Weblink of policy
I. Code of conduct	Yes, IGL has a Code of Conduct policy. The purpose of this policy is to enhance further scope of good Corporate Governance with an ethical and transparent process in managing the affairs of the Company.	https://www.iglonline.net/uploads/files/Code_of_Conduct.pdf
ii. Recruitment or appointment of Directors	Yes, IGL has a Policy specifying the terms and conditions of the Appointment of Independent Directors. The detailed policy consists of provisions w.r.t Roles and Duties, Code of conduct, Fees & Commission payable and Directors Insurance.	https://www.iglonline.net/uploads/files/Appointment_of_Independent_Directors.pdf

PRINCIPLE 2

Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe.

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific; technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D and capex investments made by the entity, respectively.

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022	Details of improvements in environmental and social impacts
R&D	No	No	Not applicable
CAPEX	0.74 %	-	The Company is investing in various initiatives as follows:



Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022	Details of improvements in environmental and social impacts
Specific Initiative	Details of improvements in environmental and social impacts		
1. Setting up Electric Charging Infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> EV infrastructure used for EV charging would reduce the carbon emission to significant level. Creation of new job opportunities. 		
2. Setting up of MSW based Biogas Plants and offtake of CBG from CBG producers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of carbon emissions Job opportunities at rural level Rural income Solid waste management Reduction in stubble burning Reduction in import of LNG Saving forex reserve Entrepreneurs are encouraged to setup CBG plants FOM (Fermented Organic Manure) to be used for organic farming, increases agricultural yield. Reduced human migration. Better resource utilization 		
3. Setting up LNG/ CNG Retrofitting & Procurement of new Type IV BUSES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> LNG/ CNG Retrofitting & Procurement of new Type IV BUSES would reduce the carbon emission to significant level. Creation of new job opportunities. 		
4. Setting up of Ethanol Plant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of carbon emissions Job opportunities Rural income Solid Waste Management Reduction in stubble burning Reduction in import of LNG Saving forex reserve 		
5. Setting up Meter Manufacturing Plant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of new job opportunities. 		
6. Setting up Green Hydrogen Plant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Green Hydrogen would reduce the carbon emission to a significant level. Creation of new job opportunities. 		
7. Setting up Solar Power plant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement of conventional energy by the renewable energy with the installation of Solar Plants at Dabar Hare Krishna Gaushala, Najafgarh-New Delhi (500 kWh) & Rooftop of IGL Bhawan (21 kWh) Creation of new job opportunities. 		

2. Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing? (Yes/No)

Yes.

IGL follows an orderly and ethical approach to sourcing gas, primarily through pipelines, which effectively reduces emissions. Approximately 85% of the domestic gas procured by IGL is sourced from GAIL at government-determined prices. The remaining gas is acquired through a transparent and accountable process, primarily through a least priced tendering mechanism, ensuring equal opportunity for all participants.

To ensure transparency and accountability, IGL has a well-documented Contract & Procurement Manual approved by its Board. This manual serves as a guide for the procurement of goods and services, outlining the necessary procedures and guidelines to be followed and enabling steady continuous and sustainable procurement.

In the fiscal year 2022-2023, IGL demonstrated its commitment to supporting the MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) sector by sourcing 44% of its total procurement from this sector. This emphasizes IGL's efforts to promote inclusive growth and provide opportunities to smaller enterprises.

3. Describe the processes in place to safely reclaim your products for reusing, recycling, and disposing at the end of life, for (a) Plastics (including packaging) (b) E-waste (c) Hazardous waste and (d) other waste.

IGL prime product is natural gas, which cannot be recycled. However, the Company has defined processes for managing waste at each of its sites/locations. Hazardous waste is handled, segregated, stored, and transported in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and best industry practices.

Hazardous waste is disposed of in an environmentally sound manner through authorized vendors for recycling as required by regulation.

The other prominent waste includes Metal Scrap. Indraprastha Gas Limited has its policy and procedure to identify, authorize for sale, tendering/auction, and disposal of scrap/disposable items, termed as "Scrap Management and Control Procedure (SMC&P)." IGL has an agreement with M/s MSTC (Metal Scrap Trade Corporation) (Govt. PSU) for carrying out scrap sale through auctioning.

Categories of Scrap are mentioned below:

1. Operations and Maintenance (O&M): Spares replaced during overhauling and maintenance.
2. Project: Scrap generated during project execution.
3. Obsolescence: Scrap machines & equipment's, furniture & fixture / other office & IT assets generated due to damage or obsolescence.

4. Whether Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is applicable to the entity's activities (Yes / No). If yes, whether the waste collection plan is in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to Pollution Control Boards? If not, provide steps taken to address the same.

Not applicable

Leadership Indicators

4. Of the products and packaging reclaimed at end of life of products, amount (in metric tons) reused, recycled, and safely disposed, as per the following format:

Type of Waste	FY 2022-23			FY 2021-22		
	Re-Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed (Metric Tons)	Re-Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed (Metric Tons)
Plastics (including fiber, and scrap rubber)			5.13	-	-	3.61
E-waste			0.09	-	-	3.44
Hazardous waste			25.34			26.66
Other non-hazardous waste			17.9			133.85
C&D waste			24.7			-
Battery waste			2.4			-



PRINCIPLE 3

Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains.

Essential Indicators

1. a. Details of measures for the well-being of employees

Category	% of employees covered by										
	Total (A)	Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity benefits		Day care facilities	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)	No. (D)	% (D/A)	No. (E)	% (E/A)	No. (F)	% (F/A)
PERMANENT EMPLOYEES											
Male	648	648	100	648	100	NA	-	0	0	0	0
Female	39	39	100	39	100	39	100	0	0	0	0
Total	687	687		687		39		0	0	0	0
OTHER THAN PERMANENT EMPLOYEES											
Male	There are no other than permanent Employees engaged by IGL										
Female											
Total											

b. Details of measures for the well-being of workers:

Category	% of workers covered by										
	Total (A)	Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity benefits		Day care facilities	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)	No. (D)	% (D/A)	No. (E)	% (E/A)	No. (F)	% (F/A)
PERMANENT EMPLOYEES											
Male	There are no permanent workers engaged by IGL										
Female											
Total											
OTHER THAN PERMANENT WORKERS											
Male	11,468	11,468	100	11,468	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	33	33	100	33	100	33	100	-	-	-	-
Total	11,501	11,501		11,501				-	-	-	-

2. Details of retirement benefits for the current FY and previous financial year

Benefits	FY 2022-2023			FY 2021-2022		
	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/NA.) *	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/NA)
PF	100	NA	YES	100	NA	Yes
Gratuity	100	NA	YES	100	NA	Yes
Employee State Insurance (ESI)	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Others- Protection and indemnity cover	100	NA	Yes	100	NA	Yes

3. Accessibility of workplaces

Are the premises / offices accessible to differently abled employees as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If not, whether any steps are being taken by the entity in this regard.

Yes, IGL has wheelchairs and ramp facilities available at the corporate office as special provisions for differently abled employees and workers in accordance with Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

4. Does the entity have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If so, provide a web-link to the policy

IGL is committed to providing equal opportunities in employment and creating an inclusive work environment. The Company provides equal opportunities to all their employees and to all eligible applicants for employment in the Company. IGL does not discriminate on any ground, including race, caste, religion, marital status, gender, age, disability, or any other category. The Company is also compliant with the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act.

5. Return to work and retention rates of permanent employees that took parental leave.

Benefits	Permanent employees		Permanent workers	
	Return to work rate	Retention rate	Return to work rate	Retention rate
Male	NA	NA	NA. (There are no permanent workers engaged with IGL)	
Female	100%	100%		
Total	-	-		

6. Is there a mechanism available to receive and redress grievances for the following categories of employees and workers? If yes, give details of the mechanism in brief.

Benefits	Yes/No (If yes, then give details of the mechanism in brief)
Permanent Employees	<p>Yes, The Company has always believed in open and transparent communication. Employees are encouraged to share their concerns with their HODs, HR or the members of the Senior Leadership Team. The Company has followed an open-door policy, wherein any employee irrespective of hierarchy has access to the Leadership Team.</p> <p>In addition, new employees are sensitized to the Code of Conduct principles, which also forms part of the employee induction Programmes.</p> <p>The Company on a regular basis sensitizes its employees on the Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) at the workplace through workshops and awareness programmes.</p>
Other than Permanent Employee	
Permanent Workers	
Other than Permanent Workers	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Workers who are engaged on a contractual basis can report their grievances to their respective contractor representative or the Company supervisor. The contractor is expected to take the required action to address the worker grievances, and if required, can raise the grievance to HR and respective functional heads.</p>

7. Membership of employees and worker in association(s) or unions recognized by the listed entity:

The Company does not have any employee associations. The Company does not have any employee associations.

8. Details of training given to employees and workers:

Category	FY 2022-2023					FY 2021-2022				
	Total (A)	On health and safety / wellness measures		On skill upgradation		Total (D)	On health and safety / wellness measures		On skill upgradation	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)		No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. (F)	% (F/D)
EMPLOYEES										
Male	648	648	100	648	100	669	669	100	669	100
Female	39	39	100	39	100	41	41	100	41	100
Total	687	687	100							
WORKERS										
Male	11,468	11,468	100	11,468	100	9,940	9,940	100	9,940	100
Female	33	33	100	33	100	60	60	100	60	100
Total	11,501	11,501	100	11,501	100	10,000	10,000	100	10,000	100



9. Details of performance and career development reviews of employees

Category	FY 2022-2023			FY 2021-2022		
	Total (A)	No. (B)	% (B/A)	Total (C)	No. (D)	% (D/C)
EMPLOYEES						
Male	648	648	100	669	669	100
Female	39	39	100	41	41	100
Total	687	687	100	710	710	100
WORKERS						
Male	IGL has contracted a third-party vendor for sourcing workers. Data systems are currently being					
Female	developed to capture this data					
Total						

10. Health and safety management system:

a. Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? (Yes/ No). If yes, the coverage of such a system?

Yes, ISO 45001:2018 Occupational Health and Safety Management System is in place.

IGL is an ISO 45001:2018 certified company, demonstrating the highest level of commitment from all levels of organization to keep occupational health and safety as its foremost priority and value. The occupational health and safety management system is strictly enforced by the top management of the organization. The HSE policy of IGL covers all the key elements for the implementation of occupational health and safety management system like:

1. Following all the applicable codes standards and safety practices during design operation and maintenance/modifications to ensure HSE protection.
2. Annual Health check-ups of all the employees
3. Conducting safety training for all the employees, contract workers and awareness sessions for domestic, commercial, and industrial customers.
4. Safety audits and safety training are done in compliance with PNGRB requirements.
5. Carrying out the non-routine and high hazard activities at IGL work site through Safety work permit system.
6. Routine and Surprise Safety Inspection of IGL worksites and sharing the hazards identified to all concerned for immediate compliance.
7. Internal and External Safety Audit System in place to identify the gaps and sharing of observations to all concerned for timebound compliance.
8. Joint Site Inspection prior to startup of CNG Facilities and pipeline shutdowns to eliminate the hazards prior to actual work/operation.
9. Responding, reporting and investigating all the incidents as per the approved Emergency Response and Disaster Management Plan of IGL.

b. What are the processes used to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?

At IGL, all employees and contract workers are provided with guidance regarding how they can protect themselves, their colleagues, and the workers from fatal injuries. IGL has adopted the 09 Life Saving Rules established by IOGP (The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers), which provide guidance to employees and contractors on how to identify the major risks at the workplace. Additionally, every department has conducted a Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) of the activities that are undertaken.

Additionally, various departmental meetings and safety committee meetings provide opportunities for individuals to identify and share hazards and risks. The IGL F&S team also shares the safety alerts to concerned line in charges on the basis of the routine /surprise inspections done by them.

HIRA (hazard identification & risk assessment) & CIRA (Context Issue and risk analysis) are used to analyses risks.

Hazard identification & risk assessment techniques are also involved in the safety training of field staff.

c. Whether you have processes for workers to report the work-related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks. (Y/N)

Yes. In IGL we have implemented the Near Miss reporting system for immediate reporting and to take actions to stop any incident to occur. Mock drills are regularly conducted at sites to keep the workforce rehearsed and updated about the emergency procedures and actions to be taken at the time of actual emergencies. Site inspections, internal safety audits and awareness training are also conducted.

d. Do the employees/ worker of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services? (Yes/ No)

Yes.

11. Details of safety related incidents, in the following format:

Safety Incident/Number	Category	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Employees	0	0
	Workers	0	0
Total recordable work-related injuries	Employees	0	0
	Workers	0	0
No. of fatalities (safety incidence)	Employees	0	0
	Workers	0	0
High consequence work-related injury or ill-health (excluding fatalities)	Employees	0	0
	Workers	0	0

2. Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy workplace.

1. IGL has its HSE policy which is all about giving topmost priority to Safety & Health of all the personnel, property and protecting the environment.
2. To ensure safety at the workplace, SOPs are followed to inculcate Safety in design, operations, maintenance, and modifications.
3. All the critical jobs are reviewed through work permits before the start of jobs and all the preconditions and PPE compliances are strictly ensured.
4. Adoption and implementation of Lifesaving rules at each installation of IGL.
5. Annual Health Checks of all the employees of IGL.
6. Doctor deputed for employees to avail on job consultations and medicine.
7. Safety & Technical Competency (STC) training conducted for the contract workers to for prevention of incidents.

13. Number of complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

Parameters	FY 2022-2023			FY 2021-2022		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Working conditions	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-
Health and safety	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-



14. Assessments for the year:

	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Health and safety practices	100% Third Party external safety audit of the facilities were carried out.
Working Conditions	100% Third Party external safety audit of the facilities was carried out.

Note: A variety of assessment modes were adopted to review the health and safety practices and working conditions at IGL facilities in FY 2022-2023, including but not limited to:

- o **Third Party External Safety Audit:** This audit was conducted by a team of independent safety experts who were not affiliated with IGL. The audit team reviewed all of IGL’s facilities and operations to ensure that they were meeting all applicable safety standards. The audit report identified any areas where IGL could improve its safety practices and working conditions.
- o **Regular Internal Checklist Based Safety Inspection:** This inspection is conducted on a regular basis by IGL’s own safety team. The team uses a checklist to review all of the safety conditions /practices in place at each facility.
- o **Annual Internal Audit:** This audit is conducted once a year by IGL’s internal audit team. The team reviews all applicable PNGRB T4S, IMS and ERDMP regulations. The audit report identifies any areas where IGL could improve its compliance w.r.t. PNGRB regulations thereby improving the health and safety practices.
- o **Surprise Inspections:** These inspections are conducted at random times throughout the year by IGL’s team. The team checks to see if workers are following safety procedures and working conditions are safe e.g., SOP of the CNG refuelling.
- o **Review of Critical Activities through Hot Work Permit System:** This review is conducted by Fire & Safety Representatives to ensure that all hot work activities are being conducted safely against the Safety Work permit issued by the concerned IGL line in charge of the IGL’s O&M, Project, other department. Hot work activities include welding cutting job near the natural gas facilities, work at height jobs, lifting activities using cranes/ hoist system, confined space entry, deep excavations etc. The review team checks to see if contractors and their workers are following the proper safety work permit conditions.

By using a variety of assessment modes, IGL was able to get a comprehensive view of its health and safety practices and working conditions. This information has been used to identify areas where IGL could improve its safety performance and to develop and implement corrective actions.

15. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address safety-related incidents (if any) and on significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health & safety practices and working conditions.

All the safety audit observations, corrective and preventive actions (CAPA) related to incidents and mock drill observations have been included in Monthly Fire & Safety Report, GSP and compliance is monitored, necessary follow-ups are taken for the same.

The HSE initiatives of IGL include the following.

• **Safety Training**

Training needs identification is carried out for all employees as well as contractors. TNI based training is imparted. Safety training is also imparted to handle emergency situations effectively.

- **Reporting of Hazards**

Any Near Miss incidents, unsafe acts/unsafe conditions observed in the workplace are being reported by the employees. Corrective actions and mitigation plan for the reported incident are taken accordingly. HSE safety alerts are shared with the employees to inform them about the cause of the incident along with safety guidelines to be followed to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future.

- **Learning from Incident**

Learning from incidents ensures that lessons are learned from previous incidents so that similar incidents are prevented from occurring at work sites. Findings of incident is carried out by a process of incident investigation that ensures that underlying immediate cause and root cause of the incident is analyzed and concerned actions are taken for the same.

- **Safety Audits**

Safety Assurance audits are conducted internally for evaluating the effectiveness of occupational health and safety programs.

Leadership Indicators

1. Does the entity extend any life insurance or any compensatory package in the event of death of (A) Employees (Y/N) (B) Workers (Y/N)

Employees	Yes. Company has a detailed HR policy which covers in the event of death of any employee through different Life Insurance Policies
Workers	Vendors and Contractors are required to adhere with the statutory compliance as per the applicable rules. i.e., Covered through EDLI (Employees Deposit Linked Insurance scheme)

3. Provide the number of employees / workers having suffered high consequence work- related injury / ill-health / fatalities (as reported in Q11 of Essential Indicators above), who have been rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment:

Not Applicable since no safety related incidence have been reported for FY 2022-2023.

5. Details on assessment of value chain partners.

	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
	100 %.
Health and safety practices	When any value chain partner or vendor is taken on board by IGL, they are assessed on multiple parameters as part of on boarding exercise in order to align with IGL requirement. This includes the health and safety practices along with other parameters.
	100 %.
Working conditions	IGL conducts site visits to monitor and accessed the work being carried out by the value chain partners including safety management systems, protocols to ensure safe working condition of work force, health and hygiene of the facilities, use of PPEs etc.



PRINCIPLE 4:

Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders.

Essential Indicators

1. Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity.

Yes, IGL has mechanisms to map both its internal and external stakeholders as part of the sustainability reporting process. IGL has identified key stakeholders that are critical for the Company and who are directly or indirectly influenced by the business. The stakeholder mapping has been carried out after brainstorming IGL's internal and external connections, prioritizing, understanding the goal of their engagement with IGL and defining the frequency, mode, and level of engagement.

The key stakeholders identified by IGL include:

Internal stakeholder	External stakeholder
i. Investor	i. Government and regulatory authorities
ii. Employees	ii. Industry partners (Dealers / Contractors/ Suppliers / Transporters
iii. Joint Ventures/Subsidiaries	iii. Customers
iv. Shareholders	iv. Competitors
v. Promoters	v. Industry associations
	vi. Community / Media
	vii. Financial institutions/ academic institutions

2. List stakeholder groups identified as key for your entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group.

Key Stakeholders	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group (Yes/ No)	Channels of communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website), Others	Frequency of engagement (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly / Others - please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
1. Government/ Regulatory Authority	NO	Need based	One to One meeting; MoUs	Financial results/ statutory requirement. Support government missions to promote sustainable development goals. Support government in transitioning to a clean gas-based economy. Submission of progress reports
2. Joint Ventures / Subsidiaries	NO	Need based meeting; consultative engagement; reports and newsletters	Regular	Discussions on major investment plans. Sharing of performance data. Facilitate decision-making on major topics. Business growth and stability

Key Stakeholders	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group (Yes/ No)	Channels of communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website), Others	Frequency of engagement (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly / Others - please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
3. Industry Partners (Dealers / Contractors/ Suppliers / Transporters)	NO	Need based meeting; consultative engagement; reports and newsletters; Websites	Regular	Communicate operational decisions. Align their work with company policies and mandates (Compliance). Seek their performance data/ information. Understand and address their concerns. Communicate company obligations such as contract renewal, payments etc. Dispute resolution. Review of Contracts.
4. Investors/ Shareholders	NO	Meetings (one to one)	Regular	Financial results, business plans, ESG related issues, future
5. Industrial/ domestic Customers	NO	Customer satisfaction survey. RWA visits. Telephonic feedback	Regular	Understand their satisfaction levels. Address operational concerns. Get feedback on new product development. Take queries pertaining to price billing & supply related to technical issues
6. Employees/ Workers	NO	Satisfaction surveys. Social Media Grievance Redressal. Suggestion schemes Various committees. IGL Day celebration. Emails, Journals.	Regular	Communication on IGLS business goals, values, and principles. Action planning on major projects. Implementation of best practices Facilitating learning and developing. Track key performance indicators and action plans. Understand and address concerns Idea generation, sharing and learning.
7. Communities	YES	Community events, need analysis and impact assessment, CSR initiatives, corporate communication etc.	Regular/Need based	For conducting need assessment and executing community development projects; community grievances redressal; Recruitment of people from local community; supporting rural economy



Leadership Indicators

1. Provide the processes for consultation between stakeholders and the Board on economic, environmental, and social topics or if consultation is delegated, how is feedback from such consultations provided to the Board.

IGL has mechanisms to map both its internal and external stakeholders. IGL has identified key stakeholders that are critical for the Company and who are directly or indirectly influenced by the business and has a stakeholder engagement framework in place.

The stakeholder mapping has been carried out after brainstorming IGL's internal and external connections, prioritizing, understanding the goal of their engagement with IGL and defining the frequency, mode, and level of engagement. Depending on the category of stakeholder the level of engagement is decided to be informative, consultative, collaborative involving or empowering.

The Company also engages with the stakeholders through materiality survey and one-on-one discussions.

IGL conducts the materiality assessment exercise to examine the issues that are important to the business. Important stakeholders are involved in the materiality process, they are encouraged to give their perspectives on the Company's sustainability goal and their perspectives are considered while assessing the key material concerns. This stakeholder feedback is used to determine the major ESG areas.

IGL reviews the outcomes of stakeholder consultations and the Board is apprised accordingly.

PRINCIPLE 5

Businesses should respect and promote human rights.

Essential Indicators

1. Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy (ies) of the entity, in the following format:

Category	FY 2022-2023			FY 2021-2022		
	Total (A)	No. of employees covered (B)	% (B/A)	Total (C)	No. of employees covered (D)	% (D/C)
EMPLOYEES						
Permanent	687	687	100	710	710	100
Other than permanent						
Total Employees	687	687	100	710	710	100
WORKERS						
Permanent						
Other than permanent	11,501	11,501	100	10,000	10,000	100
Total Employees	11,501	11,501	100	10,000	10,000	100

2. Details of minimum wages paid to employees and workers, in the following format:

Category	FY 2022-2023					FY 2021-2022				
	Total (A)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage		Total (D)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)		No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. (F)	% (F/D)
EMPLOYEES										
Permanent										
Male	648	-	-	648	100	669	-	-	669	100
Female	39	-	-	39	100	41	-	-	41	100

Category	FY 2022-2023				FY 2021-2022					
	Total (A)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage		Total (D)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)		No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. (F)	% (F/D)
Other than Permanent										
Male										Not applicable
Female										Not applicable
										WORKERS
Permanent										
Male										Not applicable
Female										Not applicable
Other than Permanent										
Male	11,468	11,468	100		9,940	9,940	100	-	-	
Female	33	33	100		60	60	100	-	-	

3. Details of remuneration/salary/wages, in the following format:

	Male		Female	
	Number	Median remuneration / salary/ wages of respective category	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category
Board of Directors (BoD)	9	Only 2 Directors are paid monthly salaries	1	-
Key Managerial Personnel (other than BOD)	2	Rs. 81.57 Lacs	0	-
Employees other than BoD and KMP*	646	Rs. 18.26 Lacs	39	Rs. 17.82 Lacs
Workers		IGL has contracted a third-party vendor for sourcing workers. Data systems are currently being developed to capture this data		

4. Do you have a focal point (Individual/ Committee) responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business? (Yes/No)

Yes, IGL has a system and processes it in place in a manner that minimizes human right violation in all its operation. The HR department has policies which ensure implementation of Human Rights as per applicable guidelines. IGL has Grievance Redressal Committee, as outlined in next response.

5. Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human rights issues.

Employee grievance redressal mechanism is in place with pre-defined Turn Around Time (TAT) and defined escalation matrix wherein an employee can share her/his grievance to her/his reporting officer at first level. All grievances need to be addressed within the specified TAT.

There are well established policies in place at IGL such as whistle blower policy, insider trading policy, and related party policy etc. to addresses grievances related to human rights.

6. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

	FY 2022-2023			FY 2021-2022		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of the year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Sexual Harassment	0	0	-	0	0	-
Discrimination at workplace	0	0	-	0	0	-
Child Labor			-			-



	FY 2022-2023			FY 2021-2022		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of the year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Forced Labor/ Involuntary Labor	0	0	-	0	0	-
Wages	0	0	-	0	0	-
Other human rights related issues	0	0	-	0	0	-

7. Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases.

IGL has the resolution mechanism in place as per the provisions of the POSH Act.

8. Do human rights requirements form part of your business agreements and contracts? (Yes/No)

Yes, IGL business agreement and contracts have specific clauses of statutory compliance under their SCC (Special contract conditions.) which covers the aspects of ESI, PF, Minimum wages, working hours, leave, bonus etc.

IGL has a human right clause included in agreements and contracts with supplier. All the bidders are required to confirm acceptance to IGL's General Conditions of Contracts wherein they confirm abiding to all provisions relating to impact on society, environment, labor practice and human rights aspects.

9. Assessments for the year:

	% of offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Child labor	100%.
Forced/involuntary labor	
Sexual harassment	
Discrimination at workplace	
Wages	
Others – please specify	

10. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 9 above.

There were no significant risks / concerns arising from the human rights assessments. IGL has an internal system to carry out audits with respect to Human Rights requirements.

Leadership Indicators

1. Details of a business process being modified / introduced as a result of addressing human rights grievances/ complaints.

- In FY 2022-2023, IGL has revised its minimum wages for permanent and other than permanent workers
Earlier the applicable minimum wage of the concerned state was applicable for IGL's workers. After revision in FY2022-2023, the minimum wages applicable at the Center or state, whichever is HIGHER shall be applicable to the workers.
- IGL has included the human rights clause in the agreements and contracts with suppliers. All the bidders are required to confirm acceptance to IGL's General Conditions of Contracts wherein they confirm abiding to all provisions relating to impact on society, environment, labor practice and human rights aspects.

- IGL has planned to initiate an Employee Assistance program (EAP) through 1 to 1 help, net pvt. Ltd. for helping its employees & their family members to share any of their concerns related to human rights or more and obtain expert counselling. The program is being developed to sustain and improve upon mental health and overall wellbeing of employees and their family members.

3. Is the premise/office of the entity accessible to differently abled visitors, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?

Yes. IGL's office is accessible for differently abled visitors. The Company has installed ramps in corporate offices and has also installed elevators for convenient movement across the facility.

4. Details on assessment of value chain partners:

	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Sexual Harassment	IGL's Contractors and service providers are audited annually by Labor Department (GOI) on a random basis under compliance audit which covers the aspect of minimum wages, child labor, welfare, health and safety conditions of Contractors and service providers.
Discrimination at workplace	
Child Labor	
Forced Labor/Involuntary Labor	
Wages	
Others – please specify	Mechanism for quantification of % of value chain partners is planned to be developed.

PRINCIPLE 6:

Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment.

Essential Indicators

1. Details of total energy consumption (in Joules or multiples) and energy intensity, in the following format:

	FY 2022-2023 (In Tera joules)	FY 2021-2022** (In Tera joules)
Total electricity consumption (A)		
1. Electricity consumption by IGL offices and plants	615.56 TJ *	574.31 TJ
2. Energy Consumption from EV		
3. Energy Consumption for compression of Biogas		
Total fuel consumption (B)		
• Fuel consumption in system utilities, Production, venting, compression	1752.1 TJ	1509.03 TJ
• Fuel consumption in IGL owned vehicles/patrolling.		
• Fuel consumption in DG/GG sets.		
Energy consumption through other sources (C)		
• Energy Consumption from Solar Systems	0.25 TJ	-
Total energy consumption (A+B+C)	2367.91 TJ	2083.3 TJ
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover (Total energy consumption/ turnover in rupees)	0.0000001523 TJ/ INR of turnover or 0.1523 TJ/Crore of turnover	0.0000002468 TJ/ INR of turnover or 0.2468 TJ/Crore of turnover
Energy intensity (optional) – Per Million standard cubic meter (MMSCM) of natural gas sold	0.80 J /MMSCM	-

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency. - No

*The electricity consumption has been estimated based on reimbursement done by IGL to various distribution outlets (which are not IGL owned) and not based on actual metering. IGL is developing procedures to capture actual units of electricity consumed in the distribution outlets not owned by IGL for more accurate reporting in future.



** The fuel consumption (B) of FY 2021-22 was mentioned under Energy consumption from other source(C) in the BRSR of FY 2021-22. The same has been updated in BRSR FY 2022-23 after incorporating necessary changes.

2. Does the entity have any sites / facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Y/N) If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any

None.

3. Provide details of the following disclosures related to water, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Water withdrawal by source (in kiloliters)		
(i) Surface water	Nil	Data systems were being developed for capturing this data
(ii) Groundwater	-	
(iii) Third party water	1,17,402	
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	Nil	
(v) Others		
Total volume of water withdrawal (In kiloliters) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	-	-
Total volume of water consumption (In kiloliters)	1,17,402	636*
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Water consumed / turnover)	0.0000007553 KL/ INR of turnover	0.000000007533
	7.55 KL/Crore of turnover	
Water intensity (optional) – Million standard cubic meter (MMSCM) of natural gas sold	39.77 KL/MMSCM	

*The volume of water consumption for FY 2021-22 did not include the water consumption of IGL 's CNG distribution stations. This year the water consumption has been estimated for IGL offices as well as CNG distribution stations.

4. Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.

No

5. Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	Please specify unit	FY2022-2023	FY2021-2022
NOx		2,916.06 kg	Data Systems were being developed to capture this data.
SOx		67.2 kg	
Particulate matter (PM)		410 kg	
Persistent organic pollutants (POP)		Nil	
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Kg	Nil	
Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)		Nil	
Others-			
i. CO		i. 18,735 Kg	
ii. HC		ii. 7,808 Kg	

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency. - No

6. Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit Metric tons of CO2 equivalent	FY2022-2023	FY2021-2022**
Total Scope 1 emissions Emissions from IGL operations	TCO2 equivalent	7,28,886*	5,92,434
Total Scope 2 emissions	TCO2 equivalent	1,22,028	1,13,884
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission Rupee per turnover	TCO2e /INR	0.00000054747 TCO2 per INR of turnover or 54.74 TCO2 per crore of turnover	0.00000083659 TCO2 per INR of turnover or 83.65 TCO2 per crore of turnover
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per Million standard cubic meter (MMSCM) of natural gas sold	TCO2e/MMSCM	288.24	-

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency. - No

*The scope 1 emissions from IGL's operations in FY 2022-23 includes gas loss (which amounts to 5,02,455 TCo2 e) which was not taken into consideration in scope 1 emissions of FY 2021-22.

**The scope 1, scope 2 emissions and emission intensity have been updated for FY 2021-22 after incorporating necessary changes.

7. Does the entity have any project related to reducing Green House Gas emission? If yes, then provide details.

IGL carries out GHG accounting of its annual Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission. Natural gas is the sole product of IGL which has methane as its prime component (>90%). Methane has a higher global warming potential and a lower emission rate during combustion. During the process of city distribution of Natural Gas transmission, some losses / leakages occur leading to certain amount of gas escaping into the atmosphere.

IGL continuously strives to reduce the overall gas loss and leakage during transmission with the assistance to its industry partners to establish effective strategies to detect and reduce potential leaks.

IGL's direct emission is primarily from system usage of Natural Gas in compression, venting, fuel consumption by IGL owned vehicles / patrolling vehicles, DG/GG gen sets. Natural Gas and LNG are also vent out in miniscule quantities in some processes causing methane emissions.

Electricity purchased for operational purposes including manufacturing and transmission contributes to Scope 2 emissions.

To curb IGL's GHG emissions, IGL has set up power generation through renewable sources i.e., Solar energy. IGL has a total installed capacity of 500 KWH of solar power plant at Gausala in Najafgarh New Delhi and 21 kWh rooftop solar panel at IGL's corporate office.



8. Provide details related to waste management by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	FY2022-2023	FY2021-2022
Total Waste generated (in metric tons / KG)		
Plastic waste (A) scrap rubber/plastic/fiber Scrap pipefitting	5,131.14 Kg	Waste generation was being captured in the form of number of items.
E-waste (B)	90 Kg	
Bio-medical waste (C)	-	
Construction and demolition waste (D)	495 cubic meters (Assuming Density = 50 Kg /m3) 24,750 Kg	
Battery waste (E)	2408.6 Kg	
Radioactive waste (F)	-	
Other Hazardous waste. (G) Scrap oil / lube oil	28,801.92 liter or 25,345.7 Kg	
Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H).	1. 224 numbers or 2,240 Kg 2. 618.7 Kg 3. 14,165.35 Kg 4. 893.50 Kg Total= 17,917.55 Kg	
Total (A+B + C + D + E + F + G + H)	75,643 Kg or 75.6 Tons	
For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tons)		
Category of waste		
(i) Recycled	0	
(ii) Re-used	0	
(iii) Other recovery operations	75.6 Tons	167.56 Tons
Total	75.6 Tons	167.56 Tons
For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method (in metric tons)		
Category of waste		
(i) Incineration	0	
(ii) Landfilling	0	
(iii) Other disposal operations	0	
Total		

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency. - No

9. Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in your products and processes and the practices adopted to manage such wastes.

IGL's sole hazardous waste is scrap/lube oil which they offload to MSTC for safe disposal. Hazardous wastes are segregated and stored in dedicated storage space. Later they are disposed of through approved recyclers

10. If the entity has operations/offices in/around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals / clearances are required, please specify details in the following format.

None.

11. Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year:

Name and brief details of project.	EIA Notification No.	Date	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain. (Yes / No)	Relevant Web link
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Not applicable

12. Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law/ regulations/ guidelines in India, such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment protection act and rules there under (Y/N). If not, provide details of all such non-compliances, in the following format:

Yes. IGL is compliant with the applicable environmental law / regulations / guidelines in India.

S. No.	Specify the law / regulation/ guidelines which was not complied with	Provide details of the non-compliance	Any fines / penalties / action taken by regulatory agencies such as pollution control Boards or by courts	Corrective action taken if any
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None

Leadership Indicators

1. Provide break-up of the total energy consumed (in Joules or multiples) from renewable and non-renewable sources, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
From renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (A)	0.25 TJ	Data Systems were being developed to capture this data.
Total fuel consumption (B) From CBG offtake	39.98 TJ	
Energy consumption through other sources (C) Energy generation from Solar Systems		
Total energy consumed from renewable sources (A+B+C)	40.23 TJ	
From non-renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (D)	615.56 TJ	
Total fuel consumption (E)	1712.12 TJ	
Energy consumption through other sources (F)	-	
Total energy consumed from non-renewable sources. (D+E+F)	2367.91 TJ	



2. Provide the following details related to water discharged.

Parameter	FY2022-2023	FY2021-2022
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kiloliters)		
(i) To Surface water		
- No treatment		
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(ii) To Groundwater		
- No treatment		
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(iii) To Seawater		
- No treatment		
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(iv) Sent to third parties		
- No treatment		
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
(v) Others		
- No treatment		
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment		
Total water discharged (in kiloliters)		

Mechanisms are being developed to capture the data on water discharge

3. Water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge in areas of water stress (in kiloliters):

IGL has not withdrawn any water in the areas of water stress.

5. With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 10 of Essential Indicators above, provide details of significant direct & indirect impact of the entity on biodiversity in such areas along-with prevention and remediation activities.

Not Applicable

6. If the entity has undertaken any specific initiatives or used innovative technology or solutions to improve resource efficiency, or reduce impact due to emissions / effluent discharge / waste generated, please provide details of the same as well as outcome of such initiatives, as per the following format:

Sr. No	Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along-with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
1.	Electric Charging Infrastructure	IGL has already set up 4 DC fast chargers and 2 Battery Swapping Stations as a pilot project. Based on the viability of the project IGL has decided to setup a greater number of EV Chargers	IGL is installing more EV Chargers and has plans to put up around 50 EV Chargers in this FY2023-2024.
2.	Biogas Plants	IGL is procuring CBG from 3 plants in Muzaffarnagar and Hapur GA weblink: https://www.iglonline.net/uploads/files/FINAL_JULY22_CBG_07(CLEAN).pdf	A total of 883 metric tons of Cumulative Compressed Biogas (CBG) has been acquired to date. The treatment of Solid Waste-Industrial Waste, such as press mud, cow dung, and spent wash, has successfully produced valuable CBG as a fuel and carbon-rich organic manure (FOM). This achievement has resulted in a reduction in the import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), effectively lowering carbon emissions and preserving foreign exchange reserves. Additionally, it has generated employment opportunities locally and promoted the utilization of CBG as a clean fuel.

Sr. No	Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along-with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
3.	LNG/ CNG Retrofitting and Procurement of new Type IV buses	Setting up of LNG/LCNG station on Golden Quadrilateral Highway in IGL's awarded G. A's	One LNG/LCNG station has been commissioned at Ajmer GA and Land finalization for another 03 LNG/LCNG stations is in final stage. Searching of proper land for another 02 LNG/LCNG stations are in progress.
4.	Setting up of Ethanol Plant	Ethanol to be produced for participation under EBP (Ethanol Blending Program) wherein Ethanol shall be blended at nearest Oil Depot	Will lead to reduction in import of oil and thereby reducing carbon footprints and preserve forex reserves. Solid waste management.
5.	Green Hydrogen Plant	Initial blending of 2% by volume of Green Hydrogen into CGD network of IGL in Ghaziabad- GA	<p>i. Signing of non- binding MoU with Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting- up of Green Hydrogen plant in Dasna- Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>ii. Engagement of transaction advisor i.e., M/s KPMG for preparation of Green Hydrogen strategy and tender for IGL</p>
6.	Solar /Renewable	Installation & commissioning of 500 KWH & 21 KWH Solar Plant	Replacement of conventional energy from generated renewable energy from Solar Plants

7. Does the entity have a business continuity and disaster management plan? Give details in 100 words/ web link.

The business continuity plan of IGL is under development, and it shall be ready by FY 2023-2024.

The organization is considering establishing a sustainability department with specialized focus on energy and environment issues.

PRINCIPLE 7

Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent.

Essential Indicators

1. a. Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers/ associations.

Yes, IGL is a member of several industrial and trade associations. Some of the major ones are listed in 1 b.

b. List the top 10 trade and industry chambers/ associations (determined based on the total members of such body) the entity is a member of/ affiliated to.

S. No.	Name of the trade and industry chambers / associations	Reach of trade and industry chambers/ associations (State/National)
1.	Federation of Indian Petroleum Industry (FIPI)	National
2.	All India Management Association (AIMA)	National
3.	Natural Gas Society (NGS)	National

2. Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anti- competitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities.

None



Leadership Indicators

1. Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity:

S. No.	Public Policy Advocated	Method resorted for such advocacy	Whether information available in public domain? (Yes/No)	Frequency of Review by Board (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly / Others - please specify)	Web Link, if available
1.	CBG synchronization Scheme	CBG Synchronization scheme launched in April 2021 has become operationalized and co-mingling of Biogas/Compressed Biogas (CBG) meeting the technical standards with the natural gas in CGD network. The decentralized system also provides a huge opportunity to supply CBG in remote locations where the affordability and access to modern energy is still a major challenge. It will also ensure efficient distribution and optimized access to cleaner and more affordable fuel			

PRINCIPLE 8

Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development.

Essential Indicators

1. Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year

Not Applicable

2. Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity, in the following format:

Not Applicable

3. Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community.

Mechanism to receive grievance:

The local community/ RWA concerns are received at IGL's end through E Mails (customercare.png@igl.co.in inchargecustomercare@igl.co.in nodalofficer@igl.co.in appellateauthority@igl.co.in Letters, Social Media (www.facebook.com/IGL Online, www.twitter.com/IGLSocial www.instagram.com/iglsocial/ <https://www.kooapp.com/profile/IGL> and Govt Grievance Portals. The community concerns are also received by phone at our 24x7 customer care (011-41387000 / 011-69020500). Further, some of the community members also meet us in person at Customer Walking Centers, IGL Maitri Camps and IGL Office (CRM Cell ISID Vasant Kunj, Delhi) to appraise gas related issues.

Mechanism of redressal of grievance:

The customer concerns are acknowledged. They are further shared with concerned teams for resolution within defined TAT periods. For concerns without defined TAT periods, the timelines of resolution are shared with the community representatives. Further, our team follows up with respective team for urgent resolution of community complaints.

4. Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers:

	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Directly sourced from MSMEs/ small producers	44% INR 490,51,07,533/- Procured from MSME out of total procurement of INR 1125,67,43,747/-	36%
Sourced directly from within the district and neighboring districts	The balance material is sourced from other suppliers	

Leadership Indicators**1. Provide details of actions taken to mitigate any negative social impacts identified in the Social Impact assessments (Reference: Question 1 of Essential Indicators above)**

Not Applicable

2. Provide the following information on CSR projects undertaken by your entity in designated aspirational districts as identified by government bodies

S. No.	State	Aspirational Districts	Amount spent (in INR)
1.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	3,60,000
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh	91,58,625

6. Details of beneficiaries of CSR Projects:

S.No.	CSR Projects (in FY 2022-23)	No. of persons benefitted from CSR Projects	% Of beneficiaries
1.	Contribution to Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee towards new PG/MTech Degree Programme on drinking water & sanitation.	The knowledge delivered through this course will help the students	N.A.
2.	Contribution towards procurement of medical equipment's for eye operation theatre of Pranav Ananda Eye Clinic of Bharat Sevashram Sangha	The beneficiaries in this project shall be the students at Pranav Ananda International School, Gurugram and the underprivileged people living in the adjoining villages.	100%
3.	Contribution towards football coaching for underprivileged under 18 players through Dharam Foundation	30 numbers of players/ football students under the age of 18 and belonging to underprivileged strata of society, shall be getting benefit through this support. Further, 14 no. of players shall be provided the 6-day training course for the D license	100%
4.	Providing education support for underprivileged children living in Village Lathira, near Garh Mukteshwar through Satsang Foundation	110 no. of underprivileged children of Village Lathira and surrounding places	100%
5.	IGL Swasth Saarthi – Preventive healthcare Programme for auto & taxi drivers in Delhi & NCR.	Commercial vehicle drivers	100%
6.	Contribution to Asiad Village Society towards procurement of 1 no. of Road Sweep Cleaner Machines in Asiad Village	Residents of Asiad Village	N.A.
7.	Skilling underprivileged women & men as 'Sampling Tailor' from district Chitrakoot in Uttar Pradesh through Apparel Made ups and Home Furnishing Sector Skill Council.	225 beneficiaries, primarily the females from the underprivileged strata of society living in Chitrakoot	100%



S.No.	CSR Projects (in FY 2022-23)	No. of persons benefitted from CSR Projects	% Of beneficiaries
8.	Contribution towards Har Ghar Tiranga by distributing Indian National Flags to the residents of South Delhi through Gyan Drishti Trust	Residents of South Delhi	N.A.
9.	Generating sustainable livelihood opportunities through Skill Development Program in Delhi and Ghaziabad through National Yuva Cooperative Society Ltd.	330 no. of underprivileged and unemployed youth	100%
10.	Contribution towards 'Jan Arogyam' community healthcare Programme in Village Khora, Ghaziabad through Bisnouli Sarvodaya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan.	Residents of Khora Colony	100%
11.	Move Without Fear' - Self Defense training for schoolgirls in Delhi through Asheray Foundation	6000 schoolgirls (students of 9th & 11th Standards) studying in 15 Government schools in Delhi	100%
12.	Preparations of Engineering Entrance Examinations for underprivileged students, through Centre for Social Responsibility & Leadership	15 no. of academically brilliant and meritorious students belonging to underprivileged families from Delhi & NCR	100%
13.	CSR contribution towards setting up of STEM innovation lab in government schools in Karnal through Varitra Foundation.	Around 300 adolescent children belonging to 2 schools in Karnal, primarily female students	N.A.
14.	Project Eye Mela - A preventive healthcare programme for people living in slums of Delhi through Netram Eye Foundtion	People living in the underprivileged colonies living in the slums of Delhi	100%
15.	Felicitation students supported for clearing engineering & medical entrance exams	Supporting 15 underprivileged students for preparations of engineering & medical entrance examinations	100%
16.	Contribution towards organizing 16 mega eye & general health camps for the underprivileged communities at Delhi & NCR, Hapur & Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh through National Youth Foundation	Auto Drivers, Women & Elderly person hailing from marginalized sections of society belonging to Delhi-NCR, Hapur & Kanpur	100%
17.	Contribution towards 'Jan Arogyam' community healthcare programme in Village Nithari, Noida through Bisnouli Sarvodaya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan.	Around 14000 no. of residents of Village Nithari, Gautam Budh Nagar	100%
18.	CSR contribution towards Competence Building – Education, spoken english and life skill enhancement program for children & vulnerable women of Delhi slums through Sunaay Human Welfare Foundation.	75 children (aged 6 to 16 years) primarily belong to the families comprising of commercial drivers, domestic helps, plumbers, and masons	100%
19.	Contribution towards skill development training for underprivileged girls of Ghaziabad (U.P.) through Chaudhary Ramesh Chand Charitable Trust.	56 no. of female beneficiaries (18-49 years) belonging to underprivileged families	100%
20.	Project Roshni preventive health care project for government school children in Karnal through Netra eye care	10000 students studying in primary and secondary schools in Karnal, Haryana	NA

PRINCIPLE 9**Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner.****Essential Indicators****1. Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feedback.**

The complaints are received through 24 Hour Call Centre, Emails & Letters, direct phone calls, walk-in etc. Mechanism to receive consumer complaints/feedback.

1. In customer suggestion book kept at each IGL CNG Station
2. Via social media: Twitter and Facebook
3. CRM email

Mechanism to respond: Whenever a customer, the Station operator or the Area Marketing Officer contacts register a complaint the customer and understands the issues. Further action is taken to resolve the issue and feedback is given to the customer.

2. Turnover of products and/ services as a percentage of turnover from all products/service that carry information about:

Type	As a percentage to total turnover
CNG customers	75 %
Domestic customers	7 %
Commercial customers	2 %
Industrial customers	10 %
Sale to other CGD consumers	6 %

* The Company deals in a single product i.e., Natural Gas. Natural Gas is a safe, reliable, and clean fuel. It is a low carbon product.

3. Number of consumer complaints in respect of the following:

Cases	FY2022-2023		Remarks	FY 2021-2022		Remarks
	Received During the year	Pending Resolution at the end of year		Received During the year	Pending Resolution at the end of year	
Data Privacy	0	0	-	0	0	-
Advertising	0	0	-	0	0	-
Cyber-security	0	0	-	0	0	-
Delivery of essential services	0					
Restrictive Trade Practices	0	0	-	0	0	-
Unfair Trade Practices	0	0	-	0	0	-
Others						



Defective meter	10,582	340	-			
Delayed / Early Connection	52,091	1,590	-			-
Retail invoice generation	1,91,282	1,032	-			-
Wrong metering reading	30,194	471	-	2,74,742	2,224	-
Total	2,84,149	3,433	-			-

4. Details of instances of product recalls on account of safety issues:

Not Applicable

5. Does the entity have a framework/ policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy? (Yes/No) If available, provide a web-link of the policy.

Yes,

IGL has an Information Security Policy. The same is available to the employees through the IGL intranet portal. However, it is not disclosed on public platforms.

IGL has information security policy in-force.

IGL has deployed various security solutions like Endpoint security, Email security, web content filtering solution and security system with IPS for protection from threats. IGL is following security guidelines issued by Cert-In & DSCI, along with providing awareness training sessions to employees on cyber security. IGL is also working to deploy more security solutions for enhancement of security posture. IGL has backup solution for taking backup of all business-critical applications.

6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway on issues relating to advertising, and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls; penalty / action taken by regulatory authorities on safety of products / services.

IGL has completed cyber security maturity and vulnerability assessment & penetration testing along with successful mitigation of the reported security gaps. The Company is also in the process of establishing a managed Security Operations Centre (SOC) which would enable IGL to further strengthen their security posture.

Leadership Indicators

1. Channels / platforms where information on products and services of the entity can be accessed (provide web link, if available).

IGL's Corporate website:

<https://www.iglonline.net/>

2. Steps taken to inform and educate consumers about safe and responsible usage of products and/or services.

IGL provides Consumers education on safe handling of PNG through Welcome Mail, Regular Updates on SMS, Radio Spots and Customer Service/Fire & Safety Camps. Pamphlet distribution at CNG stations and also banners and hoardings at CNG stations are placed to educate customers about safe and responsible usage.

Other initiatives include the following:

- 1 Conducting Industry meet /Workshops at notified Industrial areas of Delhi /NCR to educate about the safe usage of PNG along with informing the benefits of PNG.
- 2 Information regarding the safety aspects are imparted thru e mails as well from time to time.
- 3 Fire & Safety training programs for industrial customers
- 4 Newspaper advisories

- 5 Radio jingles
- 6 Pamphlets and advisories at all stations
- 7 Advisories given on social media

3. Mechanisms in place to inform consumers of any risk of disruption/discontinuation of essential services.

Consumers are informed in advance through SMS of outage and later restoration. Estimated time frame of restoration information is also shared through the call center.

In case of any planned shutdown, email is sent to all consumers for the date & time. Further, Notice is put up at prominent locations at affected CNG stations and advisories are shared on social media.

4. Does the entity display product information on the product over and above what is mandated as per local laws? (Yes/No/Not Applicable) If yes, provide details in brief. Did your entity carry out any survey with regard to consumer satisfaction relating to the major products / services of the entity, significant locations of operation of the entity or the entity as a whole? (Yes/No)

IGL displays information about its products at various touchpoints. Customer surveys are carried out time to time by the Company.

5. Provide the following information relating to data breaches:

- a. Number of instances of data breaches along-with impact
Nil
- b. Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers
Nil

Financial Statements



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of
Indraprastha Gas Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Indraprastha Gas Limited ("the Company"), which comprises the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the 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 gives the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and gives a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) rules 2015 as amended and the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, profit and other comprehensive income, 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs 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 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 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

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

Description of Key Audit Matter

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Refer note 3.20 and 35 of Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31st March 2023.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>The Company has received certain demands from the government authorities, which are disputed. These involve a high degree of judgment to determine the possible outcomes, and estimates relating to the timing and the amount of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits</p> <p>Based on management judgment, advice from legal and other consultants and merits of the case, the company has recognized the provisions in some cases and for the balance matters, wherever management expects favorable outcome, these litigations have been disclosed as contingent liabilities in financial statements.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtaining a detailed understanding processes and controls of the Management with respect to claims or disputes. - Evaluation of the design of the controls relating to compilation of the claims, assessment of probability of outcome, estimates of the timing and the amount of the outflows, an appropriate reporting by the management and testing implementation and operating effectiveness of the key controls. - Performing following procedures on sample selected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the matters by reading the correspondences, communications, minutes of the Audit Committee and or the Board meetings and discussions with the appropriate Management personnel.



The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>We have identified this as a key audit matter for current year audit due to the materiality of the amounts involved, uncertainty and application of significant judgment in these contingent liabilities in terms of eventual outcome in these litigations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making corroborative inquiries with appropriate level of the management personnel including status update, expectation of outcomes with the basis, and the future course of action contemplated by the Company, and perusing legal opinions, if any, obtained by the Management. • Considering their opinions of attorney wherever available on probability assessment of the outcomes. • Evaluating the evidence supporting the judgment of the management about possible outcomes and the reasonableness of the estimates. <p>– Evaluating appropriateness of adequate disclosures in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.</p>

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India,

including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified 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 irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 auditors' 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls 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 and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's and Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of standalone financial statements 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and

timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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 auditors' 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 section 143(11) of the Act, 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 by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India vide directions issued under Section 143(5) of the Act, on the basis of information, explanations, and written representations received from the management, we give our report in Annexure B on the matters specified in the aforementioned directions.
3. (A) 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 standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with



by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".
- (g) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with schedule V to the Act.

- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - a) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2023 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements. Refer note 35 to the standalone financial statements.
 - b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c) There has been no delay in transferring amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d) (i) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 55B, 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with

the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

- (ii) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 55B, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iii) Based on the audit procedures performed 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) contain any material mis-statement.

- e) The final dividend paid by the Company during the current year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Companies Act 2013 to the extent it applies to payment of dividend. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this report is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.
- f) Reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 in respect of Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail.

For **Datta Singla & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 006185N

Sd/-

VISHAKHA HARIT

Partner

Membership No.:096919

UDIN: 23096919BGYQAU6229

Place: New Delhi

Date : 12 May 2023

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023, we report the following:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination
- (c) The title deeds of all immoveable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of company. Except:

of the records of the Company, the PPE have been physically verified by the management during the year except related to underground natural gas distribution system which as per management cannot be physically verified, and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the PPE is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. For the underground natural gas distribution system, the management has adequate controls in place to safeguard the physical existence of the said distribution system.

Description of property	Gross Carrying Value	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held- indicate range where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of company
Land at Okhla DSIIDC Phase II	9.84 Cr	DSIIDC Ltd	No	Since Aug. 2010	Lease deed pending
Land at R.K.Puram Sec-IX (IGL Bhawan)	7.15 Cr	Land & Development Office, GOI	No	Since June 2002	-do-
Land at CGS, Saktapur	7.05 Cr	Indraprastha Gas Ltd	No	Since Dec 2018	* Title Disputed
Land at SV-10, Daulatkhera, Ajmer	0.25 Cr	-Do-	No	Since Mar 2022	* --Do--

* The legal cases have been filed against the company and seller for permanent injunction on sale deed.

- (C) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventories of the Company comprise of natural gas and stores & spares parts. As explained to us, having regard to the nature of the inventory of natural gas, the procedures followed by the management for estimation of natural gas quantities which is based on volume of pipelines and the volume of cascades containing the natural gas considering the standard temperature and pressures, are reasonable and no material discrepancies were noticed on such computation. Further, in our opinion, the management has conducted physical verification of inventory of stores and spare parts at reasonable intervals during the year and no material



discrepancies between physical inventory and book records were noticed on physical verification.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of the security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments in or provided security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.
 - (a) The Company has not provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantees, or provided security to any other entity.
 - (A) Based on the audit procedures carried out by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans or advances and guarantees or security to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.
 - (B) Based on the audit procedures carried out by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not provided guarantees or security to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and granted advances in the nature of loans to other parties as below:

Particulars	Advances in the nature of loans – Employee advances
Aggregate amount during the year\– Other parties	₹ 90,76,619
Balance outstanding as at the balance sheet date\– Other parties	₹ 28,97,517

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investment made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans and advances in the nature of loans during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, in the case of loans and advances in the nature of loans given, the repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans given.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loans granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans or advances in the nature of loans given to same parties.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, 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.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) and the Company has not provided any security as specified under Section 186 of the Act. Further, in our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in relation to investments made.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of Company’s products and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of

the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, duty of excise, Cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities;

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed

amounts payable in respect of GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, duty of excise, Cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) The dues outstanding in respect of GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, duty of excise, Cess and other statutory dues on account of any dispute, are as under:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross amount due (₹ in crores)	Amount paid under protest against gross amount due (₹ in crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks
Central Excise Act, 1944	Central Excise duty & Penalty	4.84	2.42	2008-10	Commissioner of Central Excise	Refer note 1 below
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2.48	-	AY 2017-18	Commissioner of Income- tax (Appeals)	-
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	4.70	-	AY 2018-19	Commissioner of Income- tax (Appeals)	-
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	9.76	-	AY 2021-22	Commissioner of Income- tax (Appeals)	-
Uttar Pradesh Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	CGST & SGST	0.04	0.04	FY 2018-19	Commercial Tax department, Uttar Pradesh	-
Finance Act, 1994	CGST & SGST	19.55		FY2014-15, 2016-17, Qtr ending June 2017	Commissioner - CGST	

Notes:

1. The amount of ₹2.42 crores disclosed as paid under protest initially demanded by the Excise Department had been paid and had been expensed off in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the previous years. Subsequently, a penalty of equal amount was also imposed on the Company, post which the Company filed an appeal against the demand and penalty.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, no term loans were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance



sheet of the Company, we report that no funds were raised on short-term basis which have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associate or joint venture.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, associate or joint venture.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in the Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle blower complaints have been received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of

the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

- (xiv)(a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, 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.
- (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 to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clauses 3(xvi)(a) and 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CICs.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, 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 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 the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act in respect of other than ongoing project. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- (b) The amount remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act pursuant to ongoing project has been transferred to special account in

compliance with the provisions of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the Act.

For **Datta Singla & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 006185N

Sd/-
VISHAKHA HARIT
Partner
Membership No.:096919
UDIN: 23096919BGYQAU6229

Place: New Delhi
Date : 12 May 2023



Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report

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

Independent Auditor's Report as required by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India vide directions issued under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act')

Based on the audit procedures performed and taking into consideration the information, explanations, examinations of records and written representations given to us by the management in the normal course of audit, we report to the best of our knowledge and belief that:

S no.	Directions	Response	Impact on financial statement
1	Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through the IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transaction 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 the IT system. Further, as per the information and explanations given to us by the management, there are no accounting transactions that are processed outside the IT system by the Company which impact the integrity of the accounts.	Not applicable.
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.	As per information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of records, No restructuring or waiver/write off has been made.	Not applicable.
3	Whether funds (grants/subsidy) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/ State Agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its terms and conditions? List the case of deviation.	As per information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of records, funds receivable as at 31March2023 for specific schemes from the Central/State Agencies have been properly accounted for. No deviation has been observed.	Not applicable.

For **Datta Singla & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 006185N

Sd/-

VISHAKHA HARIT

Partner

Membership No.:096919

UDIN: 23096919BGYQAU6229

Place: New Delhi

Date : 12 May 2023

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE

We have conducted the audit of annual accounts of Indraprastha Gas Limited for the year ended 31st March 2023 in accordance with directions/sub directions issued by C&AG of India under section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and certify that we have complied with all the directions/sub directions issued to us.

For **Datta Singla & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 006185N

Sd/-

VISHAKHA HARIT

Partner

Membership No.:096919

UDIN: 23096919BGYQAU6229

Place: New Delhi

Date : 12 May 2023



Annexure C to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 3(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of **Indraprastha Gas Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 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 and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 with reference to standalone financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 with reference to standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are

recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

For **Datta Singla & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 006185N

Sd/-
VISHAKHA HARIT
Partner
Membership No.:096919
UDIN: 23096919BGYQAU6229

Place: New Delhi
Date : 12 May 2023



Standalone Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2023

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
A Assets			
1 Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	4	5,513.83	4,769.35
b) Capital work-in-progress	4	1,433.74	1,378.60
c) Right-of-use assets	50	206.71	220.26
d) Other intangible assets	4	13.00	12.13
e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	258.12	258.12
(ii) Other financial assets	6	14.25	14.23
f) Income-tax refundable	7	15.60	25.60
g) Other non-current assets	8	92.77	11.34
Total non-current assets		7,548.02	6,689.63
2 Current assets			
a) Inventories	9	49.17	45.52
b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	10	419.13	1,717.68
(ii) Trade receivables	11	903.35	520.56
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	105.61	75.00
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	13	2,527.62	1,286.64
(v) Other financial assets	14	144.85	95.14
c) Other current assets	15	78.17	22.15
Total current assets		4,227.90	3,762.69
Total assets		11,775.92	10,452.32
B Equity and liabilities			
1 Equity			
a) Equity share capital	16	140.00	140.00
b) Other equity	17	6,946.56	6,796.15
Total equity		7,086.56	6,936.15
2 Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	50	59.27	78.14
(ii) Trade payables	18		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		2.47	0.45
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.52	0.13
(iii) Other financial liabilities (other than those specified in item (b))	19	40.06	18.64
b) Provisions	20	27.99	26.75
c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21	316.78	273.67
d) Other non-current liabilities	22	10.69	11.27
Total non-current liabilities		457.78	409.05
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	50	23.50	29.50
(ii) Trade payables	23		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		85.29	69.88
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises			
(iii) Other financial liabilities [other than those specified in item (c)]	24	816.04	716.23
b) Other current liabilities	25	2,675.39	1,737.00
c) Provisions	26	115.54	98.19
d) Current tax liabilities (net)	27	515.82	402.77
		-	53.55
Total current liabilities		4,231.58	3,107.12
Total liabilities		4,689.36	3,516.17
Total equity and liabilities		11,775.92	10,452.32

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the standalone financial statements (1-58)

In terms of our report attached

For **Datta Singla & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 006185N

Sd/-

Vishakha Harit

Partner

Membership No. 096919

Place: New Delhi

Date: 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Managing Director

(DIN 08346704)

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Pawan Kumar

Director (Commercial)

(DIN 09419599)

Sd/-

S.K. Jain

Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31 March 2023

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
1 Revenue from operations	28	15,603.02	8,484.73
2 Other income	29	261.91	215.04
3 Total income (1 + 2)		15,864.93	8,699.77
4 Expenses:			
(a) Purchases of stock-in-trade of natural gas	30	10,440.87	4,396.09
(b) Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade of natural gas	31	(4.85)	(3.76)
(c) Excise duty		1,457.17	774.77
(d) Employee benefits expense	32	188.18	175.95
(e) Finance costs	33	10.59	13.21
(f) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4 and 50	363.36	317.06
(g) Other expenses	34	1,481.87	1,260.57
Total expenses (4)		13,937.19	6,933.89
5 Profit before tax (3 - 4)		1,927.74	1,765.88
6 Tax expense:	43		
(a) Income tax relating to previous year		8.15	3.14
(b) Current tax		431.59	416.76
(c) Deferred tax		42.98	31.03
Total tax expenses		482.72	450.93
7 Profit for the year (5 - 6)		1,445.02	1,314.95
8 Other comprehensive income			
(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Re-measurement of post employment benefit obligations		0.52	1.80
(ii) Income-tax relating to re-measurement of post employment benefit obligations		(0.13)	(0.45)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		0.39	1.35
9 Total comprehensive income for the year (7+8) (comprising profit and other comprehensive income for the year)		1,445.41	1,316.30
10 Earnings per equity share: (face value of ₹ 2 per share)	49		
Basic and diluted (in ₹)		20.64	18.79

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the standalone financial statements (1-58)

In terms of our report attached

For **Datta Singla & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 006185N

Sd/-

Vishakha Harit

Partner

Membership No. 096919

Place: New Delhi**Date:** 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Managing Director

(DIN 08346704)

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Pawan Kumar

Director (Commercial)

(DIN 09419599)

Sd/-

S.K. Jain

Company Secretary



Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2023

A) Equity share capital

(1) Current Reporting Period

(₹ in Crores)				
Balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the current year*	Balance as at March 31, 2023
140.00	-	140.00	-	140.00

(2) Previous Reporting Period

(₹ in Crores)				
Balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the current year*	Balance as at March 31, 2022
140.00	-	140.00	-	140.00

* Refer note 16

B) Other equity

(1) Current Reporting Period

Particulars	Note	(₹ in Crores)		
		Reserves and surplus		
		General reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2022	17	303.50	6,492.65	6,796.15
Profit for the year			1,445.02	1,445.02
Re-measurement of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)			0.39	0.39
Total Comprehensive Income for the Current Year			1,445.41	1,445.41
Dividends			(1,295.00)	(1,295.00)
Transfer to Retained Earnings			150.41	150.41
Balance as at March 31, 2023	17	303.50	6,643.06	6,946.56

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2023

B) Other equity (Contd..)

(2) Previous Reporting Period

Particulars	Note	(₹ in Crores)		
		Reserves and surplus		
		General reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021	17	303.50	5,428.35	5,731.85
Profit for the year			1,314.95	1,314.95
Re-measurement of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)		1.35	1.35	
Total Comprehensive Income for the Current Year			1,316.30	1,316.30
Dividends			(252.00)	(252.00)
Transfer to Retained Earnings			1,064.30	1,064.30
Balance as at March 31, 2022	17	303.50	6,492.65	6,796.15

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the standalone financial statements (1-58)

In terms of our report attached

For **Datta Singla & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 006185N

Sd/-

Vishakha Harit

Partner

Membership No. 096919

Place: New Delhi

Date: 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Managing Director

(DIN 08346704)

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Pawan Kumar

Director (Commercial)

(DIN 09419599)

Sd/-

S.K. Jain

Company Secretary



Standalone Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	1,928.26	1,765.88
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation and amortisation expense	363.36	317.06
- Loss on property, plant and equipment sold or discarded	1.88	1.59
- Allowances for expected credit losses-security deposits	0.49	0.42
- Provision of doubtful debts	6.99	(1.24)
- Amortization of capital grant	(0.77)	(0.77)
- Provision for obsolete and slow moving capital work-in-progress	0.12	5.84
- Provision for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares	0.28	0.45
- Liabilities/provisions no longer required, written back	(4.01)	(43.02)
- Finance costs	8.69	8.95
- Interest income on deposits with banks	(117.94)	(53.66)
- Income from investment in mutual funds	(61.34)	(67.05)
- Dividend income on investment in associates	(59.00)	(38.40)
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,067.01	1,896.05
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease		
- Financial assets	(35.06)	(17.59)
- Other current assets	(137.45)	15.74
- Inventories	(3.93)	(0.42)
- Trade receivables	(389.78)	(258.61)
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease)		
- Other liabilities	17.54	10.37
- Other financial liabilities	959.62	158.44
- Trade payables	121.64	368.10
- Provisions	114.29	101.69
Cash flow generated from operating activities (gross)	2,713.88	2,273.77
Less: income-tax paid (net)	(483.29)	(375.87)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	2,230.59	1,897.90
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
- Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and capital work-in-progress including capital advances and creditors for capital goods	(1,122.05)	(1,336.95)
- (Investment) in bank deposits with maturity more than three months	(6,988.47)	(1,262.48)
- Maturity of bank deposits with maturity more than three months	6,453.34	1,023.03
- Movement in restricted bank balance	(705.85)	(5.22)
- (Investment) in mutual funds	(11,626.38)	(7,544.25)
- Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	12,986.27	7,461.32
- Interest received on term deposits with banks	102.78	41.39
- Dividend received from associates	59.00	38.40
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	(841.36)	(1,584.76)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
- Payment of lease liabilities	(63.81)	(76.54)
- Dividend paid	(1,294.81)	(251.92)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities (C)	(1,358.62)	(328.46)

Standalone Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
D. Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	30.61	(15.32)
E. Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	75.00	90.32
F. Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	105.61	75.00
G. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 12)		
i. Balances with banks in current accounts	55.29	25.96
ii. Cash on hand	6.88	7.14
iii. Balances with banks in fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	43.44	41.90
	105.61	75.00



Note 1: The above standalone cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'

Note 2: Disclosure requirements as required as per Ind AS 7 'Statement of cash flows' related to the change in financial liabilities arising from financing activity is as below:

Particulars	(in crores)
	Year ended 31 March 2023
Lease liability	
Balance as on 1 April 2022	107.64
Cash flows	
Less: payment of lease liabilities	(63.81)
Non cash changes	
Add: Interest on lease liability	8.69
Add: New leases	40.50
Less: Deletions	(10.25)
Balance as on 31 March 2023	82.77

Particulars	(in crores)
	Year ended 31 March 2022
Lease liability	
Balance as on 1 April 2021	113.04
Cash flows	
Less: payment of lease liabilities	(76.54)
Non cash changes	
Add: Interest on lease liability	8.95
Add: New leases	62.19
Balance as on 31 March 2022	107.64

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the standalone financial statements (1-58)

In terms of our report attached

For **Datta Singla & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 006185N

Sd/-

Vishakha Harit

Partner

Membership No. 096919

Place: New Delhi

Date: 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Managing Director

(DIN 08346704)

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Pawan Kumar

Director (Commercial)

(DIN 09419599)

Sd/-

S.K. Jain

Company Secretary

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Corporate information

Indraprastha Gas Limited (the 'Company') or 'IGL' is a Company limited by shares domiciled in India and was incorporated on 23 December 1998 under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956. The Company is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE). The registered office is located at IGL Bhawan, Plot No.4, Community Centre, Sector 9, R.K. Puram, New Delhi -110022. IGL is in the business of city gas distribution presently operating in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, Noida, Greater Noida, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Meerut (except area already authorised), Shamli, Kanpur (except area already authorised), Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Muzaffarnagar, Gurugram, Rewari, Karnal, Kaithal, Ajmer, Pali & Rajsamand, Banda, Chitrakoot and Mahoba.

2 Application of new and revised Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

All the Ind AS issued and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) till the standalone financial statements are authorized have been considered in preparing these standalone financial statements.

2.1 Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from 1 April 2022.

3 Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

3.1 General information and statement of compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and requirements of Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to financial statements.

The standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023 were approved and

authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 May 2023 (refer note 58).

3.2 Overall considerations

These standalone financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below.

These accounting policies have been used throughout all periods presented in the standalone financial statements.

3.3 Historical cost convention

These standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention except where certain financial assets and liabilities have been measured at fair value.

3.4 Revenue recognition

(i) Sale of natural gas

Revenue from the contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Sales/Revenue, as disclosed, are inclusive of excise duty but are net of trade allowances, rebates, VAT and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company earns revenues primarily from sale of natural gas. Revenue is recognized on supply of gas to customers by metered/assessed measurements. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all its revenue arrangements since it is primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risk.

The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, indirect taxes). No element of financing is deemed present as the credit term is not more than one year.

The transaction price is allocated by the Company to each performance obligation (or distinct



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

good or service) in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

For each performance obligation identified, the Company determines at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time. If an entity does not satisfy a performance obligation over time, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. A receivable is recognized where the Company's right to consideration is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

When either party to a contract has performed, an entity shall present the contract in the balance sheet as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment.

(ii) Interest and dividend income

Interest income is reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Dividends are recognised at the time the right to receive payment is established.

3.5 Grants

Grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

Grant relating to Assets (Capital Grants): In case of grants relating to depreciable assets, the cost of the asset is shown at gross value and grant thereon is treated as deferred income which are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period and in the proportion in which depreciation is charged.

Grant related to Income (Revenue Grants): Revenue grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related cost for which the grants are intended to compensate.

3.6 Inventories

(i) Inventory of stock-in-trade of natural gas

Inventory of stock-in-trade of natural gas in pipelines and cascades is valued at the lower of cost

computed on First in First out (FIFO) basis and net realisable value. The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition.

(ii) Inventory of stores and spares

Stores and spares are valued at weighted average cost or net realisable value whichever is lower.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any applicable selling expenses.

3.7 Foreign currency transactions and translations

i. Initial recognition

The Company's standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR'), which is also the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

ii. Measurement at the balance sheet date

Foreign currency monetary items of the Company, outstanding at the balance sheet date are restated at the year-end rates. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

iii. Treatment of exchange difference

Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

3.8 Leases

The Company as a lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in -substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees, if any
- the exercise price of a purchase option if any, if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option
- payment for penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If the rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Variable lease payments that depends on sales are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received

- any initial direct costs; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying assets useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Short term leases are the leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Further, rental payments for the land where lease period is considered to be indefinite or indeterminable, these are charged off to the statement of profit and loss.

3.9 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, pension fund, gratuity and compensated absences.

Defined contribution plans

The Company's contribution to provident fund and pension fund is considered as defined contribution plan and is charged as an expense as they fall due based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay contribution in addition to its fixed contribution.

Defined benefit plans

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity is the 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 present value of the defined benefit obligation 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 expense in the statement of profit



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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 included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss as past service cost.

Short-term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service. The cost of such compensated absences is accounted as under:

- (a) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
- (b) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

Long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are allowed to be carried forward over a period in excess of 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the Balance Sheet date out of which the obligations are expected to be settled with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to statement of profit and loss in the period in which they occur. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

3.10 Taxes on income

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is the amount of the tax for the period determined in accordance with the Income-tax Act,

1961. Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Current income-tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in Other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Such assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reassess realisation. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss, in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income-tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3.11 Operating cycle

Based on the nature of products/activities of the Company and the normal time between purchase of natural gas and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operation cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3.12 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in statement of profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or as incurred.

3.13 (a) Property, plant and equipment

- i. Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

- ii. Property, plant and equipment are stated at their original cost including freight, duties, taxes and other incidental expenses relating to acquisition and installation.
- iii. Gas distribution systems are commissioned when ready for commencement of supply of gas to consumers. In the case of commissioned assets where final payment to the contractors is pending, capitalisation is made on an estimated basis pending receipt of final bills from the contractors and subject to adjustment in cost and depreciation in the year of final settlement.
- iv. The carrying amount of assets, including those assets that are not yet available for use, are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, recoverable amount of asset is determined. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of asset does not exceed the net book value that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised. (Refer Note 3.19)
- v. Stores and spares which meet the definition of property, plant and equipment (whether as component or otherwise) and satisfy the recognition criteria, are capitalised as property, plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognised the new part with its own estimated useful life and it is depreciated accordingly. Likewise, when a major overhauling/ repair is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of respective assets if the recognition criteria are satisfied and depreciated over remaining useful life of asset or over the period of next overhauling due, whichever is earlier. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

(b) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets comprise of computer software/licenses. Such assets acquired by the

Company are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

(c) Capital work-in-progress

Expenditure incurred during the period of construction, including all direct and indirect expenses, incidental and related to construction, is carried forward and on completion, the costs are allocated to the respective property, plant and equipment. Capital work-in-progress also includes assets pending installation and not available for intended use.

3.14 Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis on the straight line method ('SLM') as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 which are in line with their estimated useful life, except for the following assets where depreciation is charged on pro-rata basis over the estimated useful life of the assets based on technical advice taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support etc.:

A. Asset class	Depreciation
Property, plant and equipment	
- Mother compressors, online compressors and Booster compressors (forming part of plant and equipment)	10 years
- Pipeline (forming part of plant and equipment)	25 years
- Signages (forming part of buildings)	10 years
- Machinery spares	5 years
- Fire Extinguishers	10 years

Overhauling cost is depreciated over the remaining life of the respective asset or over the period till the next overhauling date, whichever is earlier.

The Company has installed various CNG Stations on land leased from various government authorities



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

for periods ranging from one to five years. However, assets constructed/installed on such land have been depreciated at the rates specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013

Based on management estimate, residual value of 5% is considered for respective tangible assets except for the pipeline network assets where the residual value is considered to be NIL as their extractability after their useful life from beneath the ground is not found feasible on technical as well as commercial aspects.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

B. Other intangible assets

Intangible assets comprising software and licenses are amortised on straight line method (SLM) over the useful life of five years, which represents the management's assessment of economic useful life of the other intangible assets.

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values of other intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year - end and adjusted, if appropriate."

3.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents also include short-term (with original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

3.16 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

3.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity

shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

3.18 Equity, reserves and dividend payment

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Retained earnings include current and prior period retained profits. All transactions with owners of the Company are recorded separately within equity.

3.19 Impairment of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and investments in associates

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable and impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are evaluated at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Company of assets (cash generating units). If at the balance sheet date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost and the same is accordingly reversed in the statement of profit and loss.

3.20 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when inflow of economic benefit is probable, related asset is disclosed.”

3.21 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company operates in a single segment of natural gas business and relevant disclosure requirements as per Ind AS 108 “Operating Segments” have been disclosed by the Company under note no 51.

3.22 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as investments in mutual funds, 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 at the measurement date.

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

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

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

3.23 Financial instruments

I. Financial assets

a. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset, which are not at fair value through profit and loss, are added to fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in statement of profit and loss.

b. Subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

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

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through the statement of profit and loss.



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

c. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its assets measured at amortised cost and assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 46 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

d. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The Company has transferred the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity transfers the financial asset, it evaluates the extent to which it retains the risk and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets. If the entity transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the entity shall derecognise the financial asset and recognise separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer. If the entity retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the entity shall continue to recognise the financial asset.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial assets, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset."

II. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost.

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. Changes in the amortised value of liability are recorded as finance cost.

III. Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may vary from actual realization on future date.

IV. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3.24 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when these financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions as and when they occur.

(i) Estimation of defined benefit obligation

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rate. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(ii) Estimation of current tax and deferred tax

Management judgment is required for the calculation of provision for income - taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to adjustment to the amounts reported in these financial statements.

(iii) Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical

and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of certain property, plant and equipment.

(iv) Impairment of trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. Impairment is recognised based on the expected credit losses, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets.

(v) Fair value measurement

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date (refer note 46).

(vi) Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets

The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets is based on assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

4 Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and other intangible assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment						Total	Other intangible assets	Capital work-in-progress (refer note 4.3, 4.4 and 4.8)
	Freehold land	Land on perpetual lease (refer note 4.1)	Buildings (refer note 4.2)	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles			
Gross block									
Balance as at 1 April 2021	72.88	16.99	443.43	4,548.59	23.58	25.54	18.62	5,149.63	846.94
Additions	0.41	-	20.93	906.71	3.46	2.84	1.64	935.99	1,377.21
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	0.04	16.61	0.08	-	0.11	16.84	845.55
Balance as at 31 March 2022	73.29	16.99	464.32	5,438.69	26.96	28.38	20.15	6,068.78	1,378.60
Additions	2.63	-	37.27	1,009.11	4.09	0.26	6.65	1,060.01	1,028.48
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	1.30	4.30	973.34
Balance as at 31 March 2023	75.92	16.99	498.59	6,447.80	31.05	28.64	25.50	7,124.49	1,433.74
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation									
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-	-	96.36	916.80	9.59	9.10	12.33	1,044.18	-
Depreciation and amortisation charge for the year	-	-	16.81	245.50	2.26	3.09	2.84	270.50	6.28
Disposals	-	-	0.04	15.04	0.08	-	0.09	15.25	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	-	113.13	1,147.26	11.77	12.19	15.08	1,299.43	38.95
Depreciation and amortisation charge for the year	-	-	17.05	287.68	2.67	3.20	3.05	313.65	5.77
Disposals	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	1.17	2.42	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-	128.93	1,434.94	14.44	15.39	16.96	1,610.66	44.72
Net block as at 31 March 2022	73.29	16.99	351.19	4,291.43	15.19	16.19	5.07	4,769.35	1,378.60
Net block as at 31 March 2023	75.92	16.99	369.66	5,012.86	16.61	13.25	8.54	5,513.83	1,433.74

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

4 Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and other intangible assets (Contd..)

Notes:

4.1 Gross block of land on perpetual lease includes land amounting to ₹ 16.99 crores (previous year: ₹ 16.99 crores) obtained on lease from local authorities under licensing arrangement and pending execution of the related lease agreements.

The title deeds of all the immovable properties (which are included under the head 'Property, plant and equipment') are held in the name of the company; however, in case of the following two leased properties, execution of the related lease agreement is pending:-

(₹ in Crores)						
Relevant Line Item in the Statement of Financial Position	Property Description	Gross carrying amount at 31st March 2023	Title Deeds held in the name of	Whether Title Deed holder is a promoter/ director or their relative/ employee	Property held since date	Remarks
Property Plant and Equipment	Land at Okhla DSIIIDC Phase II	9.84	DSIIIDC	No	August 2010	Land has been allotted, however, execution of Lease deed is pending
	Land at R.K.Puram Sec-IX (IGL Bhawan)	7.15	Land & Development Officer, Govt of India	No	June 2002	MOA entered into, however, execution of Lease deed is pending.

4.2 Buildings, inter-alia, include buildings which have been constructed on land acquired on lease from various Government Authorities. (refer note 37).

4.3 The expenditure incidental to setting up of project is included in capital work-in-progress (CWIP) which is apportioned to the property, plant and equipment on completion of project. The Company has capitalised salary, wages and bonus amounting to ₹ 20.22 crores (previous year ₹ 20.24 crores) to the cost of property, plant and equipment /capital work-in-progress.

4.4 Capital work-in-progress has been netted off by ₹ 8.49 crores towards provision for obsolete and slow moving capital work-in-progress (previous year ₹8.37 crores)

4.5 Refer Note 48 (a) for Capital Commitments

4.6 During financial year 22-23, The estimated useful life of fire extinguisher has been changed from 15 years to 10 years on account of which there is financial implication of ₹ ₹0.64 crores on depreciation.

4.7 During the current & previous year, there is no change in any item of Property, plant & equipment due to business combination & revaluation.

4.8 Capital work-in-progress ageing

Ageing for capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in Progress	740.67	278.64	293.70	120.73	1,433.74
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

4 Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and other intangible assets (Contd..)

Ageing for capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in Progress	1,002.83	218.05	92.09	65.63	1378.60
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

There are no Projects in Progress whose completion is overdue or have exceeded their cost compared to their original plan.

5 Non-current financial assets- investments

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Investments in equity instruments (measured at cost)		
Trade (unquoted)		
Investments in associates:		
(a) Central U.P. Gas Limited (incorporated in India, operating in cities of Kanpur and Bareilly)		
Proportion of Company's ownership	50%	50.00%
3,00,00,000 (31 March 2022: 3,00,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Central U.P. Gas Limited purchased at ₹ 22.65 per share	68.12	68.12
Incidental expenses amounting to ₹ 0.17 crores included in the cost of investments.		
(b) Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited (incorporated in India, operating in city of Pune and adjoining areas)		
Proportion of Company's ownership	50%	50.00%
5,00,00,000 (31 March 2022: 5,00,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited purchased at ₹ 38 per share	190.00	190.00
	258.12	258.12
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	258.12	258.12

6 Other non-current financial assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits		
- Considered good - unsecured	14.12	14.10
Balance with banks in fixed deposits having remaining maturity of more than 12 months"	0.09	0.09
Others (refer note 35 1(e))	0.04	0.04
	14.25	14.23

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

7 Income-tax assets (net)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance tax (net of provisions)	15.39	25.39
Income-tax demand paid under protest	0.21	0.21
	15.60	25.60

8 Other non-current assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital advances	76.28	6.07
Advance to related parties - GAIL (India) Limited (considered good, refer note 42)	16.37	3.82
Prepaid expenses	0.12	1.45
	92.77	11.34

9 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Stock-in-trade		
Natural gas	11.96	7.12
Stores and spares	41.88	42.79
Less: Provision for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares	(4.67)	(4.39)
	37.21	38.40
	49.17	45.52
Movement of Provision for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	4.39	3.94
Add: Additional provisions made during the year	0.28	0.45
Less: Amount written back during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	4.67	4.39

10 Current financial assets - investments

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Investment in mutual funds (unquoted) - at fair value through profit and loss*	415.49	1,717.68
Earmarked Investment in mutual funds (unquoted)- Employee medical fund* (refer 10.1 below)	3.64	-
	419.13	1,717.68
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments and market value thereof (A+B)	419.13	1,717.68



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

10 Current financial assets - investments (Contd..)

10.1 Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(A) Investment in mutual funds (unquoted) - at fair value through profit and loss		
(a) Nil units (31 March 2022: 9,97,428.23 units) in Reliance Low Duration Fund, Direct Growth	-	316.06
(b) 4,31,606.05 units (31 March 2022 : Nil units) in HSBC Overnight Fund Dir Growth	50.63	-
(c) 1,23,262.83 units (31 March 2022: Nil units) in Nippon India Liquid Fund, Direct Growth	67.88	-
(d) Nil Units (31 March 2022: 48,08,791.36 units) in Aditya Birla Sun Life Low Duration, Direct Growth	-	278.12
(e) 81,79,341.19 units (31 March 2022: Nil units) in Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund, Direct Growth	296.98	-
(f) Nil units (31 March 2022: 15,76,486.63 units) in Aditya Birla Sun Life Savings Fund, Direct Growth	-	70.2
(g) Nil units (31 March 2022: 8,01,543.67 units) in Tata Money Market Fund, Direct Growth	-	306.62
(h) Nil units (31 March 2022: 8,27,773.32 units) in UTI Money Market, Direct Growth	-	206.18
(i) Nil units (31 March 2022: 65,39,205.51 units) in Aditya Birla Sun Life Money Manager - Dir - Growth	-	195.47
(j) Nil units (31 March 2022: 2,99,877.62 units) in Axis Money Market Fund - Dir - Growth	-	34.54
(k) Nil units (31 March 2022: 24,90,31,416.68 units) in Axis Ultra Short Term Fund Dir Growth	-	310.49
Total	415.49	1,717.68
(B) Earmarked Investment in mutual funds (unquoted)- Employee medical fund		
(a) 1,00,310.42 units (31 March 2022: Nil units) in Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund, Direct Growth	3.64	-
	3.64	-

11 Trade receivables

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade receivables		
i. Trade receivables considered good - secured	208.66	132.70
ii. Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	692.39	386.24
iii. Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	2.30	1.62
iv. Trade receivable - credit impaired	13.63	6.65
Less: Allowances for expected credit loss	(13.63)	(6.65)
	903.35	520.56

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

11 Trade receivables (Contd..)

11.1 Ageing for trade receivables as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(I) Undisputed Trade receivables-considered good	532.40	284.03	66.82	14.45	0.76	0.45	898.91
(II) Undisputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	1.36	0.83	0.11	-	-	2.30
(III) Undisputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	1.87	1.29	1.66	0.20	3.38	8.40
(IV) Disputed Trade receivables-considered good	-	0.01	0.07	0.25	0.10	1.71	2.14
(v) Disputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(VI) Disputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	0.07	0.56	1.49	1.15	1.96	5.23
Total	532.40	287.34	69.57	17.96	2.21	7.50	916.98

Ageing for trade receivables as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(I) Undisputed Trade receivables-considered good	358.80	128.11	20.29	9.00	0.81	1.94	518.95
(II) Undisputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	0.25	1.37	-	-	-	1.62
(III) Undisputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	0.69	0.04	0.06	1.09	2.05	3.93
(IV) Disputed Trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(VI) Disputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.32	2.12	2.71
Total	358.80	129.12	21.78	9.18	2.22	6.11	527.21

12 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks in current accounts*	55.29	25.96
Cash on hand	6.88	7.14
Balances with banks in fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	43.44	41.90
	105.61	75.00

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

*This includes an amount of ₹ 6.32 Crores received by company as Income Tax Refund during the F.Y 2022-23 in Unclaimed Dividend account which was not yet transferred in the Current Account on reporting date.



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

13 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks in fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months and remaining maturity of less than twelve months (refer note (a) below)	1,806.08	1,268.07
Unpaid dividend account (refer note (b) below)	1.36	1.17
Earmarked balances with banks in current accounts- Escrow account	18.36	12.14
Earmarked balances with banks in fixed deposits- Employee medical fund		2.88
Earmarked balances with banks in current accounts- Dividend Payable	700.00	
Unspent CSR account	1.82	2.38
	2,527.62	1,286.64

Note:

- a) Includes deposits under lien against bank guarantee of ₹ 1.17 crores (previous year ₹ 1.09).
b) Not due for deposit to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

14 Other current financial assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits		
i. Considered good - secured	-	-
ii. Considered good - unsecured (refer note 14.1 below)	7.64	7.14
iii. Deposits - credit impaired	3.43	2.94
Less : Allowances for expected credit losses	(3.43)	(2.94)
	7.64	7.14
Unbilled revenue	90.68	56.61
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	46.53	31.37
Interest accrued on earmarked fixed deposits-Employee medical fund	-	0.02
	144.85	95.14
14.1 Security deposits, inter-alia comprise of deposits given to related parties as below :		
(a) GAIL (India) Limited	0.06	0.16
(b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Also, refer note 42)	-	-

15 Other current assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advances other than capital advances:		
Input tax credit recoverable	4.28	2.62
Prepaid expenses	69.71	15.98
Employee advances	0.61	0.49
Advances to vendors	1.63	0.11
Advances to others	0.57	0.57
Surplus of planned assets (refer note 41)	-	1.22
Others	1.37	1.16
	78.17	22.15

The management assesses the fair value of these financial assets not to be materially different from the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

16 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	(₹ in crores)	Number of shares	(₹ in crores)
(a) Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each (previous year ₹ 2 each)	1,100,000,000	220.00	1,100,000,000	220.00
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each (previous year ₹ 2 each)	700,000,800	140.00	700,000,800	140.00

16.1 Terms and rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 each (previous year ₹ 2 each). Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

16.2 Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding as at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	(₹ in crores)	Number of shares	(₹ in crores)
Balance as at the beginning/end of the year	700,000,800	140.00	700,000,800	140.00

16.3 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each				
(a) GAIL (India) Limited	157,500,000	22.50%	157,500,000	22.50%
(b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	157,500,400	22.50%	157,500,400	22.50%
(c) Life Insurance Corporation of India	53,589,723	7.66%	52,206,512	7.46%

16.4 The Company has not issued any shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash, or allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or bought back any shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the date of balance sheet. Further, there are no shares which are reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment.

16.5 During the current year, the Company has declared interim dividend of ₹ 210 crores (₹ 3 per share) & ₹ 700 crores (₹ 10 per share) in the month of January & March respectively.

16.6 During the current year, the Company paid dividend of ₹ 5.50 per equity share for financial year 2021-22 amounting to ₹ 385 crores [in the previous year, ₹ 3.60 per equity share for financial year 2020-21 amounting to ₹ 252 crores].



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

16 Equity share capital (Contd..)

16.7 Disclosure of shareholding of promoters

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		% change during the year
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding	
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each					
(a) GAIL (India) Limited	157,500,000	22.50%	157,500,000	22.50%	-
(b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	157,500,400	22.50%	157,500,400	22.50%	-

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021		% change during the year
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding	
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each					
(a) GAIL (India) Limited	157,500,000	22.50%	157,500,000	22.50%	-
(b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	157,500,400	22.50%	157,500,400	22.50%	-

17 Other equity

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(a) General reserve :		
Balance as at the beginning/ end of the year	303.50	303.50
(b) Retained earnings:		
Opening balance	6,492.65	5,428.35
Profit for the year	1,445.02	1,314.95
Dividends distributed to equity shareholders (refer note no: 16.5 & 16.6 above)	(1,295.00)	(252.00)
	6,642.67	6,491.30
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
- Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	0.39	1.35
Closing balance	6,643.06	6,492.65
	6,946.56	6,796.15

Nature of reserves

General reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with Companies (Transfer of profits to Reserve) Rules, 1975. Consequent to introduction of the Companies Act 2013, there is no such requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are created from the profit / loss of the Company, as adjusted for distributions to owners, transfers to other reserves, etc.

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

18 Non Current financial liabilities- Trade payables

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade payables (refer note 40)		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.47	0.45
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Payable to others	0.52	0.13
Payable to related parties (refer note 42)	-	-
	2.99	0.58

19 Other non-current financial liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits	10.22	5.26
Creditor for capital goods	29.84	13.38
	40.06	18.64

20 Non-current provisions

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for employee benefit obligations (refer note 41)	27.99	26.75
	27.99	26.75

21 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(a)Deferred tax liabilities on:		
Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment.	417.18	346.19
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.14	1.39
	417.32	347.58
(b)Deferred tax assets on:		
Provision for employee benefit obligations	7.31	6.20
Provision for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares/ Capital work-in-progress	3.31	3.21
Provision for expected credit loss on trade receivables and security deposits	4.29	1.67
Lease liability	11.07	7.08
Others	74.56	55.75
	100.54	73.91
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	316.78	273.67



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

21 Deferred tax liabilities (net) (Contd..)

Movements in deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)		
	Property, plant and equipment	Gratuity and compensated absences	Gratuity and compensated absences
As at 1 April 2021	285.04	(6.78)	(36.07)
Charged/ (credited) to the statement of profit or loss	61.15	0.13	(30.25)
(Credited) to other comprehensive income	-	0.45	-
As at 31 March 2022	346.19	(6.20)	(66.32)
Charged/(credited) to the statement of profit or loss	70.99	(1.24)	(26.77)
(Credited) to other comprehensive income	-	0.13	0.00
As at 31 March 2023	417.18	(7.31)	(93.09)

22 Other non-current liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deferred Income (refer note 53)	10.69	11.27
	10.69	11.27

23 Current financial liabilities- Trade payables

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade payables (refer note 40)		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	85.29	69.88
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Payable to others	355.51	424.55
Payable to related parties (refer note 42)	460.53	291.68
	901.33	786.11

24 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits from customers (refer note 38)	1,230.08	1,028.24
Unclaimed dividend#	1.36	1.17
Security deposits from vendors	2.50	2.52
Employee payable	38.65	39.64
Creditor for capital goods	702.80	665.43
Dividend payable	700.00	-
	2,675.39	1,737.00

not due for deposit to the Investor Education and Protection fund.

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

25 Other current liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Excess payments received from customers	32.90	31.22
Advance from customers	18.22	12.01
Statutory dues payable	41.70	29.79
Advance received for shifting of pipeline	21.83	24.00
Others (refer note no.53)	0.89	1.17
	115.54	98.19

26 Current- provisions

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for employee benefit obligations (refer note 41)	1.55	0.91
Provision for pay Revision	38.90	15.00
Provisions for lease rentals/license fee payable to various govt. authorities (refer note (a) below)	469.71	380.52
Provision for CSR expenses (refer note (b) below)	5.66	6.34
	515.82	402.77
a Movement of provisions for lease rentals as required under Ind AS 37		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	380.52	336.81
Add: Additional provisions made during the year	89.19	81.91
Less: Unused amount reversed during the period	-	38.20
Balance as at the end of the year	469.71	380.52
b Movement of provisions for CSR expense as required under Ind AS 37		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	6.34	9.13
Add: Provisions made during the year	3.04	4.12
Less: Amount spent during the year	3.72	6.91
Balance as at the end of the year	5.66	6.34

27 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	-	53.55
	-	53.55

28 Revenue from operations

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Sale of natural gas (including excise duty)	15,542.67	8,442.83
Other operating revenues	60.35	41.90
	15,603.02	8,484.73



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

29 Other income

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Interest income from banks	117.94	53.66
Dividend income from:		
– investments in associates	59.00	38.40
Profit on sale of mutual funds	60.77	61.51
Net gain arising on debt mutual funds designated as at fair value through profit or loss	0.57	5.54
Provision of doubtful debts, written back	-	1.24
Liabilities/provisions no longer required, written back	4.01	43.02
Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translation	-	0.47
Other non-operating income	19.62	11.20
	261.91	215.04

30 Purchases of stock-in-trade of natural gas

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Natural gas	10,440.87	4,396.09
	10,440.87	4,396.09

31 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade of natural gas

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Closing stock of stock-in-trade of natural gas	11.96	7.11
Opening stock of stock-in-trade of natural gas	7.11	3.35
	(4.85)	(3.76)

32 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries and wages	172.90	161.48
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	4.91	4.67
Staff welfare expenses	10.37	9.80
	188.18	175.95

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

33 Finance costs

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Finance costs on defined benefit obligations	1.90	1.75
Interest on short deposit of advance tax	-	2.51
Interest on lease liabilities	8.69	8.95
	10.59	13.21

34 Other expenses

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Operating expenses at CNG stations	225.33	197.23
Stores and spares consumed	19.56	25.18
Power and fuel	493.02	358.65
Rent	155.35	140.57
Hire charges:		
- Vehicle	38.08	23.91
- Equipment	2.14	3.83
Rates and taxes	4.98	5.39
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Buildings	6.45	4.34
- Plant and equipment	318.41	289.80
Security expenses	56.94	48.60
Selling & Distribution Expense	34.77	37.11
Insurance	1.53	4.66
Cash collection & Bank charges	16.25	11.55
Legal and professional fees	27.28	17.32
Auditor's remuneration (refer note 34.1)	0.70	0.71
Travelling and conveyance	6.28	2.98
Office maintenance	11.62	9.14
Advertisement expenses	3.28	5.20
Loss on property, plant and equipment sold or discarded	1.88	1.59
Allowances for expected credit losses-security deposits	0.49	0.42
Allowances for expected credit losses-Bad debts	6.99	-
Provision for obsolete and slow moving capital work-in-progress	0.12	5.84
Provision for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares	0.28	0.45
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) activity expenses (refer note 39)	13.92	45.53
Miscellaneous expenses	36.22	20.57
	1,481.87	1,260.57

34.1 Payment to the statutory auditors as:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(a) Statutory Auditor fees	0.67	0.68
(b) For reimbursement of expenses	0.03	0.03
	0.70	0.71



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

35 Contingent liabilities

1. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

(a) Demand raised by Excise authorities

The Company had received a show cause notice dated 5 June 2012 from the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence for not paying excise duty on the facility discount paid to Delhi Transport Corporation from December 2008 to August 2010 and raised a demand of ₹ 2.42 crores (previous year ₹ 2.42 crores) which the Company duly deposited and, however, filed an appeal on 20 August 2013 with the Commissioner of Central Excise. The demand was confirmed by the Commissioner of Excise in its order dated 30 September 2013 and a penalty of ₹ 2.42 crores (excluding interest) was imposed on the Company. The Company filed an appeal on 10 January 2014 against the demand including penalty with Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal and the stay has been granted by the tribunal against the demand. The case is remanded back to the assessing authority by Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal to submit additional documents along with other evidence.

(b) Demand raised by income-tax authorities

In respect of assessment year 2017-18, the assessing officer had disallowed additional depreciation claimed by the Company in respect of assessment year 2017-18, on addition of assets pertaining to the CNG business. The department has raised a demand of ₹ 2.48 crores for the assessment year 2017-18 including interest. Company has filed an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) against the assessment order passed by income-tax department for AY 2017-18. The Company is of the view that such disallowance is not tenable and accordingly no provision has been made for the said demand.

In respect of the assessment year 2018-19, the assessing officer has disallowed additional depreciation claimed by the company on addition of assets pertaining to CNG business and also increased the amount of expense inadmissible on earning of exempted income in terms of section 14A read with rule 8D of Income Tax Act. The department has raised a demand of ₹4.70 crores for the assessment year 2018-19 including interest. Company has filed an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) against the assessment order passed by income-tax department for AY 2018-19. The Company is of the view that such disallowance is not tenable and accordingly no provision has been made for the said demand.

In respect of the assessment year 2021-22, deductions under chapter-VIA amounting to ₹ 35.40 crores for Deductions claimed under Chapter-VIA only consist of deduction under section 80-M of the Act has been denied u/s 143(1) of the Income Tax Act 1961 and accordingly, demand of ₹ 9.76 crores has been raised. Company has filed an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) against the Intimation Order issued u/s 143(1) of the Act. The Company is of the view that such disallowance is not tenable and accordingly no provision has been made for the said demand.

(c) Demand raised by Delhi Development Authority (DDA)

Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has raised a total demand (excluding interest) of ₹155.64 crores during 2013-14 on account of increase in license fees in respect of sites taken by the Company on lease from DDA for setting up compressed natural gas (CNG) stations in Delhi. The increase in license fees was related to the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2014. The Company has filed a writ petition on 11 October 2013 before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court against the demand raised by DDA as the revised license fees has been increased manifold and made applicable retrospectively from financial year 2007-08. Further, DDA vide communication dated 29 August 2016 has revised the total demand (excluding interest) to ₹330.73 crores for the period upto 31 March 2016. The same was also reported in the previous year(s) as a contingent liability.

The matter is pending in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the Company, based on the legal opinion taken, is of the view that such demand is not tenable and accordingly no provision has been made for this aforementioned demand raised by DDA in the books of accounts.

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

35 Contingent liabilities (Contd..)

(d) Demand raised by Greater Noida Authority

The company is engaged in development of CGD Network in the Geographical Areas of Greater Noida from the year 2005. For undertaking these activities, NOCs from the Authority were obtained after paying one time restoration charges and committing due compliance with all terms & conditions of the NOCs. Since 2005, the company has been actively engaged in laying pipelines for supplying Natural Gas in Greater Noida. In the Financial Year 2016-17, the company received a demand letter from Greater Noida Authority amounting to ₹ 10.13 crore for payment of lease rent in respect of the pipelines already laid in Greater Noida. The demand from Greater Noida authority included annual lease rent with 10% escalation in every year and penal interest @18% thereon. The demand was further increased to ₹ 22.29 crore by Greater Noida Authority in June 2019.

The rationality of the demand for annual lease rents, escalations and penal interest was looked into by the Company by obtaining expert legal opinion in this regard and demand for lease rent was not found legally tenable. Hence, the matter in respect of the aforementioned demands was taken up by the Company with Greater Noida Authority for waiver and a letter in this regard was submitted with the Greater Noida Authority in November 2019. Subsequent to this, the Greater Noida Authority has not further pursued the matter with IGL till date.

- (e) During the financial year 18-19, the Company received a demand amounting to ₹0.04 crores from the Commercial Tax department, Uttar Pradesh which has been deposited by the Company under protest.
- (f) Apart from those disclosed above, the Company has certain ongoing litigations involving customers, vendors and employees. Based on legal advice of in house legal team, the management believes that no material liability will devolve on the Company in respect of these litigations.

2 Demand raised by Goods and Service tax (GST) authorities

During the financial year 19-20, the Company had received a demand cum show cause notice from the GST authorities for an amount of ₹19.55 crores (previous year ₹ 19.55 crores) in respect of financial year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and from April 2017 to June 2017 wherein it has been alleged by the aforementioned authorities that the Company has incorrectly availed cenvat credit on the purchases made by the Company and has not paid service tax on certain other services.

The Company has filed the responses to the demand cum show cause notice and is of the view that such demand is not tenable. Accordingly, no provision has been made for the demand so raised.

- 3 There are numerous interpretive issues relating to the Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) judgment dated 28 February 2019 on provident fund on which the Company is seeking legal advice specially on the retrospective applicability of the same. However, the Company for the current year is complying with the statutory requirements of the same and does not believe that any material liability would devolve on it.
- 4 During the financial year 18-19 and financial year 22-23, GAIL (India) Limited has raised the following claims against the Company in relation to the allocation and actual utilisation of domestic gas amounting to :
 - ₹0.01 crores (previous year ₹0.01 crores) post reconciliation of the computation performed by the Company and GAIL (India) Limited; and
 - ₹30.78 crores(previous year ₹ 23.92 crores) and ₹1.37 crores(previous year ₹ 1.37 crores) for the gas supplied by the Company to Adani Gas Limited (AGL) and Haryana City Gas Distribution Limited (HCGDL) respectively. The Company has raised claims of the corresponding amount to AGL and HCGDL respectively. Both the aforementioned companies are in the process of reconciling the data with GAIL (India) Limited. Further, based on the agreements entered into by the Company with AGL and HCGDL respectively, and subsequent legal advice obtained on this matter, the management believes that the Company has the right to recover the said amount if charged by GAIL (India) Limited,



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

35 Contingent liabilities (Contd..)

from these companies. Accordingly, the management does not believe that any material liability would devolve on the Company.

36 Bank guarantees

- (i) The Company was in earlier years granted authorization for laying, building, operating and expanding CGD network in the geographical area of Karnal, Rewari, Meerut (except area already authorised) Shamli, Muzaffarnagar, Kaithal, Ajmer, Pali, Rajsamand, Kanpur (except area already authorised), Fatehpur, Hamirpur and Hapur and during the current year authorization was granted for Banda, Chitrakoot & Mahoba 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 Company had submitted performance bank guarantees amounting to ₹2,512.36 crores (previous year ₹2,512.36 crores) to the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board to cover the construction obligation for creation of infrastructure.
- (ii) The Company's commitment towards unexpired bank guarantees other than above mentioned in point (i) is ₹ 1515.16 crores (previous year ₹ 644.11 crores) given in the ordinary course of business.

37 The Company has installed various CNG Stations on land leased from various government authorities for periods ranging from one to five years. However, assets constructed/installed on such land are depreciated generally at the rates specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, as the management does not foresee non-renewal of the above lease arrangements by the authorities. The net block of such assets amounts to ₹ 206.69 crores (previous year ₹ 281.85 crores).

38 Security deposits from customers of natural gas, refundable on termination/alteration of the gas sales agreements, are considered as current liabilities as every customer has a right to request for termination of supply and the Company does not have a contractual right to delay payment for more than 12 months.

39 As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the eligibility criteria, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The Company's CSR programs/projects focuses on sectors and issues as mentioned in Schedule VII read with Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act.

S. No.	Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
		As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
1	Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year on CSR	29.43	25.73
2	Amount spent during the year on CSR	13.92	45.53
3	Amount of expenditure incurred on		
(i)	Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii)	On purposes other than (i) above:	4.22	19.08
	Empowerment of women and girl child	0.33	0.34
	Eradication of poverty	-	3.10
	Promotion of healthcare and sanitation	1.30	0.76
	Promotion of education	1.12	0.11
	Disaster management	-	13.37
	Others	1.47	1.40
4	Amount transferred to a designated bank account related to ongoing projects	3.04	4.12

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

39 (Contd..)

S. No.	Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
		As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
5	Amount deposited to the fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 i.e, PM cares Fund, Clean Ganga Fund	6.66	22.33
7	Amount set-off against contribution to PM CARES Fund on 31.03.2022	15.51	
8	Excess/(Shortfall) at the end of the year	-	19.80
9	Total of Previous years excess	4.29	-
10	Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	-	-

40 (A) The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount due to any supplier*	454.43	422.91
- Interest due on above	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(c) The amount of 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 MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(e) The amount of 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 MSMED Act 2006	-	-

*includes amount of ₹364.64 crores (previous year ₹350.32 crores) towards creditors for capital goods.



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

40 (Contd..)

(B) Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(₹ in Crores)						
(i) MSME						
FY 2022-23	41.22	46.54	-	-	-	87.76
(ii) Others						
FY 2022-23	269.67	546.89	-	-	-	816.56
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME						
FY 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others						
FY 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						
FY 2022-23	310.89	593.43	-	-	-	904.32

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(₹ in Crores)						
(i) MSME						
FY 2021-22	37.59	27.93	2.27	2.44	2.36	72.59
(ii) Others						
FY 2021-22	274.93	431.93	3.36	1.25	2.63	714.10
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME						
FY 2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others						
FY 2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						
FY 2021-22	312.52	459.86	5.63	3.69	4.99	786.69

41 Employee benefits:

The following tables summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and the amount recognized in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)			
	Non current		Current	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Gratuity (Net assets)/Liability	-	-	0.10	(1.22)
Leave encashment (Net assets)/Liability	27.99	26.75	1.45	0.91

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

41 Employee benefits: (Contd..)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Gratuity benefits	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Change in present value of the benefit obligations are as follows:		
Present value of obligations at the beginning of the year	23.16	22.42
Current service cost	1.81	1.78
Interest cost	1.66	1.52
Remeasurement (gains)/losses: Actuarial losses	(0.54)	(1.69)
Benefits paid	(0.95)	(0.87)
Present value of obligation at the year end	25.14	23.16
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan asset at the beginning of the year	24.38	23.35
Investment income	1.75	1.59
Employer contribution	-	0.31
FMC charges	(0.12)	(0.11)
Remeasurement gains/(losses) - Return on plan assets	(0.02)	0.11
Benefits paid	(0.95)	(0.87)
Fair value of plan asset at the end of the year*	25.04	24.38
*The fund is managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India and category-wise composition of plan assets is not available with the Company.		
(Net Assets)/ liability recognised in balance sheet		
Present value of the benefit obligations at the end of the year	25.14	23.16
Fair value of plan assets	25.04	24.38
(Net Assets)/ liability recognised in balance sheet	0.10	(1.22)
Non-current portion of net liability	-	-
Current portion of net liability/(assets)	0.10	(1.22)
	0.10	(1.22)
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss:		
Current service cost	1.81	1.78
Past service cost including curtailment gains/losses	-	-
Interest cost/(income) in benefit obligation (net)	(0.09)	(0.06)
Total expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	1.72	1.72
Expense recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from:		
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
- changes in financial assumptions	(0.58)	(1.23)
- experience adjustments	0.04	(0.47)
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	0.02	(0.11)
Total expense recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.52)	(1.81)

Actuarial assumptions used

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
	Discount rate	7.36%
Expected salary escalation rate	6.50%	6.50%



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

41 Employee benefits: (Contd..)

Notes:

- The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date relevant to currency of benefit payments for a term that matches the liability.
- The estimates for future salary increase rate takes account of inflation, seniority, promotion, business plan, human resource policy and other relevant factors on long term basis.

Demographic assumptions used

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Mortality table	IALM(2012-14)	IALM(2012-14)
Retirement age	60 years	60 years
Withdrawal rates		
Upto 30 years	3	3
From 31 to 44 years	2	2
Above 44 years	1	1

Experience adjustment:

Particulars	₹ in Crores				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	25.14	23.16	22.42	19.13	14.19
Experience gain/(loss) on liability	(0.04)	0.47	(0.62)	(0.03)	(1.15)

Effect of plan on Company's future cash flows

(a) Funding arrangements and funding Policy

The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Company. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the Company.

(b) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(i) Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	17.54 years	18.18 years

Particulars	₹ in Crores	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(ii) Duration of defined benefit obligation		
0 to 1 year	0.85	0.64
1 to 2 year	0.85	0.75
2 to 3 year	0.48	0.80
3 to 4 year	0.66	0.43
4 to 5 year	0.57	0.61
5 to 6 year	0.84	0.50
6 year onwards	20.89	19.42

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

41 Employee benefits: (Contd..)

(c) The contribution expected to be made by the Company during the financial year 2023-24 is ₹ 1.99 crores.

Sensitivity analysis

The significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are the discount rate, the salary growth rate and the average life expectancy. The calculation of the net defined benefit liability is sensitive to these assumptions. The following table summarises the effects of changes in these actuarial assumptions on the defined benefit liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Increase by 0.5%	Decrease by 0.5%	Increase by 0.5%	Decrease by 0.5%
Discount rate				
(Decrease)/ increase in the defined benefit liability	(1.52)	1.66	(1.46)	1.59
Salary growth rate				
(Decrease)/ increase in the defined benefit liability	1.66	(1.54)	1.59	(1.47)

The present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the same method (project unit credit) as the defined benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet. The sensitivity analysis are based on a change in one assumption while not changing all other assumptions. This analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in the assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Defined contribution plan

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised ₹ 4.91 crores for provident fund contributions (previous year ₹4.67 crores) in the statement of profit and loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the scheme."

42 Information on related party transactions pursuant to Ind AS 24 - Related party Disclosures

List of related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

(a) Entities having significant influence over the Company (promoter venturers)

- i. GAIL (India) Limited
- ii. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

(b) Entities over which the Company exercises significant influence

- i. Central UP Gas Limited
- ii. Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited

(c) Entities controlled by a major shareholder

- i. GAIL Gas Limited (controlled by GAIL (India) Limited)



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

42 Information on related party transactions pursuant to Ind AS 24 - Related party Disclosures (Contd..) (d) Entities which are joint ventures of GAIL (India) Limited

- i. Petronet LNG Limited
- ii. Green Gas Limited

(e) Key managerial personnel (KMPs):

i	Mr. R.K. Jain	Chairman (with effect from 14 January 2023, Director from 14 January 2021 to 13 January 2023)
ii	Mr. Arun Kumar Singh	Chairman (Upto 22 October 2022)
iii	Mr. Sukhmal Kumar Jain	Chairman (with effect from 23 October 2022 to 13 January 2023, Director from January 14 2023 to January 18, 2023)
iv	Mr. Sanjay Kumar	Managing Director (with effect from 25 March 2022)
v	Mr. A. K. Jana	Managing Director (with effect from 16 June 2020 to 24 March 2022)
vi	Mr. Pawan Kumar	Director Commercial (with effect from 01 Dec 2021)
vii	Mr. Amit Garg	Director Commercial (with effect from 25 July 2019 to 30 Nov 2021)
viii	Mr. Ramakrishnan Narayanswamy	Non-Executive Director (with effect from 30 March 2023)
ix	Mr. Ashish Kundra	Non- Executive Director
x	Mr. Akhilesh Kumar Ambasht	Non - Executive, Independent Director (upto 30 June 2022)
xi	Smt. Saroj Bala	Non - Executive, Independent Director
xii	Mr. R.S. Sahoo	Non - Executive, Independent Director
xiii	Mr. Ramesh Narain Misra	Non - Executive, Independent Director
xiv	Mr. Deepak Mishra	Non - Executive, Independent Director
xv	Mr. Shyam Agrawal	Non - Executive, Independent Director (With effect from 06 December 2022)
xvi	Mr. Sanjay Kumar	Chief Financial Officer (with effect from 01 June 2022)*
xvii	Mr. Bimal Ram Nagar	Chief Financial Officer (with effect from 01 May 2021 to 31 May 2022)*
xviii	Mr. Manjeet Singh Gulati	Chief Financial Officer (with effect from 1 January 2021 to 30 Apr 2021)*
xix	Mr. S.K. Jain	Company Secretary*

* Pursuant only to Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

42 Transactions/balances outstanding with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
GAIL (India) Limited		
Transactions during the year:		
Purchase of stock-in-trade of natural gas (including VAT)	9,414.26	3,566.22
Transportation charges	35.69	41.32
Sale of natural gas	4.34	2.99
Salaries, allowances and other related payments	3.42	1.31
Road restoration charges	0.04	0.13
Bonus (profit sharing)	0.15	0.15
Advance paid for hooking up charges of shippers facilities	16.27	-
Advance - Survey Charges & upgradation	0.10	0.09
Refund of hooking up charges	-	-
Operational charges	0.23	0.22
Sponsorship of events	-	-
Net movement in standby letter of credit/ bank guarantee	904.09	136.67
Training in GAIL Training Centre	-	0.44
Dividend paid	133.88	56.70
Deposit U/s 160 of Companies Act	-	-
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Trade payables	433.78	257.85
Trade receivables	-	-
Security deposit paid	0.06	0.16
Security deposit received	-	-
Bank guarantee/standby letter of credit outstanding (SBLC) at the year end	1,190.11	286.02
Advance paid for hooking up of shippers facilities	16.27	3.83
Advance - Survey Charges & upgradation	0.10	0.08
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited		
Transactions during the year:		
Sale of CNG (gross)	1,215.01	626.96
Sale of PNG (gross)	0.06	0.04
Sale of CBG (gross)	-	0.15
Salaries, allowances and other related payments	2.60	1.02
Reimbursement of electricity expenses	23.95	18.19
Facility charges	25.48	21.77
Purchases of stock-in-trade of natural gas	487.88	308.75
Purchases of lubricants	0.41	0.29
Purchase of petrol/diesel (including unutilised)	0.15	0.17
Security deposit paid	-	0.02
Security deposit refund	-	0.02
Bonus (profit sharing)	0.15	0.15
Earnest money deposit received/(repaid)	-	-
Net movement in standby letter of credit/ bank guarantee	3.17	2.22
Dividend paid	133.88	56.70
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Trade payables	13.46	22.30
Bank guarantee outstanding at the year end	41.12	37.95



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Central UP Gas Limited		
Transactions during the year:		
Gross Dividend received	9.00	8.40
Sitting fees received	0.05	0.04
Compression Charges paid	4.13	3.02
Reimbursement of Excise Duty	3.45	2.00
Capital Advance	0.07	-
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Compression Charges & Excise Duty payable	0.61	0.30
Capital Advance paid	-	0.07
Sitting fees receivable	0.01	0.01
Dividend receivable	-	3.00
Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited		
Transactions during the year:		
Gross Dividend received	50.00	30.00
Sitting fees received	0.08	0.06
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Sitting fees receivable	0.01	0.01
GAIL Gas Limited		
Transactions during the year:		
Purchase of stock-in-trade of natural gas	194.96	283.62
Net movement in standby letter of credit/ bank guarantee	-	-
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Trade payables	12.62	11.17
Bank guarantee outstanding at the year end	-	-
Petronet LNG Limited		
Transactions during the year:		
Purchase of stock-in-trade of natural gas	83.40	-
Net movement in standby letter of credit/ bank guarantee issued/renewed	-	-
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Bank guarantee outstanding at the year end	-	-
Green Gas Limited		
Transactions during the year:		
Purchase of stock-in-trade of natural gas	-	-
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Trade payable	0.06	0.06
Key managerial personnel:		
Transactions during the year:		
Mr. Sanjay Kumar : Direct reimbursements#	0.10	0.00
Mr. A.K. Jana : Direct reimbursements#	-	0.04
Mr. Pawan Kumar : direct reimbursements#	0.14	0.00
Mr. Amit Garg: direct reimbursements#	-	0.08
Mr. Sanjay Kumar (CFO): direct reimbursements#	0.05	0.00
Mr. Bimal Ram Nagar (managerial remuneration)	0.10	0.50
Mr. Manjeet Singh Gulati (managerial remuneration)	-	0.05
Mr. S.K. Jain (managerial remuneration)	1.08	0.90
Mr. Akhilesh Kumar Ambasht	0.10	0.16
Ms Saroj Bala	0.21	0.17
Mr. R.S. Sahoo	0.27	0.26
Mr. Ramesh Narain Misra	0.18	0.14
Mr. Deepak Mishra	0.18	0.14
Mr. Shyam Agrawal	0.04	0.00

Direct reimbursements made as per terms of employment/entitlements

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

43 Income-tax expense

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(a) Income-tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	431.59	416.76
Income tax relating to previous year	8.15	3.14
Total current tax expense	439.74	419.90
Deferred tax		
(Increase)/ decrease in deferred tax assets	(26.76)	(29.99)
(Decrease)/ increase in deferred tax liabilities	69.74	61.02
Total deferred tax expense	42.98	31.03
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	482.72	450.93
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	0.13	0.45
Tax expense	482.85	451.38

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Profit before income-tax expense	1,927.74	1,765.88
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.168% (2021-2022 : 25.168%)	485.17	444.44
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Effect of non deductible expenses	3.60	13.67
Effect of disallowances/ (allowances)	0.47	0.40
Income exempt from tax	(14.85)	(9.66)
Others	8.46	2.53
Income-tax expense	482.85	451.38

44. Financial instruments by category

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)			
	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Non current financial assets				
Other financial assets	-	14.25	-	14.23
Current financial assets				
Investments	419.13	-	1,717.68	-
Trade receivables	-	903.35	-	520.56
Cash and cash equivalents	-	105.61	-	75.00
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	2,527.62	-	1,286.64
Unbilled revenue	-	90.68	-	56.61
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	46.53	-	31.39
Security deposits with related parties and others	-	7.64	-	7.14
Total financial assets	419.13	3,695.68	1,717.68	1,991.57
Non current financial liabilities				



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

44. Financial instruments by category (Contd..)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)			
	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Security deposits	-	10.22	-	5.26
Lease liabilities	-	59.27	-	78.14
Trade payables	-	2.99	-	0.58
Creditors towards capital goods	-	29.84	-	13.38
Current financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	901.33	-	786.11
Security deposits from customers	-	1,230.08	-	1,028.24
Unclaimed dividends	-	1.36	-	1.17
Employee benefits payable	-	38.65	-	39.64
Creditors towards capital goods	-	702.80	-	665.43
Security deposits from vendors	-	2.50	-	2.52
Lease liabilities	-	23.50	-	29.50
Dividend payable	-	700.00	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	3,702.54	-	2,649.97

Note :

Investments in associates as at the close of the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are carried at cost, per the exemption availed by the Company. Hence the same has not been considered in the above table.

45 Financial instruments measured at fair value

The following tables present financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level within which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

There are no financial liabilities measured at fair value as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

The financial assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as on 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2023 as follows:

	(₹ in Crores)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2022				
Investment in mutual funds	1,717.68	-	-	1,717.68
Total	1,717.68	-	-	1,717.68
As at 31 March 2023				
Investment in mutual funds	419.13	-	-	419.13
Total	419.13	-	-	419.13

During the previous year, the investments in mutual funds have been fair valued per net asset value (NAV) as at reporting date.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

45 Financial instruments measured at fair value (Contd..)

Security deposits received have not been fair valued as the same are repayable on demand, so there is no fixed term available for the purpose of discounting. Further, security deposits given have not been fair valued as the impact of the fair valuation is not material.

46 Financial risk management

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of the same in the financial statements.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk mainly through its purchases of capital items from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency ("FC") transactions and follows established risk management policies to manage its risks.

The Company's foreign currency exposure on accounts payable that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are given below:

Currency	(₹ in Crores)			
	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	FC	(₹ in crores)	FC	(₹ in crores)
USD	325,634	2.68	295,990	2.24
EURO	15,694	0.14	10,994	0.09
		2.82		2.33

Foreign currency sensitivity

There shall be no material impact on profit before tax due to 1% increase/decrease in foreign exchange rates.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due to the Company causing financial loss. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments, deposits from financial institutions and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognized at reporting date :

Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses

Exposure to credit risk	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits (non-current)	14.12	14.10
Balance with banks in fixed deposits (under lien against bank guarantee)	0.09	0.09
Cash and cash equivalents (except cash on hand)	98.73	67.86
Other bank balances	2,527.62	1,286.64
Unbilled revenue	90.68	56.61
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	46.53	31.39
Security deposits with related parties and others	7.64	7.14
	2,785.41	1,463.83
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Lifetime Expected Credit Losses		
Trade receivables	916.98	527.21



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

46 Financial risk management (Contd..)

An analysis of age of trade receivables at each statement of financial position date is summarized as follows:

Exposure to credit risk	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
upto 1 year	889.30	509.70
upto 2 years	17.96	9.18
upto 3 years	2.21	2.22
upto 4 years	3.68	2.66
upto 5 years	1.49	1.02
More than 5 years	2.34	2.43
	916.98	527.21

Expected credit loss

Exposure to credit risk	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
upto 1 year	0%	0%
upto 2 years	22%	2%
upto 3 years	100%	16%
upto 4 years	100%	100%
upto 5 years	100%	100%
More than 5 years	100%	100%

Balances with banks is subject to low credit risks due to good credit ratings assigned to these banks. Further, security deposits paid includes payment made to government agencies which are considered low credit risk

Reconciliation of loss allowance for trade receivables & Loans

Particulars	Trade Receivables		Loans	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Opening Loss allowance	6.65	7.88	2.94	2.52
Changes in loss allowance	6.98	(1.23)	0.49	0.42
Closing Loss allowance	13.63	6.65	3.43	2.94

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the Company's business activities may not be available. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. Short term liquidity requirements comprises mainly of trade payables and employee dues arising during normal course of business as on each statement of financial position date. Long term liquidity requirement is assessed by the management on periodical basis and is managed through internal accruals. As at each statement of financial position date, the Company's liabilities having contractual maturities (including interest payments where applicable) are summarized as follows:

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

46 Financial risk management (Contd..)

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)		
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade payables	901.33	2.99	904.32
Security deposits from customers	1,230.08	-	1,230.08
Unclaimed dividends	1.36	-	1.36
Security deposits from vendors	2.50	-	2.50
Employee payable	38.65	-	38.65
Creditor for capital goods	702.80	29.84	732.64
Security deposits	-	10.22	10.22
Lease liabilities	23.50	59.27	82.77
Dividend payable	700.00	-	700.00
	3,600.22	102.32	3,702.54

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)		
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade payables	786.11	0.58	786.69
Security deposits from customers	1,028.24	-	1,028.24
Unclaimed dividends	1.17	-	1.17
Security deposits from vendors	2.52	-	2.52
Employee payable	39.64	-	39.64
Creditor for capital goods	665.43	13.38	678.81
Security deposits	-	5.26	5.26
Lease liabilities	29.50	78.14	107.64
	2,566.57	83.40	2,649.97

(iv) Price risk & Interest Risk

There are no interest bearing borrowings and hence company is not exposed to interest rate risk presently.

The Company's investments in fixed deposits with banks/corporates and liquid debt mutual funds are for short durations, and therefore do not expose the Company to significant interest rates risk.

47 Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- to provide an adequate return to stakeholders

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic condition and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

47 Capital management (Contd..)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(105.61)	(75.00)
Borrowings (net of cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
Capital employed	7,086.56	6,936.15
Total capital employed	7,086.56	6,936.15
Gearing ratio	0%	0%

48 Capital and other commitments

(a) Capital commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for is as under:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Property, plant and equipment	2,291.19	1,893.41
	2,291.19	1,893.41

(b) Other commitments

The Company has entered into long-term agreements for purchase of natural gas up to maximum quantity of 1.84 million standard cubic meters (MMSCM)/ day (₹8.11 crores per day based on average rates prevailing on March 2023) till 2028 with different suppliers. These agreements have 'take or pay' clause which shall be applicable in case gas off take is less than the contractual quantity as defined in the agreement and the same can be adjusted against make up quantity to be taken in the subsequent years. As at the balance sheet date, the management does not foresee any liability on account of the said obligation.

49 Earnings per equity share

Particulars	Units	(₹ in Crores)	
		Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Net profit attributable to shareholders	₹ crores	1,445.02	1,314.95
Weighted average number of equity shares	No. in crores	70.00	70.00
Nominal value per share	₹	2.00	2.00
Basic earning per share of ₹2 each	₹	20.64	18.79

The Company does not have any outstanding dilutive potential equity shares. Consequently, the basic and diluted earnings per share of the Company remain the same.

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

50 Leases

- a) All lease contracts are accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 116 “Leases”.
- b) The weighted average lessee’s incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 April 2019 was 9% p.a. with maturity between 2020 - 2042.
- c) Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Leases are either non-cancellable or may only be cancelled by incurring a substantive termination fee. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. For leases over office buildings and factory premises the Company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease.
- d) The table below describes the nature of the Company’s leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised on balance sheet:

Right-of-use assets	(₹ in Crores)					
	FY 2022-23			FY 2021-22		
	No. of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term(years)	Average remaining lease term (years)	No. of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term(years)	Average remaining lease term (years)
Land	40	0-99	21.65	25	0-89	53.00
Building	33	0-19	2.33	63	0-20	1.57
Data processing equipments	1	0-3	2.92	0	0	-
Vehicles	22	1-5	1.98	22	2-6	2.98
Hooking up Charges	10	4-10	7.72	7	5-10	8.23
Way Leave Charges	469	0-10	8.15	329	0-10	8.57

There are no leases entered by the Company which have any extension, termination or purchase options and the payment of lease rentals is not based on variable payments which are linked to an index.

- e) (i) **Amounts recognised in balance sheet and statement of profit and loss :**

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)						
	Category of right-of-use assets						Total
	Land	Buildings	Way Leave charges	Hooking up facility	Data processing equipment	Vehicles	
Balance as at 31 March 2021	67.16	22.82	41.41	6.40	0.00	60.56	198.35
Add: Additions	-	11.27	8.23	29.38	-	13.31	62.19
Less: Depreciation charged on the right-of-use assets	7.47	9.57	5.58	2.36	-	15.30	40.28
Balance as at 31 March 2022	59.69	24.52	44.06	33.42	0.00	58.57	220.26
Add: Additions	23.03	0.84	11.88	4.53	0.22	-	40.50
Less: Deletions	10.12	-	-	-	-	-	10.12
Less: Depreciation charged on the right-of-use assets	7.59	9.43	6.46	4.27	0.01	16.17	43.93
Balance as at 31 March 2023	65.01	15.92	49.49	33.68	0.21	42.40	206.71



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

50 Leases (Contd..)

f) Lease payments not recognised as lease liabilities:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Expenses relating to short term leases (included in other expenses)	155.35	139.50
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in lease payments	25.78	18.23
Total	181.13	157.73

g) The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31st March 2023 was ₹ 63.81 Crores (previous year ₹ 76.54 crores).

h) Future minimum lease payments as on 31st March 2023 are as follows:

Minimum lease payments due	(₹ in Crores)					
	As at 31st March 2023			As at 31st March 2022		
	Lease payments	Finance Charges	Net present Values	Lease payment	Finance Charges	Net present Values
Within 1 year	28.03	(4.53)	23.50	37.03	(7.53)	29.50
1 - 2 years	24.79	(3.08)	21.71	31.79	(5.08)	26.71
2 - 3 years	19.18	(1.50)	17.68	24.18	(2.90)	21.27
3 - 4 years	7.90	(0.78)	7.12	12.40	(1.78)	10.62
4 - 5 years	5.82	(0.29)	5.53	8.82	(0.89)	7.93
After 5 years	12.06	(4.83)	7.23	17.06	(5.47)	11.59

51 Segment Information

a) Description of segments and principal activities

The Company has a single operating segment that is "Sale of Natural Gas". Accordingly, the segment revenue, segment results, segment assets and segment liabilities are reflected by the financial statements themselves as at and for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

b) Entity wide disclosures

Information about products and services

The Company is in a single line of business of "Sale of Natural Gas."

Geographical Information

The company operates presently in the business of city gas distribution in India. Accordingly, revenue from customers earned and non-current asset are located, in India.

Information about major customers:

In the current year, revenue from one external customer amounting to ₹ 2144.03 crores (previous year ₹ 932.26 crores) individually accounted for more than ten percent of the revenue.

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

52 Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with customers, are as follows :

a) Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Contract assets		
Unbilled revenue	90.68	56.61
Total contract assets	90.68	56.61
Contract liabilities		
Excess payments received from customers	32.90	31.22
Advance from customers	18.22	12.01
Total contract liabilities	51.12	43.23
Receivables		
Trade receivables	903.35	520.56
Net receivables	903.35	520.56

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.

b) Significant changes in contract liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)			
	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Contract liabilities		Contract liabilities	
	Excess payments received from customers	Advance from customers	Excess payments received from customers	Advance from customers
Opening balance	31.22	12.01	26.66	10.27
Add: Addition during the year	16.87	18.22	15.50	12.00
Less: Revenue recognised during the year from opening liability	15.19	12.01	10.94	10.26
Closing balance	32.90	18.22	31.22	12.01

53 During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company had entered into an agreement with Indian Oil Corporation Limited ('IOCL') for setting up of infrastructure for storage, compression and dispensing of Hydrogen blended Compressed Natural Gas ('H-CNG') at Rajghat bus depot, New Delhi. As per the terms of the agreement, the Company is eligible to receive a grant of ₹ 12.29 crores out of which ₹ 10.12 crores is received up to 31st March 2023 and balance amount of ₹ 2.17 crores is still receivable from IOCL as at 31 March 2023.

In line with the accounting policy, the property, plant and equipment is recorded at gross value and corresponding grant amount as deferred income. The grant is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in proportion to the depreciation expense on the associated property, plant and equipment.

The unamortized balance of grant as at 31 March 2023 is ₹ 10.39 crores (previous year ₹ 11.16 crores). During the year, the Company has recognised ₹ 0.77 crores (previous year ₹ 0.77 crores) in the Statement of Profit and Loss as 'Other income'.



Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

54 The negotiations with the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), to renew the commercial terms of the contracts, have concluded and the agreements with them have been renewed w.e.f. 01.12.2021. Accordingly the trade margins have been paid at the new rates during the current year. It was agreed that the arrears for the period 01.04.2019 up to 30.11.2021 shall be finalized as per mutual discussions. The matter of arrear is not yet concluded and total amount of provision in this regard as at 31 March 2023 is ₹114.08 crores (previous year ₹146.47 crores).

55 Additional Regulatory Information

A	S. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	FY 22-23	FY 21-22	% change
	1	Current Ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	1.00	1.21	-17.12%
	2	Debt-Equity ratio (in times)	Lease liabilities	Total equity	0.01	0.02	-24.74%
	3	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)#1	Profit before tax and finance costs	Lease payments	30.38	23.24	30.72%
	4	Return on equity ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Average total equity	20.61%	20.53%	0.37%
	5	Inventory turnover ratio (in times)#2	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory of Natural Gas	1,094.43	839.75	30.33%
	6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	21.92	21.72	0.90%
	7	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)#3	Purchases of stock-in-trade of natural gas+ Other expenses	Average Trade Payables	14.07	9.39	49.93%
	8	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)#4	Revenue from operations	Average working capital	47.87	12.18	293.02%
	9	Net profit ratio (in %)#5	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	9.26%	15.50%	-40.24%
	10	Return on capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Total equity + Lease liabilities	27.04%	24.41%	10.75%
	11	Return on Investment (in %)#6	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	5.98%	4.24%	41.17%

Reasons for Variance in Ratios:

#1 The increase in Debt Service Coverage ratio from 23.24 times to 30.38 times is mainly on account of increase in EBIT by 9% over previous year.

#2 The increase in Inventory Turnover ratio from 839.75 times to 1094.43 times is mainly on account of increase in average input gas cost by 138% over previous year.

#3 The increase in Trade Payables Turnover ratio from 9.39 times to 14.07 times is mainly on account of increase in average input gas cost by 138% over previous year.

#4 The increase in Net capital turnover ratio from 12.18 times to 47.87 times is mainly on account of increase in revenue from operations by 84% over previous year.

#5 The decrease in Net Profit ratio from 15.5% to 9.26% is mainly on account of increase in average input gas cost by 138% over previous year.

#6 The increase in Return on Investment from 4.24% to 5.98% is mainly on account of increase in Repo Rate by RBI.

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

- B** The company has not advanced or loaned or invested any funds (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) by or on behalf of the Company; or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Further, the company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) by or on behalf of the Funding Party or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries”

56 Post reporting date events

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2023 and the date of authorisation of the Company's standalone financial statements. However, the Board of Directors have recommended a final NIL dividend (previous year ₹5.5) on equity shares of ₹2 (previous year ₹ 2) each for the year ended 31 March 2023, subject to approval of shareholders at the ensuing annual general meeting.

- 57** Previous period figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever required.

- 58** The standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 May 2023.

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the standalone financial statements (1-58)

In terms of our report attached

For **Datta Singla & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 006185N

Sd/-

Vishakha Harit

Partner

Membership No. 096919

Place: New Delhi

Date: 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Managing Director

(DIN 08346704)

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Pawan Kumar

Director (Commercial)

(DIN 09419599)

Sd/-

S.K. Jain

Company Secretary



COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INDRAPRASTHA GAS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The preparation of financial statements of Indraprastha Gas 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 auditor appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 139(5) of the Act is 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 12 May 2023.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of Indraprastha Gas 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 auditor and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditor and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

On the basis of my supplementary audit, nothing significant has come to my knowledge which would give rise to any comment upon or supplement to statutory auditor's report under section 143(6)(b) of the Act.

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

(Sanjay K Jha)
Director General of Audit (Energy)

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 28 July 2023

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of
Indraprastha Gas Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Indraprastha Gas Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") and its associates (Company and its associates together referred to as " Group") as listed in annexure 'A', which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated 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 Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) rules 2015 as amended and the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2023, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>1. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES</p> <p>Refer note 3.20 and 35 of Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31st March 2023.</p> <p>The Company has received certain demands from the government authorities, which are disputed. These involve a high degree of judgment to determine the possible outcomes, and estimates relating to the timing and the amount of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits</p> <p>Based on management judgment, advice from legal and indirect tax consultants and merits of the case, the company has recognized the provisions in some cases and for the balance matters, wherever management expects favorable outcome, these litigations have been disclosed as contingent liabilities in financial statements.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included but were not limited to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtaining a detailed understanding processes and controls of the Management with respect to claims or disputes. - Evaluation of the design of the controls relating to compilation of the claims, assessment of probability of outcome, estimates of the timing and the amount of the outflows, an appropriate reporting by the management and testing implementation and operating effectiveness of the key controls. - Performing following procedures on sample selected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the matters by reading the correspondence's, communications, minutes of the Audit Committee and or the Board meetings and discussions with the appropriate Management personnel.



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>We have identified this as a key audit matter for current year audit due to the materiality of the amounts involved, uncertainty and application of significant judgment in these contingent liabilities in terms of eventual outcome in these litigations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making corroborative inquiries with appropriate level of the management personnel including status update, expectation of outcomes with the basis, and the future course of action contemplated by the Company, and perusing legal opinions, if any, obtained by the Management. • Considering their opinions of attorney wherever available on probability assessment of the outcomes. • Evaluating the evidence supporting the judgment of the management about possible outcomes and the reasonableness of the estimates. <p>– Evaluating appropriateness of adequate disclosures in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.</p>

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our report thereon. The Company's Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Company's Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated profit/loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group, in accordance with the accounting principles generally

accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. The respective management and Board of Directors of the Companies included in the Group are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring 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 management and Board of Directors of the Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of each Company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the Companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each Company.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated 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 auditors' 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the 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 management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management and Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the 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.

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 auditors' 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 Matters

We draw attention to following matters in notes to consolidated financial statements:

1. The consolidated financial statements also include the Company's share of net profit (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 211.06 crores for the year ended 31 March 2023, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of one associate, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements have been audited by other auditor whose report has 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 this 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 the report of the other auditor.
2. The consolidated financial statements also include the Company's share of net profit (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 42.73 crores for the year ended 31 March 2023, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of one associate,



whose financial statements are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and matter identified and disclosed under key audit matter section above 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.

The status of audited financial statements and unaudited management accounts as mentioned above are based on the information furnished to us till May 4, 2023 (Cut off date).

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 and with respect to our reliance on the work done and the report of other auditor and financial statements/information certified by the management.

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 Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable. We report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks, included in CARO report in respect of standalone financial statements of company and one of its associates which are included in these consolidated financial statements. In respect of associates whose audit reports is not available till cutoff date is given in Annexure B.
2. (A) 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 the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with

the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 as amended.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and on the basis of written representations received by the management from directors of its associates which are incorporated in India, as on 31 March 2023, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its associate companies incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure C".
- g) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' report under section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Company and its associates companies incorporated in India to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down section 197 read with schedule V to the Act wherever applicable, to the extent reported.

- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - a) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2023 on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer Note 35 to the consolidated financial statements.
 - b) The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

- c) There has been no delay in transferring amounts to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company or its associate companies incorporated in India during the year ended 31 March 2023.
- d) (i) The respective Managements of the Company and its associate incorporated in India whose financial statements/ financial information have been audited under the Act have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 55B 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 or any of its associates incorporated in India, to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or any of its associates incorporated in India or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (ii) The respective Managements of the Company and its associates incorporated in India whose financial statements/ financial information have been audited under the Act have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 55B to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company or any of its associates incorporated in India, from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company or any of its associates incorporated in India shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us, 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) contain any material mis-statement.
- e) The final dividend paid by the Company and its associates, during the current year in respect of the same declared for the previous year, is in accordance with section 123 of the Companies Act 2013 to the extent it applies to payment of dividend. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this report is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.
- f) Reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 in respect of Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail.

For **Datta Singla & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 006185N

Sd/-
VISHAKHA HARIT
Partner
Membership No.:096919
UDIN: 23096919BGYQAW7863

Place: New Delhi
Date : 12 May 2023



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

of even date to the members of Indraprastha Gas Limited on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Annexure A

List of associates included in the consolidated financial statements

1. Central U.P. Gas Limited
2. Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

With reference to the Annexure B referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023, we report the following:

(xxi) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of the following associate company incorporated in India and included in the consolidated financial statements, the CARO report has not been provided to us till the till May 4, 2023 (cut off date).

Name of the company	CIN	Relationship
Central UP Gas Ltd.	U40200UP2005P1C029538	Associate

For **Datta Singla & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 006185N

Sd/-

VISHAKHA HARIT

Partner

Membership No.:096919

UDIN: 23096919BGYQAW7863

Place: New Delhi

Date : 12 May 2023



Annexure C to the Independent Auditors' Report

on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Indraprastha Gas Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

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

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Indraprastha Gas Limited ("the Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the consolidated financial statements of the Company and such companies incorporated in India under the Companies Act, 2013 which are its associate companies, as of that date.

In our opinion, the Company and such companies incorporated in India which are its associate companies, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by such companies considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on the criteria established by the respective Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Auditors' Responsibility (continued)

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability

of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls 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 consolidated 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 financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to consolidated Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company and such companies incorporated in India which are its associate companies, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively

as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by such companies considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Other Matters

Our Auditors' report under section 143(3)(i) of the Act on adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements in so far as relate to associate companies incorporated in India whose financial statements/financial information have not been audited by us. The Internal Control over Financial Reporting of one associate have been audited by other auditor whose report has been furnished to us by the management, and for the other associate, Internal Control over Financial Reporting are unaudited and our opinion on the controls with reference to consolidated financial statement of the company and associates is not affected as the company's and its associates share of net profit (including other comprehensive income) and disclosures included in respect of these associated controlled entities in these consolidated financial statements are not material to the group.

Our report is not modified in respect of the above matters.

For **Datta Singla & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 006185N

Sd/-
VISHAKHA HARIT
Partner
Membership No.:096919
UDIN: 23096919BGYQAW7863

Place: New Delhi
Date : 12 May 2023



Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2023

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
A Assets			
1 Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	4	5,513.83	4,769.35
b) Capital work-in-progress	4	1,433.74	1,378.60
c) Right-of-use assets	50	206.71	220.26
d) Other intangible assets	4	13.00	12.13
e) Investments accounted for using the equity method	5	1,102.80	908.01
f) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	6	14.25	14.23
g) Income-tax refundable	7	15.60	25.60
h) Other non-current assets	8	92.77	11.34
Total non-current assets		8,392.70	7,339.52
2 Current assets			
a) Inventories	9	49.17	45.52
b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	10	419.13	1,717.68
(ii) Trade receivables	11	903.35	520.56
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	105.61	75.00
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	13	2,527.62	1,286.64
(v) Other financial assets	14	144.85	95.14
c) Other current assets	15	78.17	22.15
Total current assets		4,227.90	3,762.69
Total assets		12,620.60	11,102.21
B Equity and liabilities			
1 Equity			
a) Equity share capital	16	140.00	140.00
b) Other equity	17	7,791.24	7,446.04
Total equity		7,931.24	7,586.04
2 Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	50	59.27	78.14
(ii) Trade payables	18		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		2.47	0.45
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.52	0.13
(iii) Other financial liabilities (other than those specified in item (b))	19	40.06	18.64
b) Provisions	20	27.99	26.75
c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21	316.78	273.67
d) Other non-current liabilities	22	10.69	11.27
Total non-current liabilities		457.78	409.05
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	50	23.50	29.50
(ii) Trade payables	23		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		85.29	69.88
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		816.04	716.23
(iii) Other financial liabilities [other than those specified in item (c)]	24	2,675.39	1,737.00
b) Other current liabilities	25	115.54	98.19
c) Provisions	26	515.82	402.77
d) Current tax liabilities (net)	27	-	53.55
Total current liabilities		4,231.58	3,107.12
Total liabilities		4,689.36	3,516.17
Total equity and liabilities		12,620.60	11,102.21

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (1-58)

In terms of our report attached

For **Datta Singla & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 006185N

Sd/-

Vishakha Harit

Partner

Membership No. 096919

Place: New Delhi

Date: 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Managing Director

(DIN 08346704)

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Pawan Kumar

Director (Commercial)

(DIN 09419599)

Sd/-

S.K. Jain

Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31 March 2023

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
1 Revenue from operations	28	15,603.02	8,484.73
2 Other income	29	202.91	176.64
3 Total income (1 + 2)		15,805.93	8,661.37
4 Expenses:			
(a) Purchases of stock-in-trade of natural gas	30	10,440.87	4,396.09
(b) Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade of natural gas	31	(4.85)	(3.76)
(c) Excise duty		1,457.17	774.77
(d) Employee benefits expense	32	188.18	175.95
(e) Finance costs	33	10.59	13.21
(f) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4 and 50	363.36	317.06
(g) Other expenses	34	1,481.87	1,260.57
Total expenses (4)		13,937.19	6,933.89
5 Profit before tax and share of profit of associates (3 - 4)		1,868.74	1,727.48
6 Share of profit of associates		253.63	225.72
7 Profit before tax (5+6)		2,122.37	1,953.20
8 Tax expense:	43		
(a) Income tax relating to previous year		8.15	3.14
(b) Current tax		431.59	416.76
(c) Deferred tax		42.98	31.03
Total tax expenses		482.72	450.93
9 Profit for the year (7 - 8)		1,639.65	1,502.27
10 Other comprehensive income			
(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Re-measurement of post employment benefit obligations		0.52	1.80
(ii) Share of other comprehensive income of associates		0.21	(0.01)
(iii) Income-tax relating to re-measurement of post employment benefit obligations		(0.13)	(0.45)
(iv) Income-tax relating to share of other comprehensive income of associates		(0.05)	0.00
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		0.55	1.34
11 Total comprehensive income for the year (9+10) (comprising profit and other comprehensive income for the year)		1,640.20	1,503.61
12 Earnings per equity share: (face value of ₹ 2 per share)	49		
Basic and diluted (in ₹)		23.42	21.46

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the consolidated financial statements (1-58)

In terms of our report attached

For **Datta Singla & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 006185N

Sd/-

Vishakha Harit

Partner

Membership No. 096919

Place: New Delhi**Date:** 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Managing Director

(DIN 08346704)

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Pawan Kumar

Director (Commercial)

(DIN 09419599)

Sd/-

S.K. Jain

Company Secretary



Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2023

A) Equity share capital

(1) Current Reporting Period

(₹ in Crores)				
Balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the current year*	Balance as at March 31, 2023
140.00	-	140.00	-	140.00

(2) Previous Reporting Period

(₹ in Crores)				
Balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the current year*	Balance as at March 31, 2022
140.00	-	140.00	-	140.00

* Refer note 16

B) Other equity

(1) Current Reporting Period

Particulars	Note	(₹ in Crores)		
		Reserves and surplus		Total
		General reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2022	17	303.50	7142.54	7446.04
Profit for the year			1,639.65	1,639.65
Re-measurement of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)			0.55	0.55
Total Comprehensive Income for the Current Year			1,640.20	1,640.20
Dividends			(1,295.00)	(1,295.00)
Transfer to Retained Earnings			345.20	345.20
Balance as at March 31, 2023	17	303.50	7487.74	7791.24

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2023

B) Other equity (Contd..)

(2) Previous Reporting Period

Particulars	Note	(₹ in Crores)		
		Reserves and surplus		
		General reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021	17	303.50	5890.93	6194.43
Profit for the year			1502.29	1502.29
Re-measurement of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)			1.32	1.32
Total Comprehensive Income for the Current Year			1503.61	1503.61
Dividends			(252.00)	(252.00)
Transfer to Retained Earnings			1251.61	1251.61
Balance as at March 31, 2022	17	303.50	7142.54	7446.04

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (1-58)

In terms of our report attached

For **Datta Singla & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 006185N

Sd/-

Vishakha Harit

Partner

Membership No. 096919

Place: New Delhi

Date: 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Managing Director

(DIN 08346704)

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Pawan Kumar

Director (Commercial)

(DIN 09419599)

Sd/-

S.K. Jain

Company Secretary



Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	2,123.10	1,953.20
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation and amortisation expense	363.36	317.06
- Loss on property, plant and equipment sold or discarded	1.88	1.59
- Allowances for expected credit losses-security deposits	0.49	0.42
- Provision of doubtful debts	6.99	(1.24)
- Amortization of capital grant	(0.77)	(0.77)
- Provision for obsolete and slow moving capital work-in-progress	0.12	5.84
- Provision for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares	0.28	0.45
- Liabilities/provisions no longer required, written back	(4.01)	(43.02)
- Finance costs	8.69	8.95
- Interest income on deposits with banks	(117.94)	(53.66)
- Income from investment in mutual funds	(61.34)	(67.05)
- Share of profit of associates	(253.79)	(225.72)
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,067.06	1,896.05
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease		
- Financial assets	(35.06)	(17.59)
- Other current assets	(137.45)	15.74
- Inventories	(3.93)	(0.42)
- Trade receivables	(389.78)	(258.61)
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease)		
- Other liabilities	17.54	10.37
- Other financial liabilities	959.62	158.44
- Trade payables	121.64	368.10
- Provisions	114.29	101.69
Cash flow generated from operating activities (gross)	2,713.93	2,273.77
Less: income-tax paid (net)	(483.34)	(375.87)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	2,230.59	1,897.90
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
- Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and capital work-in-progress including capital advances and creditors for capital goods	(1,122.05)	(1,336.95)
- (Investment) in bank deposits with maturity more than three months	(6,988.47)	(1,262.48)
- Maturity of bank deposits with maturity more than three months	6,453.34	1,023.03
- Movement in restricted bank balance	(705.85)	(5.22)
- (Investment) in mutual funds	(11,626.38)	(7,544.25)
- Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	12,986.27	7,461.32
- Interest received on term deposits with banks	102.78	41.39
- Dividend received from associates	59.00	38.40
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	(841.36)	(1,584.76)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
- Payment of lease liabilities	(63.81)	(76.54)
- Dividend paid	(1,294.81)	(251.92)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities (C)	(1,358.62)	(328.46)
D. Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	30.61	(15.32)
E. Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	75.00	90.32
F. Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	105.61	75.00

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
G. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 12)		
i. Balances with banks in current accounts	55.29	25.96
ii. Cash on hand	6.88	7.14
iii. Balances with banks in fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	43.44	41.90
	105.61	75.00

Note 1: The above Consolidated cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'.

Note 2: Disclosure requirements as required as per Ind AS 7 'Statement of cash flows' related to the change in financial liabilities arising from financing activity is as below :

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	
Lease liability		
Balance as on 1 April 2022		107.64
Cash flows		
Less: payment of lease liabilities		(63.81)
Non cash changes		
Add: Interest on lease liability		8.69
Add: New leases		40.50
Less: Deletions		(10.25)
Balance as on 31 March 2023		82.77

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2022	
Lease liability		
Balance as on 1 April 2021		113.04
Cash flows		
Less: payment of lease liabilities		(76.54)
Non cash changes		
Add: Interest on lease liability		8.95
Add: New leases		62.19
Balance as on 31 March 2022		107.64

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (1-58)

In terms of our report attached

For **Datta Singla & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 006185N

Sd/-

Vishakha Harit

Partner

Membership No. 096919

Place: New Delhi

Date: 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Managing Director

(DIN 08346704)

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Pawan Kumar

Director (Commercial)

(DIN 09419599)

Sd/-

S.K. Jain

Company Secretary



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Corporate information

Indraprastha Gas Limited (the 'Company') or 'IGL' is a Company limited by shares domiciled in India and was incorporated on 23 December 1998 under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956. The Company is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE). The registered office is located at IGL Bhawan, Plot No.4, Community Centre, Sector 9, R.K. Puram, New Delhi -110022.

IGL is in the business of city gas distribution presently operating in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, Noida, Greater Noida, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Meerut (except area already authorised), Shamli, Kanpur (except area already authorised), Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Muzaffarnagar, Gurugram, Rewari, Karnal, Kaithal, Ajmer, Pali & Rajsamand, Banda, Chitrakoot and Mahoba.

2 Application of new and revised Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

All the Ind AS issued and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) till the Consolidated financial statements are authorized have been considered in preparing these Consolidated financial statements.

2.1 Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from 1 April 2022.

3 Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

3.1 General information and statement of compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and requirements of Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to financial statements.

The Consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023 were approved and

authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 May 2023 (refer note 58).

3.2 Overall considerations

These Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below.

These accounting policies have been used throughout all periods presented in the Consolidated financial statements.

3.3 Historical cost convention

These Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention except where certain financial assets and liabilities have been measured at fair value.

3.4 Revenue recognition

(i) Sale of natural gas

Revenue from the contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Sales/Revenue, as disclosed, are inclusive of excise duty but are net of trade allowances, rebates, VAT and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company earns revenues primarily from sale of natural gas. Revenue is recognized on supply of gas to customers by metered/assessed measurements. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all its revenue arrangements since it is primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risk.

The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, indirect taxes). No element of financing is deemed present as the credit term is not more than one year.

The transaction price is allocated by the Company to each performance obligation (or distinct good or

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

service) in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

For each performance obligation identified, the Company determines at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time. If an entity does not satisfy a performance obligation over time, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. A receivable is recognized where the Company's right to consideration is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

When either party to a contract has performed, an entity shall present the contract in the balance sheet as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment.

(ii) Interest and dividend income

Interest income is reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Dividends are recognised at the time the right to receive payment is established.

3.5 Grants

Grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

Grant relating to Assets (Capital Grants): In case of grants relating to depreciable assets, the cost of the asset is shown at gross value and grant thereon is treated as deferred income which are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period and in the proportion in which depreciation is charged.

Grant related to Income (Revenue Grants): Revenue grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related cost for which the grants are intended to compensate.

3.6 Inventories

(i) Inventory of stock-in-trade of natural gas

Inventory of stock-in-trade of natural gas in pipelines and cascades is valued at the lower of cost

computed on First in First out (FIFO) basis and net realisable value. The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition.

(ii) Inventory of stores and spares

Stores and spares are valued at weighted average cost or net realisable value whichever is lower.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any applicable selling expenses.

3.7 Foreign currency transactions and translations

i. Initial recognition

The Company's Consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR'), which is also the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

ii. Measurement at the balance sheet date

Foreign currency monetary items of the Company, outstanding at the balance sheet date are restated at the year-end rates. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

iii. Treatment of exchange difference

Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

3.8 Leases

The Company as a lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees, if any
- the exercise price of a purchase option if any, if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option
- payment for penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If the rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Variable lease payments that depends on sales are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received

- any initial direct costs; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located"

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying assets useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Short term leases are the leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Further, rental payments for the land where lease period is considered to be indefinite or indeterminable, these are charged off to the statement of profit and loss.

3.9 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, pension fund, gratuity and compensated absences.

Defined contribution plans

The Company's contribution to provident fund and pension fund is considered as defined contribution plan and is charged as an expense as they fall due based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay contribution in addition to its fixed contribution.

Defined benefit plans

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity is the 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 present value of the defined benefit obligation 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 expense in the statement of profit

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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 included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss as past service cost.

Short-term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service. The cost of such compensated absences is accounted as under:

- (a) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
- (b) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

Long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are allowed to be carried forward over a period in excess of 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the Balance Sheet date out of which the obligations are expected to be settled with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to statement of profit and loss in the period in which they occur. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

3.10 Taxes on income

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is the amount of the tax for the period determined in accordance with the Income-tax Act,

1961. Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Current income-tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in Other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Such assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reassess realisation. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss, in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income-tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3.11 Operating cycle

Based on the nature of products/activities of the Company and the normal time between purchase of natural gas and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operation cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3.12 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in statement of profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or as incurred.

3.13 (a) Property, plant and equipment

- i. Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.



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- ii. Property, plant and equipment are stated at their original cost including freight, duties, taxes and other incidental expenses relating to acquisition and installation.
- iii. Gas distribution systems are commissioned when ready for commencement of supply of gas to consumers. In the case of commissioned assets where final payment to the contractors is pending, capitalisation is made on an estimated basis pending receipt of final bills from the contractors and subject to adjustment in cost and depreciation in the year of final settlement.
- iv. The carrying amount of assets, including those assets that are not yet available for use, are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, recoverable amount of asset is determined. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of asset does not exceed the net book value that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised. (Refer Note 3.19)
- v. Stores and spares which meet the definition of property, plant and equipment (whether as component or otherwise) and satisfy the recognition criteria, are capitalised as property, plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognised the new part with its own estimated useful life and it is depreciated accordingly. Likewise, when a major overhauling/ repair is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of respective assets if the recognition criteria are satisfied and depreciated over remaining useful life of asset or over the period of next overhauling due, whichever is earlier. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

(b) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets comprise of computer software/licenses. Such assets acquired by the

Company are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

(c) Capital work-in-progress

Expenditure incurred during the period of construction, including all direct and indirect expenses, incidental and related to construction, is carried forward and on completion, the costs are allocated to the respective property, plant and equipment. Capital work-in-progress also includes assets pending installation and not available for intended use.

3.14 Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis on the straight line method ('SLM') as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 which are in line with their estimated useful life, except for the following assets where depreciation is charged on pro-rata basis over the estimated useful life of the assets based on technical advice taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support etc.:

A. Asset class	Depreciation
Property, plant and equipment	
- Mother compressors, online compressors and Booster compressors (forming part of plant and equipment)	10 years
- Pipeline (forming part of plant and equipment)	25 years
- Signages (forming part of buildings)	10 years
- Machinery spares	5 years
- Fire Extinguishers	10 years

Overhauling cost is depreciated over the remaining life of the respective asset or over the period till the next overhauling date, whichever is earlier.

The Company has installed various CNG Stations on land leased from various government authorities

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for periods ranging from one to five years. However, assets constructed/installed on such land have been depreciated at the rates specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013

Based on management estimate, residual value of 5% is considered for respective tangible assets except for the pipeline network assets where the residual value is considered to be NIL as their extractability after their useful life from beneath the ground is not found feasible on technical as well as commercial aspects.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

B. Other intangible assets

Intangible assets comprising software and licenses are amortised on straight line method (SLM) over the useful life of five years, which represents the management's assessment of economic useful life of the other intangible assets.

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values of other intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year - end and adjusted, if appropriate."

3.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents also include short-term (with original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

3.16 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

3.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity

shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

3.18 Equity, reserves and dividend payment

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Retained earnings include current and prior period retained profits. All transactions with owners of the Company are recorded separately within equity.

3.19 Impairment of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and investments in associates

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable and impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are evaluated at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Company of assets (cash generating units). If at the balance sheet date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost and the same is accordingly reversed in the statement of profit and loss.

3.20 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best



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estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when inflow of economic benefit is probable, related asset is disclosed."

3.21 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company operates in a single segment of natural gas business and relevant disclosure requirements as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" have been disclosed by the Company under note no 51.

3.22 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as investments in mutual funds, 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 at the measurement date.

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

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

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

3.23 Financial instruments

I. Financial assets

a. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset, which are not at fair value through profit and loss, are added to fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in statement of profit and loss.

b. Subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

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

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through the statement of profit and loss.

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c. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its assets measured at amortised cost and assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 46 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

d. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The Company has transferred the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity transfers the financial asset, it evaluates the extent to which it retains the risk and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets. If the entity transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the entity shall derecognise the financial asset and recognise separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer. If the entity retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the entity shall continue to recognise the financial asset.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial assets, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset."

II. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost.

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. Changes in the amortised value of liability are recorded as finance cost.

III. Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may vary from actual realization on future date.

IV. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3.24 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when these financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may



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change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions as and when they occur.

(i) Estimation of defined benefit obligation

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rate. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(ii) Estimation of current tax and deferred tax

Management judgment is required for the calculation of provision for income - taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to adjustment to the amounts reported in these financial statements.

(iii) Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of certain property, plant and equipment.

(iv) Impairment of trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. Impairment is recognised based on the expected credit losses, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets.

(v) Fair value measurement

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date (refer note 46).

(vi) Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets

The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets is based on assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

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4 Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and other intangible assets

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment										Total	Other intangible assets	Capital work-in-progress (refer note 4.3, 4.4 and 4.8)	
	Freehold land	Land on perpetual lease (refer note 4.1)	Buildings (refer note 4.2)	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Data processing equipment	Property, plant and equipment						
								Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles				
Gross block														
Balance as at 1 April 2021	72.88	16.99	443.43	4,548.59	23.58	25.54	18.62	5,149.63	49.74	846.94				
Additions	0.41	-	20.93	906.71	3.46	2.84	1.64	935.99	1.34	1,377.21				
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	0.04	16.61	0.08	-	0.11	16.84	-	845.55				
Balance as at 31 March 2022	73.29	16.99	464.32	5,438.69	26.96	28.38	20.15	6,068.78	51.08	1,378.60				
Additions	2.63	-	37.27	1,009.11	4.09	0.26	6.65	1,060.01	6.64	1,028.48				
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	1.30	4.30	-	973.34				
Balance as at 31 March 2023	75.92	16.99	498.59	6,447.80	31.05	28.64	25.50	7,124.49	57.72	1,433.74				
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation														
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-	-	96.36	916.80	9.59	9.10	12.33	1,044.18	32.67	-				
Depreciation and amortisation charge for the year	-	-	16.81	245.50	2.26	3.09	2.84	270.50	6.28	-				
Disposals	-	-	0.04	15.04	0.08	-	0.09	15.25	-	-				
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	-	113.13	1,147.26	11.77	12.19	15.08	1,299.43	38.95	-				
Depreciation and amortisation charge for the year	-	-	17.05	287.68	2.67	3.20	3.05	313.65	5.77	-				
Disposals	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	1.17	2.42	-	-				
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-	128.93	1,434.94	14.44	15.39	16.96	1,610.66	44.72	-				
Net block as at 31 March 2022	73.29	16.99	351.19	4,291.43	15.19	16.19	5.07	4,769.35	12.13	1,378.60				
Net block as at 31 March 2023	75.92	16.99	369.66	5,012.86	16.61	13.25	8.54	5,513.83	13.00	1,433.74				



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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4 Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and other intangible assets (Contd..)

Notes:

4.1 Gross block of land on perpetual lease includes land amounting to ₹ 16.99 crores (previous year: ₹ 16.99 crores) obtained on lease from local authorities under licensing arrangement and pending execution of the related lease agreements.

The title deeds of all the immovable properties (which are included under the head 'Property, plant and equipment') are held in the name of the company; however, in case of the following two leased properties, execution of the related lease agreement is pending:-

(₹ in Crores)

Relevant Line Item in the Statement of Financial Position	Property Description	Gross carrying amount at 31st March 2023	Title Deeds held in the name of	Whether Title Deed holder is a promoter/ director or their relative/ employee	Property held since date	Remarks
Property Plant and Equipment	Land at Okhla DSIIDC Phase II	9.84	DSIIDC	No	August 2010	Land has been allotted, however, execution of Lease deed is pending
	Land at R.K.Puram Sec-IX (IGL Bhawan)	7.15	Land & Development Officer, Govt of India	No	June 2002	MOA entered into, however, execution of Lease deed is pending.

4.2 Buildings, inter-alia, include buildings which have been constructed on land acquired on lease from various Government Authorities. (refer note 37).

4.3 The expenditure incidental to setting up of project is included in capital work-in-progress (CWIP) which is apportioned to the property, plant and equipment on completion of project. The Company has capitalised salary, wages and bonus amounting to ₹ 20.22 crores (previous year ₹ 20.24 crores) to the cost of property, plant and equipment /capital work-in-progress.

4.4 Capital work-in-progress has been netted off by ₹ 8.88 crores towards provision for obsolete and slow moving capital work-in-progress (previous year ₹ 8.37 crores)

4.5 Refer Note 48 (a) for Capital Commitments

4.6 During financial year 22-23, The estimated useful life of fire extinguisher has been changed from 15 years to 10 years on account of which there is financial implication of ₹ 0.64 crores on depreciation.

4.7 During the current & previous year, there is no change in any item of Property, plant & equipment due to business combination & revaluation.

4.8 Capital work-in-progress ageing

Ageing for capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in Progress	740.67	278.64	293.70	120.73	1,433.74
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

4 Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and other intangible assets (Contd..)

Ageing for capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in Progress	1,002.83	218.05	92.09	65.63	1378.60
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

There are no Projects in Progress whose completion is overdue or have exceeded their cost compared to their original plan.

5 Non-current financial assets- investments

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Investments in equity instruments (measured at cost)		
Trade (unquoted)		
Investments in associates:		
(a) Central U.P. Gas Limited (incorporated in India, operating in cities of Kanpur and Bareilly)		
Proportion of Company's ownership	50%	50.00%
3,00,00,000 (31 March 2022: 3,00,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Central U.P. Gas Limited purchased at ₹ 22.65 per share	307.70	273.97
Incidental expenses amounting to ₹ 0.17 crores included in the cost of investments.		
(b) Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited (incorporated in India, operating in city of Pune and adjoining areas)		
Proportion of Company's ownership	50%	50.00%
5,00,00,000 (31 March 2022: 5,00,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited purchased at ₹ 38 per share	795.10	634.04
	1,102.80	908.01
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	1,102.80	908.01

Summarised aggregated financial information of the Company's share in these associates:

5.1 Central U.P. Gas Limited (incorporated in India)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Non current assets	582.43	500.91
Current assets	152.30	160.56
Non-current liabilities	(31.48)	(24.58)
Current liabilities	(110.16)	(111.27)
Net assets	593.09	525.62
Proportion of the Company's ownership	50%	50%
Company's share of net assets	296.54	262.81
Add: Goodwill	11.38	11.38
Less: Impact of change in accounting policy	0.22	0.22
Carrying amount of interest in associates	307.70	273.97



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for the year ended 31 March 2023

5 Non-current financial assets- investments (Contd..)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Revenue	746.71	509.57
Profit	85.36	118.83
Other comprehensive income	0.10	(0.04)
Total comprehensive income	85.46	118.79
Company's share of profit	42.68	59.41
Company's share of other comprehensive income	0.05	(0.02)
Company's share of total comprehensive income	42.73	59.39

5.2 Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited (incorporated in India)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non current assets	2,138.44	1,690.62
Current assets	305.76	232.57
Non current liabilities	(607.00)	(412.48)
Current liabilities	(416.98)	(412.61)
Net assets	1,420.22	1,098.10
Proportion of the Company's ownership	50%	50%
Company's share of net assets	710.11	549.05
Add: Goodwill	81.32	81.32
Add: Impact of change in accounting policy	1.82	1.82
Add: Preacquisition dividend	1.52	1.52
Add: Corporate dividend tax on preacquisition dividend	0.33	0.33
Carrying amount of interest in associates	795.10	634.04

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Revenue	2,700.19	1,381.41
Profit	421.91	332.62
Other comprehensive income	0.22	0.02
Total comprehensive income	422.13	332.64
Company's share of profit	210.96	166.31
Company's share of other comprehensive income	0.11	0.01
Company's share of total comprehensive income	211.07	166.32

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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5.3 Additional information to consolidated financial statements as at 31 March 2023 (pursuant to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013):

S. No.	Name of the Company	Proportion of ownership interest as on 31 March 2023	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share of profit/(loss)		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			Amount	As a % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As a % of consolidated profit/ (loss)	Amount	As a % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As a % of consolidated total comprehensive income
1	Indraprastha Gas Limited		7,931.24	100%	1,445.75	88.17%	0.39	70.91%	1,446.14	88.17%
2	Associates (investment as per equity method)									
	Indian									
a)	Central U.P. Gas Limited	50%		Equity method	42.68	2.60%	0.16	29.09%	42.84	2.61%
b)	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	50%		Equity method	210.95	12.87%	-	-	210.95	12.86%
	Eliminations				(59.73)	-3.64%	-	-	(59.73)	-3.64%
	Total				1,639.65	100.00%	0.55	100.00%	1,640.20	100.00%

Additional information to consolidated financial statements as at 31 March 2022 (pursuant to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013):

S. No.	Name of the Company	Proportion of ownership interest as on 31 March 2022	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share of profit/(loss)		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			Amount	As a % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As a % of consolidated profit/ (loss)	Amount	As a % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As a % of consolidated total comprehensive income
1	Indraprastha Gas Limited		7,586.04	100%	1,314.95	87.53%	1.35	100.51%	1,316.30	87.54%
2	Associates (investment as per equity method)									
	Indian									
a)	Central U.P. Gas Limited	50%		Equity method	59.41	3.95%	(0.01)	-0.51%	59.40	3.95%
b)	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	50%		Equity method	166.31	11.07%	-	-	166.31	11.06%
	Eliminations				(38.40)	-2.55%	-	-	(38.40)	-2.55%
	Total				1,502.27	100.00%	1.34	100%	1,503.61	100%



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6 Other non-current financial assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits		
- Considered good - unsecured	14.12	14.10
Balance with banks in fixed deposits having remaining maturity of more than 12 months	0.09	0.09
Others (refer note 35 1(e))	0.04	0.04
	14.25	14.23

7 Income-tax assets (net)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance tax (net of provisions)	15.39	25.39
Income-tax demand paid under protest	0.21	0.21
	15.60	25.60

8 Other non-current assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital advances	76.28	6.07
Advance to related parties - GAIL (India) Limited (considered good, refer note 42)	16.37	3.82
Prepaid expenses	0.12	1.45
	92.77	11.34

9 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Stock-in-trade		
Natural gas	11.96	7.12
Stores and spares	41.88	42.79
Less: Provision for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares	(4.67)	(4.39)
	37.21	38.40
	49.17	45.52
Movement of Provision for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	4.39	3.94
Add: Additional provisions made during the year	0.28	0.45
Less: Amount written back during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	4.67	4.39

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for the year ended 31 March 2023

10 Current financial assets - investments

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Investment in mutual funds (unquoted) - at fair value through profit and loss*	415.49	1,717.68
Earmarked Investment in mutual funds (unquoted)- Employee medical fund* *(refer 10.1 below)	3.64	-
	419.13	1,717.68
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments and market value thereof	419.13	1,717.68

10.1 Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(A) Investment in mutual funds (unquoted) - at fair value through profit and loss		
(a) Nil units (31 March 2022: 9,97,428.23 units) in Reliance Low Duration Fund, Direct Growth	-	316.06
(b) 4,31,606.05 units (31 March 2022 : Nil units) in HSBC Overnight Fund Dir Growth	50.63	-
(c) 1,23,262.83 units (31 March 2022: Nil units) in Nippon India Liquid Fund, Direct Growth	67.88	-
(d) Nil Units (31 March 2022: 48,08,791.36 units) in Aditya Birla Sun Life Low Duration, Direct Growth	-	278.12
(e) 81,79,341.19 units (31 March 2022: Nil units) in Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund, Direct Growth	296.98	-
(f) Nil units (31 March 2022: 15,76,486.63 units) in Aditya Birla Sun Life Savings Fund, Direct Growth	-	70.2
(g) Nil units (31 March 2022: 8,01,543.67 units) in Tata Money Market Fund, Direct Growth	-	306.62
(h) Nil units (31 March 2022: 8,27,773.32 units) in UTI Money Market, Direct Growth	-	206.18
(i) Nil units (31 March 2022: 65,39,205.51 units) in Aditya Birla Sun Life Money Manager - Dir - Growth	-	195.47
(j) Nil units (31 March 2022: 2,99,877.62 units) in Axis Money Market Fund - Dir - Growth	-	34.54
(k) Nil units (31 March 2022: 24,90,31,416.68 units) in Axis Ultra Short Term Fund Dir Growth	-	310.49
Total	415.49	1,717.68
(B) Earmarked Investment in mutual funds (unquoted)- Employee medical fund		
(a) 1,00,310.42 units (31 March 2022: Nil units) in Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund, Direct Growth	3.64	-
	3.64	-



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11 Trade receivables

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade receivables		
i. Trade receivables considered good - secured	208.66	132.70
ii. Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	692.39	386.24
iii. Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	2.30	1.62
iv. Trade receivable - credit impaired	13.63	6.65
Less: Allowances for expected credit loss	(13.63)	(6.65)
	903.35	520.56

11.1 Ageing for trade receivables as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)						Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(I) Undiputed Trade receivables-considered good	532.40	284.03	66.82	14.45	0.76	0.45	898.91
(II) Undiputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	1.36	0.83	0.11	-	-	2.30
(III)Undisputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	1.87	1.29	1.66	0.20	3.38	8.40
(IV) Disputed Trade receivables-considered good	-	0.01	0.07	0.25	0.10	1.71	2.14
(v) Disputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(VI)Disputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	0.07	0.56	1.49	1.15	1.96	5.23
Total	532.40	287.34	69.57	17.96	2.21	7.50	916.98

Ageing for trade receivables as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)						Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(I) Undiputed Trade receivables-considered good	358.80	128.11	20.29	9.00	0.81	1.94	518.95
(II) Undiputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	0.25	1.37	-	-	-	1.62
(III)Undisputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	0.69	0.04	0.06	1.09	2.05	3.93
(IV) Disputed Trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(VI)Disputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.32	2.12	2.71
Total	358.80	129.12	21.78	9.18	2.22	6.11	527.21

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks in current accounts*	55.29	25.96
Cash on hand	6.88	7.14
Balances with banks in fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	43.44	41.90
	105.61	75.00

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

*This includes an amount of ₹ 6.32 Crores received by company as Income Tax Refund during the F.Y 2022-23 in Unclaimed Dividend account which was not yet transferred in the Current Account on reporting date.

13 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks in fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months and remaining maturity of less than twelve months (refer note (a) below)	1,806.08	1,268.07
Unpaid dividend account (refer note (b) below)	1.36	1.17
Earmarked balances with banks in current accounts- Escrow account	18.36	12.14
Earmarked balances with banks in fixed deposits- Employee medical fund	-	2.88
Earmarked balances with banks in current accounts- Dividend Payable	700.00	-
Unspent CSR account	1.82	2.38
	2,527.62	1,286.64

Note:

- Includes deposits under lien against bank guarantee of ₹ 1.17 crores (previous year ₹ 1.09).
- Not due for deposit to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

14 Other current financial assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits		
i. Considered good - secured	-	-
ii. Considered good - unsecured (refer note 14.1 below)	7.64	7.14
iii. Deposits - credit impaired	3.43	2.94
Less : Allowances for expected credit losses	(3.43)	(2.94)
	7.64	7.14
Unbilled revenue	90.68	56.61
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	46.53	31.37
Interest accrued on earmarked fixed deposits-Employee medical fund	-	0.02
	144.85	95.14
14.1 Security deposits, inter-alia comprise of deposits given to related parties as below :		
(a) GAIL (India) Limited	0.06	0.16
(b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Also, refer note 42)	-	-



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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15 Other current assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advances other than capital advances:		
Input tax credit recoverable	4.28	2.62
Prepaid expenses	69.71	15.98
Employee advances	0.61	0.49
Advances to vendors	1.63	0.11
Advances to others	0.57	0.57
Surplus of planned assets (refer note 41)	-	1.22
Others	1.37	1.16
	78.17	22.15

The management assesses the fair value of these financial assets not to be materially different from the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

16 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	(₹ in crores)	Number of shares	(₹ in crores)
(a) Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each (previous year ₹ 2 each)	1,100,000,000	220.00	1,100,000,000	220.00
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each (previous year ₹ 2 each)	700,000,800	140.00	700,000,800	140.00

16.1 Terms and rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 each (previous year ₹ 2 each). Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

16.2 Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding as at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	(₹ in crores)	Number of shares	(₹ in crores)
Balance as at the beginning/end of the year	700,000,800	140.00	700,000,800	140.00

16.3 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares of H 2 each				
(a) GAIL (India) Limited	157,500,000	22.50%	157,500,000	22.50%
(b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	157,500,400	22.50%	157,500,400	22.50%
(c) Life Insurance Corporation of India	53,589,723	7.66%	52,206,512	7.46%

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

16 Equity share capital (Contd..)

16.4 The Company has not issued any shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash, or allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or bought back any shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the date of balance sheet. Further, there are no shares which are reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment.

16.5 During the current year, the Company has declared interim dividend of ₹ 210 crores (₹ 3 per share) & ₹ 700 crores (₹ 10 per share) in the month of January & March respectively.

16.6 During the current year, the Company paid dividend of ₹ 5.50 per equity share for financial year 2021-22 amounting to ₹ 385 crores [in the previous year, ₹ 3.60 per equity share for financial year 2020-21 amounting to ₹ 252 crores].

16.7 Disclosure of shareholding of promoters

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		% change during the year
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding	
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each					
(a) GAIL (India) Limited	157,500,000	22.50%	157,500,000	22.50%	-
(b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	157,500,400	22.50%	157,500,400	22.50%	-

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021		% change during the year
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding	
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each					
(a) GAIL (India) Limited	157,500,000	22.50%	157,500,000	22.50%	-
(b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	157,500,400	22.50%	157,500,400	22.50%	-

17 Other equity

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(a) General reserve :		
Balance as at the beginning/ end of the year	303.50	303.50
(b) Retained earnings:		
Opening balance	7,142.54	5,890.93
Profit for the year	1,639.65	1,502.27
Dividends distributed to equity shareholders (refer note no: 16.5 & 16.6 above)	(1,295.00)	(252.00)
	7,487.19	7,141.20
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
– Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	0.55	1.34
Closing balance	7,487.74	7,142.54
	7,791.24	7,446.04



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for the year ended 31 March 2023

17 Other equity (Contd..)

Nature of reserves

General reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with Companies (Transfer of profits to Reserve) Rules, 1975. Consequent to introduction of the Companies Act 2013, there is no such requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are created from the profit / loss of the Company, as adjusted for distributions to owners, transfers to other reserves, etc.

18 Non Current financial liabilities- Trade payables

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade payables (refer note 40)		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.47	0.45
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Payable to others	0.52	0.13
Payable to related parties (refer note 42)	-	-
	2.99	0.58

19 Other non-current financial liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits	10.22	5.26
Creditor for capital goods	29.84	13.38
	40.06	18.64

20 Non-current provisions

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for employee benefit obligations (refer note 41)	27.99	26.75
	27.99	26.75

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

21 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(a) Deferred tax liabilities on:		
Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment.	417.18	346.19
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.14	1.39
	417.32	347.58
(b) Deferred tax assets on:		
Provision for employee benefit obligations	7.31	6.20
Provision for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares/ Capital work-in-progress	3.31	3.21
Provision for expected credit loss on trade receivables and security deposits	4.29	1.67
Lease liability	11.07	7.08
Others	74.56	55.75
	100.54	73.91
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	316.78	273.67

Movements in deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)		
	Property, plant and equipment	Gratuity and compensated absences	Gratuity and compensated absences
As at 1 April 2021	285.04	(6.78)	(36.07)
Charged/ (credited) to the statement of profit or loss	61.15	0.13	(30.25)
(Credited) to other comprehensive income	-	0.45	
As at 31 March 2022	346.19	(6.20)	(66.32)
Charged/(credited) to the statement of profit or loss	70.99	(1.16)	(26.77)
(Credited) to other comprehensive income	-	0.05	0.00
As at 31 March 2023	417.18	(7.31)	(93.09)

22 Other non-current liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deferred Income (refer note 53)	10.69	11.27
	10.69	11.27

23 Current financial liabilities- Trade payables

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade payables (refer note 40)		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	85.29	69.88
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Payable to others	355.51	424.55
Payable to related parties (refer note 42)	460.53	291.68
	901.33	786.11



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

24 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits from customers (refer note 38)	1,230.08	1,028.24
Unclaimed dividend#	1.36	1.17
Security deposits from vendors	2.50	2.52
Employee payable	38.65	39.64
Creditor for capital goods	702.80	665.43
Dividend payable	700.00	-
	2,675.39	1,737.00

not due for deposit to the Investor Education and Protection fund.

25 Other current liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Excess payments received from customers	32.90	31.22
Advance from customers	18.22	12.01
Statutory dues payable	41.70	29.79
Advance received for shifting of pipeline	21.83	24.00
Others (refer note no.53)	0.89	1.17
	115.54	98.19

26 Current- provisions

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for employee benefit obligations (refer note 41)	1.55	0.91
Provision for pay Revision	38.90	15.00
Provisions for lease rentals/license fee payable to various govt. authorities (refer note (a) below)	469.71	380.52
Provision for CSR expenses (refer note (b) below)	5.66	6.34
	515.82	402.77
a Movement of provisions for lease rentals as required under Ind AS 37		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	380.52	336.81
Add: Additional provisions made during the year	89.19	81.91
Less: Unused amount reversed during the period	-	38.20
Balance as at the end of the year	469.71	380.52
b Movement of provisions for CSR expense as required under Ind AS 37		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	6.34	9.13
Add: Provisions made during the year	3.04	4.12
Less: Amount spent during the year	3.72	6.91
Balance as at the end of the year	5.66	6.34

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27 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	-	53.55
	-	53.55

28 Revenue from operations

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Sale of natural gas (including excise duty)	15,542.67	8,442.83
Other operating revenues	60.35	41.90
	15,603.02	8,484.73

29 Other income

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Interest income from banks	117.94	53.66
Profit on sale of mutual funds	60.77	61.51
Net gain arising on debt mutual funds designated as at fair value through profit or loss	0.57	5.54
Provision of doubtful debts, written back	-	1.24
Liabilities/provisions no longer required, written back	4.01	43.02
Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translation	-	0.47
Other non-operating income	19.62	11.20
	202.91	176.64

30 Purchases of stock-in-trade of natural gas

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Natural gas	10,440.87	4,396.09
	10,440.87	4,396.09

31 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade of natural gas

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Closing stock of stock-in-trade of natural gas	11.96	7.11
Opening stock of stock-in-trade of natural gas	7.11	3.35
	(4.85)	(3.76)



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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32 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries and wages	172.90	161.48
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	4.91	4.67
Staff welfare expenses	10.37	9.80
	188.18	175.95

33 Finance costs

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Finance costs on defined benefit obligations	1.90	1.75
Interest on short deposit of advance tax	-	2.51
Interest on lease liabilities	8.69	8.95
	10.59	13.21

34 Other expenses

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Operating expenses at CNG stations	225.33	197.23
Stores and spares consumed	19.56	25.18
Power and fuel	493.02	358.65
Rent	155.35	140.57
Hire charges:		
- Vehicle	38.08	23.91
- Equipment	2.14	3.83
Rates and taxes	4.98	5.39
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Buildings	6.45	4.34
- Plant and equipment	318.41	289.80
Security expenses	56.94	48.60
Selling & Distribution Expense	34.77	37.11
Insurance	1.53	4.66
Cash collection & Bank charges	16.25	11.55
Legal and professional fees	27.28	17.32
Auditor's remuneration (refer note 34.1)	0.70	0.71
Travelling and conveyance	6.28	2.98
Office maintenance	11.62	9.14
Advertisement expenses	3.28	5.20
Loss on property, plant and equipment sold or discarded	1.88	1.59
Allowances for expected credit losses-security deposits	0.49	0.42
Allowances for expected credit losses-Bad debts	6.99	-
Provision for obsolete and slow moving capital work-in-progress	0.12	5.84
Provision for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares	0.28	0.45
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) activity expenses (refer note 39)	13.92	45.53
Miscellaneous expenses	36.22	20.57
	1,481.87	1,260.57

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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34 Other expenses (Contd..)

34.1 Payment to the statutory auditors as:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(a) Statutory Auditor fees	0.67	0.68
(b) For reimbursement of expenses	0.03	0.03
	0.70	0.71

35 Contingent liabilities

1. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

(a) Demand raised by Excise authorities

The Company had received a show cause notice dated 5 June 2012 from the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence for not paying excise duty on the facility discount paid to Delhi Transport Corporation from December 2008 to August 2010 and raised a demand of ₹ 2.42 crores (previous year ₹ 2.42 crores) which the Company duly deposited and, however, filed an appeal on 20 August 2013 with the Commissioner of Central Excise. The demand was confirmed by the Commissioner of Excise in its order dated 30 September 2013 and a penalty of ₹ 2.42 crores (excluding interest) was imposed on the Company. The Company filed an appeal on 10 January 2014 against the demand including penalty with Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal and the stay has been granted by the tribunal against the demand. The case is remanded back to the assessing authority by Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal to submit additional documents along with other evidence.

(b) Demand raised by income-tax authorities

In respect of assessment year 2017-18, the assessing officer had disallowed additional depreciation claimed by the Company in respect of assessment year 2017-18, on addition of assets pertaining to the CNG business. The department has raised a demand of Rs. 2.48 crores for the assessment year 2017-18 including interest. Company has filed an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) against the assessment order passed by income-tax department for AY 2017-18. The Company is of the view that such disallowance is not tenable and accordingly no provision has been made for the said demand.

In respect of the assessment year 2018-19, the assessing officer has disallowed additional depreciation claimed by the company on addition of assets pertaining to CNG business and also increased the amount of expense inadmissible on earning of exempted income in terms of section 14A read with rule 8D of Income Tax Act. The department has raised a demand of ₹ 4.70 crores for the assessment year 2018-19 including interest. Company has filed an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) against the assessment order passed by income-tax department for AY 2018-19. The Company is of the view that such disallowance is not tenable and accordingly no provision has been made for the said demand.

In respect of the assessment year 2021-22, deductions under chapter-VIA amounting to ₹ 35.40 crores for Deductions claimed under Chapter-VIA only consist of deduction under section 80-M of the Act has been denied u/s 143(1) of the Income Tax Act 1961 and accordingly, demand of ₹ 9.76 crores has been raised. Company has filed an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) against the Intimation Order issued u/s 143(1) of the Act. The Company is of the view that such disallowance is not tenable and accordingly no provision has been made for the said demand.

(c) Demand raised by Delhi Development Authority (DDA)

Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has raised a total demand (excluding interest) of ₹ 155.64 crores during 2013-14 on account of increase in license fees in respect of sites taken by the Company on lease from DDA for setting up compressed natural gas (CNG) stations in Delhi. The increase in license fees was related to the period 1 April 2007



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

35 Contingent liabilities (Contd..)

to 31 March 2014. The Company has filed a writ petition on 11 October 2013 before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court against the demand raised by DDA as the revised license fees has been increased manifold and made applicable retrospectively from financial year 2007-08. Further, DDA vide communication dated 29 August 2016 has revised the total demand (excluding interest) to ₹ 330.73 crores for the period upto 31 March 2016. The same was also reported in the previous year(s) as a contingent liability.

The matter is pending in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the Company, based on the legal opinion taken, is of the view that such demand is not tenable and accordingly no provision has been made for this aforementioned demand raised by DDA in the books of accounts.

(d) Demand raised by Greater Noida Authority

The company is engaged in development of CGD Network in the Geographical Areas of Greater Noida from the year 2005. For undertaking these activities, NOCs from the Authority were obtained after paying one time restoration charges and committing due compliance with all terms & conditions of the NOCs. Since 2005, the company has been actively engaged in laying pipelines for supplying Natural Gas in Greater Noida. In the Financial Year 2016-17, the company received a demand letter from Greater Noida Authority amounting to ₹ 10.13 crore for payment of lease rent in respect of the pipelines already laid in Greater Noida. The demand from Greater Noida authority included annual lease rent with 10% escalation in every year and penal interest @18% thereon. The demand was further increased to ₹ 22.29 crore by Greater Noida Authority in June 2019.

The rationality of the demand for annual lease rents, escalations and penal interest was looked into by the Company by obtaining expert legal opinion in this regard and demand for lease rent was not found legally tenable. Hence, the matter in respect of the aforementioned demands was taken up by the Company with Greater Noida Authority for waiver and a letter in this regard was submitted with the Greater Noida Authority in November 2019. Subsequent to this, the Greater Noida Authority has not further pursued the matter with IGL till date."

- (e) During the financial year 18-19, the Company received a demand amounting to ₹ 0.04 crores from the Commercial Tax department, Uttar Pradesh which has been deposited by the Company under protest.
- (f) The Company's share in contingent liabilities of its associate, Central U.P. Gas Limited is ₹ 14.14 crores (previous year ₹ 8.10 crores). The Company's share in contingent liabilities of its associate, Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited is ₹ 41.21 crores (previous year ₹ 41.51 crores).
- (g) Apart from those disclosed above, the Company has certain ongoing litigations involving customers, vendors and employees. Based on legal advice of in house legal team, the management believes that no material liability will devolve on the Company in respect of these litigations.

2 Demand raised by Goods and Service tax (GST) authorities

During the financial year 19-20, the Company had received a demand cum show cause notice from the GST authorities for an amount of ₹ 19.55 crores (previous year ₹ 19.55 crores) in respect of financial year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and from April 2017 to June 2017 wherein it has been alleged by the aforementioned authorities that the Company has incorrectly availed cenvat credit on the purchases made by the Company and has not paid service tax on certain other services.

The Company has filed the responses to the demand cum show cause notice and is of the view that such demand is not tenable. Accordingly, no provision has been made for the demand so raised.

- 3 There are numerous interpretive issues relating to the Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) judgment dated 28 February 2019 on provident fund on which the Company is seeking legal advice specially on the retrospective applicability of the same. However, the Company for the current year is complying with the statutory requirements of the same and does not believe that any material liability would devolve on it.

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

35 Contingent liabilities (Contd..)

- 4 During the financial year 18-19 and financial year 22-23, GAIL (India) Limited has raised the following claims against the Company in relation to the allocation and actual utilisation of domestic gas amounting to :
- ₹ 0.01 crores (previous year H0.01 crores) post reconciliation of the computation performed by the Company and GAIL (India) Limited; and
 - H30.78 crores(previous year ₹ 23.92 crores) and ₹ 1.37 crores(previous year ₹ 1.37 crores) for the gas supplied by the Company to Adani Gas Limited (AGL) and Haryana City Gas Distribution Limited (HCGDL) respectively. The Company has raised claims of the corresponding amount to AGL and HCGDL respectively. Both the aforementioned companies are in the process of reconciling the data with GAIL (India) Limited. Further, based on the agreements entered into by the Company with AGL and HCGDL respectively, and subsequent legal advice obtained on this matter, the management believes that the Company has the right to recover the said amount if charged by GAIL (India) Limited, from these companies. Accordingly, the management does not believes that any material liability would devolve on the Company.

36 Bank guarantees

The Company was in earlier years granted authorization for laying, building, operating and expanding CGD network in the geographical area of Karnal, Rewari, Meerut (except area already authorised) Shamli, Muzaffarnagar, Kaithal, Ajmer, Pali, Rajsamand, Kanpur (except area already authorised), Fatehpur , Hamirpur and Hapur and during the current year authorization was granted for Banda, Chitrakoot & Mahoba 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 Company had submitted performance bank guarantees amounting to ₹ 2,512.36 crores (previous year ₹ 2,512.36 crores) to the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board to cover the construction obligation for creation of infrastructure.

- (ii) The Company's commitment towards unexpired bank guarantees other than above mentioned in point (i) is ₹ 1515.16 crores (previous year ₹ 644.11 crores) given in the ordinary course of business.

- 37** The Company has installed various CNG Stations on land leased from various government authorities for periods ranging from one to five years. However, assets constructed/installed on such land are depreciated generally at the rates specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, as the management does not foresee non-renewal of the above lease arrangements by the authorities. The net block of such assets amounts to ₹ 206.69 crores (previous year ₹ 281.85 crores).

- 38** Security deposits from customers of natural gas, refundable on termination/alteration of the gas sales agreements, are considered as current liabilities as every customer has a right to request for termination of supply and the Company does not have a contractual right to delay payment for more than 12 months.

- 39** As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the eligibility criteria, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The Company's CSR programs/projects focuses on sectors and issues as mentioned in Schedule VII read with Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act.



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

39 (Contd..)

S. No.	Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
		As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
1	Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year on CSR	29.43	25.73
2	Amount spent during the year on CSR	13.92	45.53
3	Amount of expenditure incurred on		
(i)	Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii)	On purposes other than (i) above:	4.22	19.08
	Empowerment of women and girl child	0.33	0.34
	Eradication of poverty	-	3.10
	Promotion of healthcare and sanitation	1.30	0.76
	Promotion of education	1.12	0.11
	Disaster management	-	13.37
	Others	1.47	1.40
4	Amount transferred to a designated bank account related to ongoing projects	3.04	4.12
5	Amount deposited to the fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 i.e, PM cares Fund, Clean Ganga Fund	6.66	22.33
7	Amount set-off against contribution to PM CARES Fund on 31.03.2022	15.51	
8	Excess/(Shortfall) at the end of the year	-	19.80
9	Total of Previous years excess	4.29	-
10	Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	-	-

40 (A) The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount due to any supplier*	454.43	422.91
- Interest due on above	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(c) The amount of 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 MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(e) The amount of 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 MSMED Act 2006	-	-

*includes amount of ₹ 364.64 crores (previous year ₹ 350.32 crores) towards creditors for capital goods.

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

40 (Contd..)

(B) Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
		(₹ in Crores)				
(i) MSME						
FY 2022-23	41.22	46.54	-	-	-	87.76
(ii) Others						
FY 2022-23	269.67	546.89	-	-	-	816.56
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME						
FY 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others						
FY 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						
FY 2022-23	310.89	593.43	-	-	-	904.32

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
		(₹ in Crores)				
(i) MSME						
FY 2021-22	37.59	27.93	2.27	2.44	2.36	72.59
(ii) Others						
FY 2021-22	274.93	431.93	3.36	1.25	2.63	714.10
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME						
FY 2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others						
FY 2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						
FY 2021-22	312.52	459.86	5.63	3.69	4.99	786.69

41 Employee benefits:

The following tables summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and the amount recognized in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

Particulars	Non current		Current	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
	(₹ in Crores)			
Gratuity (Net assets)/Liability	-	-	0.10	(1.22)
Leave encashment (Net assets)/Liability	27.99	26.75	1.45	0.91



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

41 Employee benefits: (Contd..)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Gratuity benefits		
Change in present value of the benefit obligations are as follows:		
Present value of obligations at the beginning of the year	23.16	22.42
Current service cost	1.81	1.78
Interest cost	1.66	1.52
Remeasurement (gains)/losses: Actuarial losses	(0.54)	(1.69)
Benefits paid	(0.95)	(0.87)
Present value of obligation at the year end	25.14	23.16
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan asset at the beginning of the year	24.38	23.35
Investment income	1.75	1.59
Employer contribution	-	0.31
FMC charges	(0.12)	(0.11)
Remeasurement gains/(losses) - Return on plan assets	(0.02)	0.11
Benefits paid	(0.95)	(0.87)
Fair value of plan asset at the end of the year*	25.04	24.38
*The fund is managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India and category-wise composition of plan assets is not available with the Company.		
(Net Assets)/ liability recognised in balance sheet		
Present value of the benefit obligations at the end of the year	25.14	23.16
Fair value of plan assets	25.04	24.38
(Net Assets)/ liability recognised in balance sheet	0.10	(1.22)
Non-current portion of net liability	-	-
Current portion of net liability/(assets)	0.10	(1.22)
	0.10	(1.22)
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss:		
Current service cost	1.81	1.78
Past service cost including curtailment gains/losses	-	-
Interest cost/(income) in benefit obligation (net)	(0.09)	(0.06)
Total expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	1.72	1.72
Expense recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from:		
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
- changes in financial assumptions	(0.58)	(1.23)
- experience adjustments	0.04	(0.47)
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	0.02	(0.11)
Total expense recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.52)	(1.81)

Actuarial assumptions used

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Discount rate	7.36%	7.18%
Expected salary escalation rate	6.50%	6.50%

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

41 Employee benefits: (Contd..)

Notes:

- The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date relevant to currency of benefit payments for a term that matches the liability.
- The estimates for future salary increase rate takes account of inflation, seniority, promotion, business plan, human resource policy and other relevant factors on long term basis.

Demographic assumptions used

Particulars	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Mortality table	IALM(2012-14)	IALM(2012-14)
Retirement age	60 years	60 years
Withdrawal rates		
Upto 30 years	3	3
From 31 to 44 years	2	2
Above 44 years	1	1

Experience adjustment:

Particulars	Year ended				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	25.14	23.16	22.42	19.13	14.19
Experience gain/(loss) on liability	(0.04)	0.47	(0.62)	(0.03)	(1.15)

Effect of plan on Company's future cash flows

(a) Funding arrangements and funding Policy

The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Company. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the Company.

(b) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(i) Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	17.54 years	18.18 years

Particulars	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(ii) Duration of defined benefit obligation		
0 to 1 year	0.85	0.64
1 to 2 year	0.85	0.75
2 to 3 year	0.48	0.80
3 to 4 year	0.66	0.43
4 to 5 year	0.57	0.61
5 to 6 year	0.84	0.50
6 year onwards	20.89	19.42



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

41 Employee benefits: (Contd..)

(c) The contribution expected to be made by the Company during the financial year 2023-24 is ₹ 1.99 crores.

Sensitivity analysis

The significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are the discount rate, the salary growth rate and the average life expectancy. The calculation of the net defined benefit liability is sensitive to these assumptions. The following table summarises the effects of changes in these actuarial assumptions on the defined benefit liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Increase by 0.5%	Decrease by 0.5%	Increase by 0.5%	Decrease by 0.5%
Discount rate				
(Decrease)/ increase in the defined benefit liability	(1.52)	1.66	(1.46)	1.59
Salary growth rate				
(Decrease)/ increase in the defined benefit liability	1.66	(1.54)	1.59	(1.47)

The present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the same method (project unit credit) as the defined benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet. The sensitivity analysis are based on a change in one assumption while not changing all other assumptions. This analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in the assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Defined contribution plan

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised ₹ 4.91 crores for provident fund contributions (previous year ₹ 4.67 crores) in the statement of profit and loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the scheme.

42 Information on related party transactions pursuant to Ind AS 24 - Related party Disclosures

List of related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

(a) Entities having significant influence over the Company (promoter venturers)

- i. GAIL (India) Limited
- ii. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

(b) Entities over which the Company exercises significant influence

- i. Central UP Gas Limited
- ii. Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited

(c) Entities controlled by a major shareholder

- i. GAIL Gas Limited (controlled by GAIL (India) Limited)

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

42 Information on related party transactions pursuant to Ind AS 24 - Related party Disclosures (Contd..)

(d) Entities which are joint ventures of GAIL (India) Limited

- i. Petronet LNG Limited
- ii. Green Gas Limited

(e) Key managerial personnel (KMPs):

i	Mr. R.K. Jain	Chairman (with effect from 14 January 2023, Director from 14 January 2021 to 13 January 2023)
ii	Mr. Arun Kumar Singh	Chairman (Upto 22 October 2022)
iii	Mr. Sukhmal Kumar Jain	Chairman (with effect from 23 October 2022 to 13 January 2023, Director from January 14 2023 to January 18, 2023)
iv	Mr. Sanjay Kumar	Managing Director (with effect from 25 March 2022)
v	Mr. A. K. Jana	Managing Director (with effect from 16 June 2020 to 24 March 2022)
vi	Mr. Pawan Kumar	Director Commercial (with effect from 01 Dec 2021)
vii	Mr. Amit Garg	Director Commercial (with effect from 25 July 2019 to 30 Nov 2021)
viii	Mr. Ramakrishnan Narayanswamy	Non-Executive Director (with effect from 30 March 2023)
ix	Mr. Ashish Kundra	Non- Executive Director
x	Mr. Akhilesh Kumar Ambasht	Non - Executive, Independent Director (upto 30 June 2022)
xi	Smt. Saroj Bala	Non - Executive, Independent Director
xii	Mr. R.S. Sahoo	Non - Executive, Independent Director
xiii	Mr. Ramesh Narain Misra	Non - Executive, Independent Director
xiv	Mr. Deepak Mishra	Non - Executive, Independent Director
xv	Mr. Shyam Agrawal	Non - Executive, Independent Director (With effect from 06 December 2022)
xvi	Mr. Sanjay Kumar	Chief Financial Officer (with effect from 01 June 2022)*
xvii	Mr. Bimal Ram Nagar	Chief Financial Officer (with effect from 01 May 2021 to 31 May 2022)*
xviii	Mr. Manjeet Singh Gulati	Chief Financial Officer (with effect from 1 January 2021 to 30 Apr 2021)*
xix	Mr. S.K. Jain	Company Secretary*

* Pursuant only to Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

42 Transactions/balances outstanding with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
GAIL (India) Limited		
Transactions during the year:		
Purchase of stock-in-trade of natural gas (including VAT)	9,414.26	3,566.22
Transportation charges	35.69	41.32
Sale of natural gas	4.34	2.99
Salaries, allowances and other related payments	3.42	1.31
Road restoration charges	0.04	0.13
Bonus (profit sharing)	0.15	0.15
Advance paid for hooking up charges of shippers facilities	16.27	-
Advance - Survey Charges & upgradation	0.10	0.09
Refund of hooking up charges	-	-
Operational charges	0.23	0.22
Sponsorship of events	-	-
Net movement in standby letter of credit/ bank guarantee	904.09	136.67
Training in GAIL Training Centre	-	0.44
Dividend paid	133.88	56.70
Deposit U/s 160 of Companies Act	-	-
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Trade payables	433.78	257.85
Trade receivables	-	-
Security deposit paid	0.06	0.16
Security deposit received	-	-
Bank guarantee/standby letter of credit outstanding (SBLC) at the year end	1,190.11	286.02
Advance paid for hooking up of shippers facilities	16.27	3.83
Advance - Crossing Charges and Survey Charges	0.10	0.08
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited		
Transactions during the year:		
Sale of CNG (gross)	1,215.01	626.96
Sale of PNG (gross)	0.06	0.04
Sale of CBG (gross)	-	0.15
Salaries, allowances and other related payments	2.60	1.02
Reimbursement of electricity expenses	23.95	18.19
Facility charges	25.48	21.77
Purchases of stock-in-trade of natural gas	487.88	308.75
Purchases of lubricants	0.41	0.29
Purchase of petrol/diesel (including unutilised)	0.15	0.17
Security deposit paid	-	0.02
Security deposit refund	-	0.02
Bonus (profit sharing)	0.15	0.15
Earnest money deposit received/(repaid)	-	-
Net movement in standby letter of credit/ bank guarantee	3.17	2.22
Dividend paid	133.88	56.70
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Trade payables	13.46	22.30
Bank guarantee outstanding at the year end	41.12	37.95

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for the year ended 31 March 2023

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Central UP Gas Limited		
Transactions during the year:		
Sitting fees received	0.05	0.04
Compression Charges paid	4.13	3.02
Reimbursement of Excise Duty	3.45	2.00
Capital Advance	0.07	-
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Compression Charges & Excise Duty payable	0.61	0.30
Capital Advance paid	-	0.07
Sitting fees receivable	0.01	0.01
Dividend receivable	-	3.00
Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited		
Transactions during the year:		
Sitting fees received	0.08	0.06
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Sitting fees receivable	0.01	0.01
GAIL Gas Limited		
Transactions during the year:		
Purchase of stock-in-trade of natural gas	194.96	283.62
Net movement in standby letter of credit/ bank guarantee	-	-
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Trade payables	12.62	11.17
Bank guarantee outstanding at the year end	-	-
Petronet LNG Limited		
Transactions during the year:		
Purchase of stock-in-trade of natural gas	83.40	-
Net movement in standby letter of credit/ bank guarantee issued/renewed	-	-
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Bank guarantee outstanding at the year end	-	-
Green Gas Limited		
Transactions during the year:		
Purchase of stock-in-trade of natural gas	-	-
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Trade payable	0.06	0.06
Key managerial personnel:		
Transactions during the year:		
Mr. Sanjay Kumar : Direct reimbursements#	0.10	0.00
Mr. A.K. Jana : Direct reimbursements#	-	0.04
Mr. Pawan Kumar : direct reimbursements#	0.14	0.00
Mr. Amit Garg: direct reimbursements#	-	0.08
Mr. Sanjay Kumar (CFO): direct reimbursements#	0.05	0.00
Mr. Bimal Ram Nagar (managerial remuneration)	0.10	0.50
Mr. Manjeet Singh Gulati (managerial remuneration)	-	0.05
Mr. S.K. Jain (managerial remuneration)	1.08	0.90
Mr. Akhilesh Kumar Ambasht	0.10	0.16
Ms Saroj Bala	0.21	0.17
Mr. R.S. Sahoo	0.27	0.26
Mr. Ramesh Narain Misra	0.18	0.14
Mr. Deepak Mishra	0.18	0.14
Mr. Shyam Agrawal	0.04	0.00

Direct reimbursements made as per terms of employment/entitlements



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for the year ended 31 March 2023

43 Income-tax expense

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(a) Income-tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	431.59	416.76
Income tax relating to previous year	8.15	3.14
Total current tax expense	439.74	419.90
Deferred tax		
(Increase)/ decrease in deferred tax assets	(26.76)	(29.99)
(Decrease)/ increase in deferred tax liabilities	69.74	61.02
Total deferred tax expense	42.98	31.03
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	482.72	450.93
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	0.18	0.45
Tax expense	482.90	451.38

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Profit before income-tax expense	1,868.74	1,727.48
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.168% (2021-2022 : 25.168%)	470.32	434.77
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Effect of non deductible expenses	3.60	23.34
Effect of disallowances/ (allowances)	0.47	0.40
Income exempt from tax	-	(9.66)
Others	8.51	2.53
Income-tax expense	482.90	451.38

44. Financial instruments by category

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)			
	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Non current financial assets				
Other financial assets	-	14.25	-	14.23
Current financial assets				
Investments	419.13	-	1,717.68	-
Trade receivables	-	903.35	-	520.56
Cash and cash equivalents	-	105.61	-	75.00
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	2,527.62	-	1,286.64
Unbilled revenue	-	90.68	-	56.61
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	46.53	-	31.39
Security deposits with related parties and others	-	7.64	-	7.14
Total financial assets	419.13	3,695.68	1,717.68	1,991.57

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

44. Financial instruments by category (Contd..)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)			
	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Non current financial liabilities				
Security deposits	-	10.22	-	5.26
Lease liabilities	-	59.27	-	78.14
Trade payables	-	2.99	-	0.58
Creditors towards capital goods	-	29.84	-	13.38
Current financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	901.33	-	786.11
Security deposits from customers	-	1,230.08	-	1,028.24
Unclaimed dividends	-	1.36	-	1.17
Employee benefits payable	-	38.65	-	39.64
Creditors towards capital goods	-	702.80	-	665.43
Security deposits from vendors	-	2.50	-	2.52
Lease liabilities	-	23.50	-	29.50
Dividend payable	-	700.00	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	3,702.54	-	2,649.97

Note :

Investments in associates as at the close of the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are carried at cost, per the exemption availed by the Company. Hence the same has not been considered in the above table.

45 Financial instruments measured at fair value

The following tables present financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level within which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

There are no financial liabilities measured at fair value as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

The financial assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as on 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2023 as follows:

	(₹ in Crores)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2022				
Investment in mutual funds	1,717.68	-	-	1,717.68
Total	1,717.68	-	-	1,717.68
As at 31 March 2023				
Investment in mutual funds	415.49	-	-	415.49
Total	415.49	-	-	415.49

During the previous year, the investments in mutual funds have been fair valued per net asset value (NAV) as at reporting date.



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

45 Financial instruments measured at fair value (Contd..)

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Security deposits received have not been fair valued as the same are repayable on demand, so there is no fixed term available for the purpose of discounting. Further, security deposits given have not been fair valued as the impact of the fair valuation is not material.

46 Financial risk management

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of the same in the financial statements.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk mainly through its purchases of capital items from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency ('FC') transactions and follows established risk management policies to manage its risks.

The Company's foreign currency exposure on accounts payable that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are given below:

Currency	(₹ in Crores)			
	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	FC	(₹ in crores)	FC	(₹ in crores)
USD	325,634	2.68	295,990	2.24
EURO	15,694	0.14	10,994	0.09
		2.82		2.33

Foreign currency sensitivity

There shall be no material impact on profit before tax due to 1% increase/decrease in foreign exchange rates.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due to the Company causing financial loss. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments, deposits from financial institutions and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognized at reporting date :

Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses

Exposure to credit risk	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits (non-current)	14.12	14.10
Balance with banks in fixed deposits (under lien against bank guarantee)	0.09	0.09
Cash and cash equivalents (except cash on hand)	98.73	67.86
Other bank balances	2,527.62	1,286.64
Unbilled revenue	90.68	56.61
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	46.53	31.39
Security deposits with related parties and others	7.64	7.14
	2,785.41	1,463.83
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Lifetime Expected Credit Losses		
Trade receivables	916.98	527.21

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

46 Financial risk management (Contd..)

An analysis of age of trade receivables at each statement of financial position date is summarized as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
upto 1 year	889.31	509.70
upto 2 years	17.96	9.18
upto 3 years	2.21	2.22
upto 4 years	3.68	2.66
upto 5 years	1.49	1.02
More than 5 years	2.34	2.43
	916.98	527.21

Expected credit loss

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
upto 1 year	0%	0%
upto 2 years	22%	2%
upto 3 years	100%	16%
upto 4 years	100%	100%
upto 5 years	100%	100%
More than 5 years	100%	100%

Balances with banks is subject to low credit risks due to good credit ratings assigned to these banks. Further, security deposits paid includes payment made to government agencies which are considered low credit risk

Reconciliation of loss allowance for trade receivables & Loans

Particulars	Trade Receivables		Loans	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Opening Loss allowance	6.65	7.88	2.94	2.52
Changes in loss allowance	6.98	(1.23)	0.49	0.42
Closing Loss allowance	13.63	6.65	3.43	2.94

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the Company's business activities may not be available.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. Short term liquidity requirements comprises mainly of trade payables and employee dues arising during normal course of business as on each statement of financial position date. Long term liquidity requirement is assessed by the management on periodical basis and is managed through internal accruals. As at each statement of financial position date, the Company's liabilities having contractual maturities (including interest payments where applicable) are summarized as follows:



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

46 Financial risk management (Contd..)

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)		
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade payables	901.33	2.99	904.32
Security deposits from customers	1,230.08	-	1,230.08
Unclaimed dividends	1.36	-	1.36
Security deposits from vendors	2.50	-	2.50
Employee payable	38.65	-	38.65
Creditor for capital goods	702.80	29.84	732.64
Security deposits	-	10.22	10.22
Lease liabilities	23.50	59.27	82.77
Dividend payable	700.00	-	700.00
	3,600.22	102.32	3,702.54

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)		
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade payables	786.11	0.58	786.69
Security deposits from customers	1,028.24	-	1,028.24
Unclaimed dividends	1.17	-	1.17
Security deposits from vendors	2.52	-	2.52
Employee payable	39.64	-	39.64
Creditor for capital goods	665.43	13.38	678.81
Security deposits	-	5.26	5.26
Lease liabilities	29.50	78.14	107.64
	2,566.57	83.40	2,649.97

(iv) Price risk & Interest Risk

There are no interest bearing borrowings and hence company is not exposed to interest rate risk presently.

The Company's investments in fixed deposits with banks/corporates and liquid debt mutual funds are for short durations, and therefore do not expose the Company to significant interest rates risk.

47 Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- to provide an adequate return to stakeholders

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic condition and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

47 Capital management (Contd..)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(105.61)	(75.00)
Borrowings (net of cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
Capital employed	7,931.24	7,586.04
Total capital employed	7,931.24	7,586.04
Gearing ratio	0%	0%

48 Capital and other commitments

(a) Capital commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for is as under:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Property, plant and equipment	2,291.19	1,893.41
	2,291.19	1,893.41

(b) Other commitments

The Company has entered into long-term agreements for purchase of natural gas up to maximum quantity of 1.84 million standard cubic meters (MMSCM)/ day (₹ 8.11 crores per day based on average rates prevailing on March 2023) till 2028 with different suppliers. These agreements have 'take or pay' clause which shall be applicable in case gas off take is less than the contractual quantity as defined in the agreement and the same can be adjusted against make up quantity to be taken in the subsequent years. As at the balance sheet date, the management does not foresee any liability on account of the said obligation.

49 Earnings per equity share

Particulars	Units	(₹ in Crores)	
		Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Net profit attributable to shareholders	₹ crores	1,639.65	1,502.27
Weighted average number of equity shares	No. in crores	70.00	70.00
Nominal value per share	₹	2.00	2.00
Basic earning per share of ₹ 2 each	₹	23.42	21.46

The Company does not have any outstanding dilutive potential equity shares. Consequently, the basic and diluted earnings per share of the Company remain the same.



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

50 Leases

- a) All lease contracts are accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 116 "Leases".
- b) The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 April 2019 was 9% p.a. with maturity between 2020 - 2042.
- c) Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Leases are either non-cancellable or may only be cancelled by incurring a substantive termination fee. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. For leases over office buildings and factory premises the Company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease.
- d) The table below describes the nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised on balance sheet:

(₹ in Crores)

Right-of-use assets	FY 2022-23			FY 2021-22		
	No. of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term(years)	Average remaining lease term (years)	No. of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term(years)	Average remaining lease term (years)
Land	40	0-99	21.65	25	0-89	53.00
Building	33	0-19	2.33	63	0-20	1.57
Data processing equipments	1	0-3	2.92	0	0	-
Vehicles	22	1-5	1.98	22	2-6	2.98
Hooking up Charges	10	4-10	7.72	7	5-10	8.23
Way Leave Charges	469	0-10	8.15	329	0-10	8.57

There are no leases entered by the Company which have any extension, termination or purchase options and the payment of lease rentals is not based on variable payments which are linked to an index.

- e) (i) **Amounts recognised in balance sheet and statement of profit and loss :**

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Category of right-of-use assets						
	Land	Buildings	Way Leave charges	Hooking up facility	Data processing equipment	Vehicles	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2021	67.16	22.82	41.41	6.40	0.00	60.56	198.35
Add: Additions	-	11.27	8.23	29.38	-	13.31	62.19
Less: Depreciation charged on the right-of-use assets	7.47	9.57	5.58	2.36	-	15.30	40.28
Balance as at 31 March 2022	59.69	24.52	44.06	33.42	0.00	58.57	220.26
Add: Additions	23.03	0.84	11.88	4.53	0.22	-	40.50
Less: Deletions	10.12	-	-	-	-	-	10.12
Less: Depreciation charged on the right-of-use assets	7.59	9.43	6.46	4.27	0.01	16.17	43.93
Balance as at 31 March 2023	65.01	15.92	49.49	33.68	0.21	42.40	206.71

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

50 Leases (Contd..)

f) Lease payments not recognised as lease liabilities:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Expenses relating to short term leases (included in other expenses)	155.35	139.5
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in lease payments	25.78	18.23
Total	181.13	157.73

g) The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31st March 2023 was ₹ 63.81 Crores (previous year ₹ 76.54 crores).

h) Future minimum lease payments as on 31st March 2023 are as follows

Minimum lease payments due	As at 31st March 2023			As at 31st March 2022		
	Lease payments	Finance	Net present Values	Lease payment	Finance	Net present Values
		Charges			Charges	
Within 1 year	28.03	(4.53)	23.50	37.03	(7.53)	29.50
1 - 2 years	24.79	(3.08)	21.71	31.79	(5.08)	26.71
2 - 3 years	19.18	(1.50)	17.68	24.18	(2.90)	21.27
3 - 4 years	7.90	(0.78)	7.12	12.40	(1.78)	10.62
4 - 5 years	5.82	(0.29)	5.53	8.82	(0.89)	7.93
After 5 years	12.06	(4.83)	7.23	17.06	(5.47)	11.59

51 Segment Information

a) Description of segments and principal activities

The Company has a single operating segment that is "Sale of Natural Gas". Accordingly, the segment revenue, segment results, segment assets and segment liabilities are reflected by the financial statements themselves as at and for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

b) Entity wide disclosures

Information about products and services

The Company is in a single line of business of "Sale of Natural Gas."

Geographical Information

The company operates presently in the business of city gas distribution in India. Accordingly, revenue from customers earned and non-current asset are located, in India.

Information about major customers:

In the current year, revenue from one external customer amounting to ₹ 2144.03 crores (previous year ₹ 932.26 crores) individually accounted for more than ten percent of the revenue.



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

for the year ended 31 March 2023

52 Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with customers, are as follows :

a) Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Contract assets		
Unbilled revenue	90.68	56.61
Total contract assets	90.68	56.61
Contract liabilities		
Excess payments received from customers	32.90	31.22
Advance from customers	18.22	12.01
Total contract liabilities	51.12	43.23
Receivables		
Trade receivables	903.35	520.56
Net receivables	903.35	520.56

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.

b) Significant changes in contract liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)			
	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Contract liabilities		Contract liabilities	
	Excess payments received from customers	Advance from customers	Excess payments received from customers	Advance from customers
Opening balance	31.22	12.01	26.66	10.27
Add: Addition during the year	16.87	18.22	15.50	12.00
Less: Revenue recognised during the year from opening liability	15.19	12.01	10.94	10.26
Closing balance	32.90	18.22	31.22	12.01

53 During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company had entered into an agreement with Indian Oil Corporation Limited ('IOCL') for setting up of infrastructure for storage, compression and dispensing of Hydrogen blended Compressed Natural Gas (₹-CNG) at Rajghat bus depot, New Delhi. As per the terms of the agreement, the Company is eligible to receive a grant of ₹ 12.29 crores out of which ₹ 10.12 crores is received up to 31st March 2022 and balance amount of ₹ 2.17 crores is still receivable from IOCL as at 31 March 2023.

In line with the accounting policy, the property, plant and equipment is recorded at gross value and corresponding grant amount as deferred income. The grant is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in proportion to the depreciation expense on the associated property, plant and equipment.

The unamortized balance of grant as at 31 March 2023 is ₹ 10.39 crores (previous year ₹ 11.16 crores). During the year, the Company has recognised ₹ 0.77 crores (previous year ₹ 0.77 crores) in the Statement of Profit and Loss as 'Other income'.

Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

54 The negotiations with the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), to renew the commercial terms of the contracts, have concluded and the agreements with them have been renewed w.e.f. 01.12.2021. Accordingly the trade margins have been paid at the new rates during the current year. It was agreed that the arrears for the period 01.04.2019 up to 30.11.2021 shall be finalized as per mutual discussions. The matter of arrear is not yet concluded and total amount of provision in this regard as at 31 March 2023 is ₹ 114.08 crores (previous year ₹ 146.47 crores).

55 Additional Regulatory Information

A	S. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	FY 22-23	FY 21-22	% change
	1	Current Ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	1.00	1.21	-17.43%
	2	Debt-Equity ratio (in times)	Lease liabilities	Total equity	0.01	0.01	4.36%
	3	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)#	Profit before tax and finance costs	Lease payments	29.45	25.69	14.64%
	4	Return on equity ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Average total equity	21.13%	22.00%	-3.94%
	5	Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory of Natural Gas	1,094.43	839.75	30.33%
	6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	21.92	21.72	0.90%
	7	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Purchases of stock-in-trade of natural gas+ Other expenses	Average Trade Payables	14.07	9.39	49.87%
	8	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)*	Revenue from operations	Average working capital	47.87	12.18	293.02%
	9	Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	10.51%	18%	-41.62%
	10	Return on capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Total equity + Lease liabilities	23.45%	25.00%	-6.20%
	11	Return on Investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	5.98%	4.24%	41.11%

Reasons for Variance in Ratios:

#1 The increase in Debt Service Coverage ratio from 25.69 times to 29.45 times is mainly on account of increase in EBIT by 9% over previous year.

#2 The increase in Inventory Turnover ratio from 839.75 times to 1094.43 times is mainly on account of increase in average input gas cost by 138% over previous year.

#3 The increase in Trade Payables Turnover ratio from 9.39 times to 14.07 times is mainly on account of increase in average input gas cost by 138% over previous year.

#4 The increase in Net capital turnover ratio from 12.18 times to 47.87 times is mainly on account of increase in revenue from operations by 84% over previous year.

#5 The decrease in Net Profit ratio from 18% to 10.51% is mainly on account of increase in average input gas cost by 138% over previous year.

#6 The increase in Return on Investment from 4.24% to 5.98% is mainly on account of increase in Repo Rate by RBI.



Consolidated summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

B The company has not advanced or loaned or invested any funds (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) by or on behalf of the Company; or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Further, the company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) by or on behalf of the Funding Party or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

56 Post reporting date events

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2023 and the date of authorisation of the Company’s Consolidated financial statements. However, the Board of Directors have recommended a final NIL dividend (previous year ₹5.5) on equity shares of ₹2 (previous year ₹ 2) each for the year ended 31 March 2023, subject to approval of shareholders at the ensuing annual general meeting.

57 Previous period figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever required.

58 The Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 May 2023.

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (1-58)

In terms of our report attached

For **Datta Singla & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm’s Registration No. 006185N

Sd/-

Vishakha Harit

Partner

Membership No. 096919

Place: New Delhi

Date: 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Managing Director

(DIN 08346704)

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar

Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Pawan Kumar

Director (Commercial)

(DIN 09419599)

Sd/-

S.K. Jain

Company Secretary

**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
INDRAPRASTHA GAS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

The preparation of Consolidated financial statements of Indraprastha Gas 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 auditor appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 139(5) read with section 129(4) of the Act is 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 12 May 2023.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the consolidated financial statements of Indraprastha Gas 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 Indraprastha Gas Limited and Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited, but did not conduct supplementary audit of the financial statements of Central UP Gas Limited for the year ended on that date. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditor and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditor and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

On the basis of my supplementary audit nothing significant has come to my knowledge which would give rise to any comment upon or supplement to statutory auditor's report under section 143(6)(b) of the Act.

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



(Sanjay K. Jha)
Director General of Audit (Energy)

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 28 July 2023



INDRAPRASTHA GAS LIMITED

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