

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Konkan LNG Limited,
(CIN: U11100DL2015PLC288147)

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Konkan LNG Limited** ("the Company") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at **March 31, 2025**, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended 31st March 2025, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Ind AS prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, ("Ind AS") and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and **loss**, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matters

We draw attention to

1. **Note 53** to the Ind AS financial Statements, which describes the basis for recognition of deferred tax assets during the year ended 31st March 2025.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

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

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

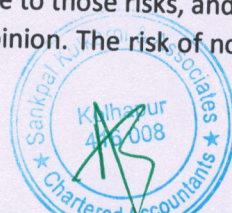
The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statement

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

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

- 1) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material



misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- 2) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- 3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- 4) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 5) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **Annexure A**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India through directions issued under Section 143(5) of the Act, we give our report on the matter specified in the **Annexure B** attached.



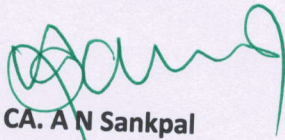
3. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), and the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.
- e) Pursuant to the Notification No G.S.R. 463(E) dated 5th June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act, are not applicable to the Company, being the Government Company.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Control with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C" to this report.
- g) Pursuant to the Notification No G.S.R. 463(E) dated 5th June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company, being the Government Company.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us;
 - (i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements - Refer **Note No. 39** to the Ind AS financial statements;
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - (iii) There were no amounts that were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - (iv) (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("ultimate Beneficiary") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.



- (c) Based on audit procedure that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, noting has come to us notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material mis-statement.
- (v) The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year, and accordingly, compliance with Section 123 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, we report that the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording an audit trail (edit log). This feature was operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. The audit trail has been preserved by the Company in accordance with the statutory requirements for record retention

For Sankpal Kulkarni & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 121256W



CA. A N Sankpal
Partner, MRN: 104718
UDIN: 25104718BMJKUB5164
Place: Kolhapur
Date: 2nd May 2025



"Annexure A"

"Annexure A" referred to in paragraph 1 under the 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements of Konkan LNG Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025

i.	In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment:																	
	(a)	(A)	The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and the situation of Property, Plant, and Equipment.															
		(B)	The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets															
	(b)		The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment so to cover all the assets at reasonable intervals, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.															
	(c)		According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is a lessee and lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the Financial Statements are held in the name of the company except for the following properties in respect of which original sale/lease deeds were not produced to us or title documents are yet to be executed.															
			<table><tr><th>Description of property</th><th>Gross carrying value</th><th>Held in name of</th><th>Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee</th><th>Period held</th><th>Reason for not being held in name of company* *Also indicate if in dispute</th></tr><tr><td>Leasehold Land at PO Anjanwel, Tal Guhagar Dist Ratnagiri 415634 (Area 451.065 Acres) (Right to Use Asset)</td><td>5.19 Crores</td><td>Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt Ltd</td><td>No</td><td>Since 2017-18</td><td>Company is in process of transferring Land with MIDC authority.</td></tr></table>				Description of property	Gross carrying value	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being held in name of company* *Also indicate if in dispute	Leasehold Land at PO Anjanwel, Tal Guhagar Dist Ratnagiri 415634 (Area 451.065 Acres) (Right to Use Asset)	5.19 Crores	Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt Ltd	No	Since 2017-18	Company is in process of transferring Land with MIDC authority.
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Leasehold Land at PO Anjanwel, Tal Guhagar Dist Ratnagiri 415634 (Area 451.065 Acres) (Right to Use Asset)	5.19 Crores	Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt Ltd	No	Since 2017-18	Company is in process of transferring Land with MIDC authority.													
	(d)		According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant, and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.															
	(e)		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 Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder;															

ii	(a)	The inventory of stores and spares has been physically verified at reasonable intervals by the management during the year. In our opinion, coverage and procedure of such verification are appropriate. There are no discrepancies noticed on physical verification on inventory of stores and spares as compared to book records did not equal or exceed 10% in the aggregate of inventory and the same has been properly dealt in the books of accounts.
	(b)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not been sanctioned/renewed working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in the form of OD facility from any bank, on the basis of security of current assets. Hence, reporting under Clause 3(ii) (b) of the Order is not applicable.
iii.	(a)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any investment in companies or it has not provided any guarantee or security, or has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies or firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties except loans/advances to employees;
	(b)	The Company has provided advances/loans to employees as under; Aggregate amount granted during the year Rs. 1,13,22,226.00 Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date Rs. 1,66,72,181.00
	(c)	The terms and conditions of the loans granted are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
	(d)	In respect to advances/loans given, the repayment of principal and interest has been stipulated and the receipts have been regular.
	(e)	There is no overdue amount for more than 90 days in respect of loan given.
	(f)	There is no loan or advances in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.
		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.		The Company has not granted any loan or provided any guarantee or given any security or made any investment to which the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013. Hence, reporting under paragraph Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
v.		The Company has not accepted any deposits or any amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Hence, reporting under paragraph Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
vi.		According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the products manufactured by it and the services provided by it. In our opinion, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, 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, the Company has been regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including GST, provident fund, Income Tax, Employees State Insurance and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities. There were no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as on the last day of the financial year concerned to a period of more than six months from the date, they became payable.
	(b)	According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, in our opinion, there are no dues of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax which have not been



		deposited as on March 31, 2025 on account of any dispute except for the following disputed dues in respect of GST for FY 2020-21.																						
		<table><tr><th colspan="2">Statement of Disputed Dues</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><th>Name of the Statute</th><th>Nature of the Dues</th><th>Amount (Rs.)</th><th>Period to which the amount relates</th><th>Forum where dispute is pending</th><th>Remarks if any</th></tr><tr><td>Good and Services Tax</td><td>GST</td><td>20,80,664</td><td>2020-21</td><td>Appellate Authority</td><td></td></tr></table>					Statement of Disputed Dues						Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks if any	Good and Services Tax	GST	20,80,664	2020-21	Appellate Authority	
Statement of Disputed Dues																								
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Good and Services Tax	GST	20,80,664	2020-21	Appellate Authority																				
viii.		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 transactions surrendered or disclosed which were previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) as income during the year. Hence, reporting under paragraph Clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.																						
ix.	(a)	The Company does not any loans or borrowings from Bank, Financial Institutions or Government. Hence, reporting under paragraph Clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable																						
	(b)	The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;																						
	(c)	The Company has applied the term Loan (ICL) for the purpose for which the loan was obtained.																						
	(d)	The Company, has not raised any short-term funds.																						
	(e)	The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Hence, reporting under Clause 3 (ix) (e) of the Order is not applicable.																						
	(f)	The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, reporting under Clause 3 (ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable.																						
x.	(a)	The company has not raised any money by way of an Initial Public Offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence, reporting under Clause 3 (x) (a) of the Order is not applicable.																						
	(b)	Further, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year. Hence, reporting under Clause 3 (x) (b) of the Order is not applicable.																						
xi	(a)	We have neither come across any instances of fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year, nor have been informed of any such cases by the management.																						
	(b)	As informed by the Company, no report has been filed by us under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act during the year in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year.																						
	(c)	The Company informs us that no whistle-blower complaints were received during the year by the Company.																						
xii.		The Company is not a Nidhi company. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable.																						
xiii.		According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.																						
xiv.	(a)	In our opinion, and based on our examination, 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 the date for the period under audit.																									
xv.			According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not entered in to any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them.																									
xvi.	(a)		As informed to us and based on our examination of records, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45- IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(xvi) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.																									
	(b)		In our opinion, there is no Core Investment Company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directors, 2016) and accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (xvi) (d), of the Order are not applicable.																									
xvii.			The Company has incurred Cash Loss amounting to Rs.193.24 crores during the financial year and has incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year 2023-24 Rs.211.68 crores.																									
xviii.			There has been no resignation of statutory auditors during the year. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3 (xviii) of the Order are not applicable.																									
xix.			According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidences supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the balance sheet date as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however 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, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due;																									
xx.	(a)		In respect of other than ongoing project, the Company has no unspent amount that needs to be transferred to the Fund Specified under Schedule VII in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Company Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3 (xx) (a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.																									
	(b)		The Company has transferred the amount remaining unspent in respect of ongoing projects, to a Special Account. <table><tr><th colspan="5">(Rs. In Crores)</th></tr><tr><th>Financial Year</th><th>Amount identified for spending on CSR activities for "ongoing Project"</th><th>Amount unspent on CSR activities for "ongoing Project"</th><th>Due date of transfer to the account</th><th>Actual date of transfer to the account</th></tr><tr><td>2022-23</td><td>1.17</td><td>1.12</td><td>30/04/2023</td><td>04/05/2023</td></tr><tr><td>2024-25</td><td>--</td><td>0.41</td><td>30/04/2025</td><td>24/04/2025</td></tr><tr><td>2024-25</td><td></td><td>0.03</td><td>30/04/2025</td><td>---</td></tr></table>	(Rs. In Crores)					Financial Year	Amount identified for spending on CSR activities for "ongoing Project"	Amount unspent on CSR activities for "ongoing Project"	Due date of transfer to the account	Actual date of transfer to the account	2022-23	1.17	1.12	30/04/2023	04/05/2023	2024-25	--	0.41	30/04/2025	24/04/2025	2024-25		0.03	30/04/2025	---
(Rs. In Crores)																												
Financial Year	Amount identified for spending on CSR activities for "ongoing Project"	Amount unspent on CSR activities for "ongoing Project"	Due date of transfer to the account	Actual date of transfer to the account																								
2022-23	1.17	1.12	30/04/2023	04/05/2023																								
2024-25	--	0.41	30/04/2025	24/04/2025																								
2024-25		0.03	30/04/2025	---																								



xxi.			Consolidation of financial statements is not applicable to the Company, as there is no subsidiary, associate, or joint venture company. Hence, reporting under Clause 3 (xx) (a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
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For Sankpal Kulkarni & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 121256W

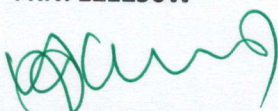



CA. A N Sankpal
Partner, MRN: 104718
UDIN: 25104718BMJKUB5164
Place: Kolhapur
Date: 2nd May 2025

"Annexure B" referred to in paragraph 2(g) under the 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date on the Financial Statements of Konkan LNG Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025

Sr	Direction under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013	Auditor's reply on action taken on directions
2	Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transaction through IT? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	The Company has a system in place to process its accounting transactions through IT. For this, the Company has deployed SAP, which is an ERP System. Based on the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanation given to us, no accounting transactions have been processed or carried outside the IT system of the Company. Accordingly, in our opinion, there are no implications on the integrity of the accounts.
2	Whether there is 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.	Accordance with the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us by the Company, there were no cases of restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write-off of debts/loans/interest etc. by any lender to the Company during the current financial year.
3	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received / receivable for specific schemes from central / state Governments or their agencies were properly accounted for / utilized as per its terms and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	Accordance with the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us by the Company, there are no funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies during the year.

For Sankpal Kulkarni & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 121256W



CA. A N Sankpal
Partner, MRN: 104718

UDIN: 25104718BMJKUB5164

Place: Kolhapur

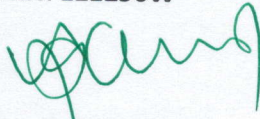
Date: 2nd May 2025



Compliance Certificate

We have conducted audit annual accounts of **Konkan LNG Limited** for the year ended **31st March 2025** in accordance with the directions/sub directions issued by the C&AG of India under Section 143 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and certify that we have complied with all the Directions/Sub Direction issued to us.

For Sankpal Kulkarni & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 121256W



CA. A N Sankpal
Partner, MRN: 104718
Place: Kolhapur
Date: 2nd May 2025



"Annexure C"

("Annexure C" referred to in paragraph 3 (f) under the 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements of Konkan LNG Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of **Konkan LNG Limited** ("the Company") as of **March 31, 2025**, in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

1. Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

2. Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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



3. Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements.

A Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to the 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 the preparation of Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS Financial Statements.

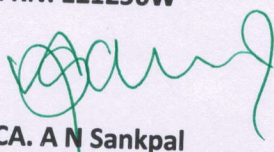
4. Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

5. Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has, in all the material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements are in place and such adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2025, based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Sankpal Kulkarni & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 121256W



CA. A N Sankpal
Partner, MRN: 104718
UDIN: 25104718BMJKUB5164
Place: Kolhapur
Date: 2nd May 2025



KONKAN LNG LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FY 2024-25

Konkan LNG Limited
CIN: U11100DL2015PLC288147

Registered Office:
GAIL Bhawan
16, Bhikaji Cama Place, R K Puram
NEW DELHI - 110 066

Konkan LNG Limited
CIN: U1100DL2015PLC288147
GAIL Bhawan, 16, Bhikaji Cama Place, RK Puram, New Delhi-110066

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

		(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	Note No.	Audited	Audited
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	2,536.06	2,454.86
Capital Work-in-Progress	6	1,225.62	1,133.23
Intangible Assets	4	0.04	-
Right of Use Asset	5	232.13	271.68
Financial Assets:			
- Loans	7A	1.64	0.63
- Others	7B	-	1.35
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	16	562.43	514.83
Other Non Current Assets	8	0.05	0.29
Total Non Current Assets (A)		4,557.97	4,376.88
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	219.58	523.74
Financial Assets			
- Loans	10	0.15	0.07
- Trade Receivables	11	26.62	20.95
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	12A	0.21	0.31
- Other Bank Balances	12A	0.01	0.03
- Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	12B	462.93	235.43
- Other Financial Assets	13	10.07	5.06
Current Tax Assets (Net)	14	5.26	3.50
Other Current Assets	15	69.37	21.00
Total Current Assets (B)		794.20	810.09
Total Assets (A+B)		5,352.17	5,186.97
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	17	1,139.00	1,139.00
Instruments entirely equity in nature	18	252.00	252.00
Other Equity	19	(1,191.38)	(1,066.27)
Total Equity (C)		199.62	324.73
LIABILITIES			
Non Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
- Borrowings	20	4,213.07	3,993.07
- Lease Liability	21	219.66	247.31
- Other Financial Liabilities	22	507.73	364.30
Provisions	23	0.61	0.51
Total Non Current Liabilities (D)		4,941.07	4,605.20
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities:			
- Lease Liability	24	27.65	33.49
- Trade Payable:	25		
- Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.13	5.63
- Dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		31.65	34.17
- Other Financial Liabilities	26	62.20	96.26
Other Current Liabilities	27	7.82	7.49
Provisions	28	80.02	80.02
Total Current Liabilities (E)		211.48	257.05
Total Equity and Liabilities (C+D+E)		5,352.17	5,186.97



Konkan LNG Limited
CIN: U11100DL2015PLC288147
GAIL Bhawan, 16, Bhikaji Cama Place, RK Puram, New Delhi-110066

Notes:

1. The material accounting policies and accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statement

In terms of our report of even date attached:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Sankpal Kulkarni and Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 121256W


A N Sankpal
Partner
Membership No. - 104718



Place: Kolhapur
Date:

02 MAY 2025


Jyoti Dua
(Director)
(DIN-06904550)


D. B. Thakur
(Chief Financial Officer)

Place: New Delhi
Date:


Rajesh
(Chief Executive Officer)


Sashi Menon
(Director)
(DIN-09160448)


Nidhi Gola
(Company Secretary)
(M No.-28525)



Konkan LNG Limited
CIN: U11100DL2015PLC288147
GAIL Bhawan, 16, Bhikaji Cama Place, RK Puram, New Delhi-110066

Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

		(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	Note No.	Audited	Audited
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
I. Revenue from Operations	29A	478.24	406.87
II. Revenue Income - LNG Sale	29B	300.00	-
III. Other Income	30	23.65	19.59
III. Total Income (I+II)		801.90	426.46
a. Employee benefits expenses	31	1.29	1.17
b. Finance Cost	32	390.14	371.97
c. Depreciation and amortization expenses	33	200.76	189.35
d. Change in inventories	34	342.47	-
e. Other expenses	35	261.24	265.00
f. Reversal of Impairment Loss	3 & 6	(221.30)	(73.87)
IV. Total Expenses (a+b+c+d+e)		974.60	753.63
V. Profit/(Loss) before Tax (III-IV)		(172.70)	(327.17)
VI. Tax Expenses			
Current Tax			
Deferred tax charge / (credit)	16	(47.59) ⁺	(80.59)
VII. Profit/(Loss) for the year (V-VI)		(125.11)	(246.57)
VIII. Other Comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurement gain/(losses) of defined benefit obligations (PY: Rs. 29,762.00)		0.01	0.00
Income tax effect relating to these items (CY: Rs.12,967 & PY: Rs.; 7,491)		(0.00)	(0.00)
Net other comprehensive loss not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (CY: Rs. 22,271.00)		0.00	0.00
IX. Total comprehensive income (VII+VIII)		(125.10)	(246.57)
Earning/(Loss) per equity share (in Rs.)			
(1) Basic	36	(1.32)	(2.39)
(2) Diluted		(1.32)	(2.39)

Notes:

1. The material accounting policies and accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statement

In terms of our report of even date attached:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Sankpal Kulkarni and Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 121256W


A N Sankpal
Partner
Membership No. - 104718



Place: Kolhapur
Date:

02 MAY 2025


Jyoti Dua
(Director)
(DIN-06904550)


D. B. Thakur
(Chief Financial Officer)


Rajesh
(Chief Executive Officer)


Sashi Menon
(Director)
(DIN-09160448)


Nidhi Gola
(Company Secretary)
(M No.-28525)

Place: New Delhi
Date:



Konkan LNG Limited
CIN: U11100DL2015PLC288147
GAIL Bhawan, 16, Bhikaji Cama Place, RK Puram, New Delhi-110066

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	(172.70)	(327.17)
<u>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</u>		
Prior period Errors		-
Depreciation and amortization expenses	200.76	189.35
Finance income	(22.80)	(19.13)
Finance costs	390.14	371.97
Provision for bad And doubtful advances	1.35	-
Loss on written off of assets (net)	1.73	0.00
Provisions for employees benefits	0.11	0.10
Impairment of assets/(Reversal)	(221.30)	(73.87)
Interest on refund of Income Tax	(0.16)	(0.13)
Cash flow from operating activities before working capital changes	177.12	141.13
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities:		
Trade Payables	(6.01)	9.89
Other Current Financial Liabilities	(14.06)	(58.07)
Other Current Liabilities	0.33	(9.70)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Current Assets:		
Inventories	304.16	(24.07)
Trade Receivables	(5.67)	10.77
Other Current Financial Assets	0.92	(2.06)
Other Current Assets	(48.36)	(8.76)
Other adjustments:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in Non -Current Assets/Liabilities:		
Other Non Current Financial Liabilities	-	62.96
Other Non Current Financial Assets	(1.00)	(0.50)
Other Non Current Assets	0.25	0.89
Cash flow from operating activities after working capital changes	407.69	122.49
Interest on Income tax Refund	0.16	0.13
Taxes (paid)/refund received	(1.76)	(0.33)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	406.10	122.30
Investing activities		
Sale/ (Purchase) of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets (including capital work in progress)	(115.28)	(306.63)
Investments in FDR (net)	(227.50)	233.62
Interest received	16.79	18.04
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	(325.99)	(54.96)
Financing activities		
Interest paid	(246.71)	(259.51)
Proceeds from long term borrowings		
Repayment of long term borrowings		
Loan Infusion	200.00	200.00
Payment of lease liability	(33.49)	(14.53)
Proceeds from partly paid-up equity shares	-	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities (C)	(80.20)	(74.04)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(0.09)	(6.70)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.31	7.01
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	0.21	0.31

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the statement of cash flows:
Cash and cash equivalents as per the above comprise of the following

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash in hand		
Balances with banks:		
- Current accounts	0.21	0.31
Balances as per statement of cash flows	0.21	0.31

Cash Flow Statement has been prepared using Indirect Method as per Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows.



Konkan LNG Limited
CIN: U11100DL2015PLC288147
GAIL Bhawan, 16, Bhikaji Cama Place, RK Puram, New Delhi-110066

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025

Notes:

1. The material accounting policies and accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statement

In terms of our report of even date attached:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Sankpal Kulkarni and Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 121256W

A N Sankpal
Partner
Membership No. - 104718

Place: Kolhapur
Date:



02 MAY 2025

Jyoti Dua
(Director)
(DIN-06904550)

D. B. Thakur
(Chief Financial Officer)

Place: New Delhi
Date:

Sashi Menon
(Director)
(DIN-09160448)

Rajesh
(Chief Executive Officer)

Nidhi Gola
(Company Secretary)
(M No.-28525)



Konkan LNG Limited
CIN: U11100DL2015PLC288147
GAIL Bhawan, 16, Bhikaji Cama Place, RK Puram, New Delhi-110066
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

(a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number (in crores)	(₹ in Crore)
		Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
As at 31 March 2023	113.90	1,139.00
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	113.90	1,139.00
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	113.90	1,139.00

(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature

Particulars	Number (in crores)	(₹ in Crore)
		Amount
10% Compulsorily Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares		
As at 31 March 2023	25.20	252.00
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	25.20	252.00
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	25.20	252.00

(c) Other Equity

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)
	Retained earnings
As at 31 March 2023	(819.70)
Prior Period adjustments	2.58
Restated balance at at 31 March 2023	(822.28)
Profit for the period	(243.99)
Re-measurement (losses)/ gain on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	0.00
Total Comprehensive Income	(243.99)
As at 31 March 2024	(1,066.27)
Profit for the period	(125.11)
Re-measurement (losses)/ gain on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	0.00
Total Comprehensive Income	(125.10)
As at 31 March 2025	(1,191.38)

Notes:

1. The material accounting policies and accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statement

In terms of our report of even date attached:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Sankpal Kulkarni and Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 121256W

A N Sankpal
Partner
Membership No. - 104718

Place: Kolhapur
Date:

02 MAY 2025



Jyoti Dua
Jyoti Dua
(Director)
(DIN-06904550)

D. B. Thakur
D. B. Thakur
(Chief Financial Officer)

Place: New Delhi
Date:

Sashi Menon
Sashi Menon
(Director)
(DIN-09160448)

Rajesh
Rajesh
(Chief Executive Officer)

Nidhi Gola
Nidhi Gola
(Company Secretary)
(M No.-28525)



Konkan LNG Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1. Company Information

Reporting entity

Konkan LNG Limited is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India, having CIN number **U11100DL2015PLC288147**, was incorporated on 4th December 2015 for taking over the R-LNG business under the demerger scheme of Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Ltd u/s 230 - 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 with appointed date of 1st January, 2016. The scheme of demerger was approved by NCLAT on 28 February 2018 and became effective on 26th March 2018 i.e. the date on which the same was filed with Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The address of the Company's registered office is 16, Bhikaji Cama Place, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066.

The Company has been formed to carry on the business of acquiring, storing, processing, regasification, transportation of natural gas (NG), liquefied natural gas (LNG) and other incidental business detailed given in the Memorandum of Association of the Company

Pursuant to shareholders' approval for conversion of the company from Private Limited company to Public Limited company, Registrar of Companies issued fresh certificate of incorporation on **February 18, 2020** whereby the name of the Company has been changed from "**Konkan LNG Private Limited**" to "**Konkan LNG Limited**".

Note 2. Basis of preparation and Material Accounting Policies

1. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time), the requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and other relevant provisions of the Act. These Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2025, were authorized for issue by Board of Directors on 29th April 2025.

2. Basis of preparation

These financial statement has been prepared as going concern on accrual basis of accounting. These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for defined benefit plans which are measured using actuarial measurement at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The methods used to measure fair values are disclosed further in notes to financial statements.

The statement of cash flows has been prepared under indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest crore (up to two decimals), except as stated otherwise. Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet dates and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.



Konkan LNG Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

4. Current and non-current classification

The Company presents Assets and Liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/Non-Current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are classified as Non-Current.

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

5. Disclosures under Schedule III under Companies Act 2013.

Schedule III to Companies Act, 2013 was modified vide notification dated March 24, 2021 to enhance various additional disclosure requirements while preparing the financial statements of a company. The relevant disclosures have been made to the financial statements, wherever necessary.

A. Material accounting policies

A summary of the Material accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements.

1. Property, plant and equipment

a. Initial recognition and measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/ amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.



Konkan LNG Limited**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are recognized separately.

Costs towards compensation (including those incurred provisionally), rehabilitation and other expenses relating to land in possession are treated as cost of land and other assets.

Expenditure on major inspection and overhauls of generating unit is capitalized separately on initial recognition, when it meets the asset recognition criteria.

Items of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE), and satisfy the recognition criteria, are capitalized. Other spare parts are carried as inventory and recognized in the statement of profit and loss on consumption.

b. Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

When Material parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing of property, plant and equipment, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

c. Decommissioning costs

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

d. De-recognition

Property, plant and equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

e. Depreciation/amortization

Depreciation is provided in accordance with the manner and useful life as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, on straight line method (SLM) on pro-rata basis (monthly pro-rata for bought out assets), except for the assets as mentioned below where different useful life has been taken on the basis of external / internal technical evaluation:



Konkan LNG Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

a) Kutcha roads	2 years
b) Enabling works	
- Residential buildings	15 years
- Internal electrification of residential buildings	10 years
- Non-residential buildings including their internal electrification, water supply, sewerage & drainage works, railway sidings, aerodromes, helipads and airstrips.	5 years
c) Personal computers & laptops including peripherals	3 years
d) Photocopiers, fax machines, water coolers and refrigerators	5 years
e) Temporary erections including wooden structures	1 year
f) Telephone exchange	5 years
g) Network including wireless systems, VSAT equipment, display devices viz. projectors, screens, CCTV, audio video conferencing systems and other communication equipment	6 years
h) Regasification Unit (based on Management Decision)	25 Years
i) Employee Assets – Laptop	3 Years
j) Employees Assets – Household Goods	5 Years

Depreciation is provided so as to write off, on a straight-line basis, the cost of property, plant and equipment to their residual value. This charge is commenced from the dates the assets are available for their intended use and are spread over their estimated useful economic lives or, in the case of leased assets, over the lease period, if shorter.

Major overhaul and inspection costs which have been capitalized are depreciated over the period until the next scheduled outage or actual major inspection/overhaul, whichever is earlier.

Where it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably, subsequent expenditure on a Property, Plant and Equipment along-with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged off prospectively over the revised useful life determined by technical assessment.

In circumstance, where a property is abandoned, the carrying amount relating to the property are written off in the same period.

Assets valuing less than Rs. 5,000/- or less are fully depreciated during the year in which the asset becomes available for use with Rs. 1 as Written Down Value.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and, when necessary, revised.

2. Capital work-in-progress

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials & direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Expenses directly attributable to construction of property, plant and equipment incurred till they are ready for their intended use are identified and allocated on a systematic basis on the cost of related assets.

Deposit works/cost plus contracts are accounted for on the basis of statements of account received from the contractors.

Unsettled liabilities for price variation/exchange rate variation in case of contracts are accounted for on estimated basis as per terms of the contracts.



Konkan LNG Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

3. Intangible assets and intangible assets under development

a. Initial recognition and measurement

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes any directly attributable incidental expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use.

Expenditure incurred which are eligible for capitalizations under intangible assets are carried as intangible assets under development till they are ready for their intended use.

b. Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of intangible assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

c. Amortization

Amortization is provided so as to write off, on a straight-line basis, the cost of intangible assets to their residual value. This charge is commenced from the dates the assets are available for their intended use and are spread over their estimated useful economic lives.

Cost of software recognized as intangible asset, is amortized on straight line method over a period of legal right to use or 3 years, whichever is less. Other intangible assets are amortized on straight line basis over the useful economic life. The estimated useful life and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period and, when necessary, revised.

4. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction/ development or erection of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such asset until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalized. When Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of general borrowing that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition, construction development or erection of the qualifying asset.

Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Income earned on temporary investment of the borrowings pending their expenditure on the qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

5. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Cost includes cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The diminution in the value of obsolete, unserviceable and surplus stores & spares is ascertained on review and provided for accordingly. The valuation of scrap, if any, is done at estimated net realizable value.

The Company's entitlement to leftover System Use Gas is accounted for as inventory. These are measured at fair value at the date of initial measurement as per the requirements of Ind AS 115 *Revenue from Contract with Customers*.

Provisions are made to cover slow-moving and obsolete items based on historical experience of utilisation on a product category basis, which involves individual businesses considering their product lines and market conditions.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

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

7. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

A contingent asset is disclosed, when there is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.



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Contingent liabilities/assets exceeding ₹. 0.05 Crores in each case are disclosed by way of notes to accounts except when there is remote possibility of settlement/realization.

8. Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which it arises.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items is recognized in line with the gain or loss of the item arising on determination of fair value of such item, either in other comprehensive income or the Statement of Profit and Loss as the case maybe.

9. Revenue**a. Revenue from Regasification**

The Company's revenues arise from charges collected from customers for regasification of LNG and other income. Taxes imposed by government, collected by the Company from customer, are excluded from revenue.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised 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. Revenue is measured at the transaction price charged to the customer and are recorded net of trade discounts, rebates, other pricing allowances to trade/ consumer and including fair value of non-cash consideration from the customer at the date of initial measurement, when it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the Company.

Where performance obligation is satisfied over time, company recognizes revenue using input/ output method based on performance completion till reporting date. Where performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, company recognizes revenue when customer obtains control of promised goods and services in the contract.

The Company uses output method in accounting for the revenue in respect of sale of services. Use of output method requires the Company to recognize revenue based on performance completion till date e.g. time elapsed. The estimates are assessed continually during the term of the contract and the Company re-measures its progress towards complete satisfaction of its performance obligations satisfied over time at the end of each reporting period.

The Company updates its estimated transaction price at each reporting period, to represent faithfully the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period and the changes in circumstances during the reporting period including penalties, discounts and damages etc.

b. Other income

Insurance claims for loss of profit are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted by the insurers. Other insurance claims are accounted for based on certainty of realization.

Interest/surcharge recoverable on advances to suppliers as well as warranty claims wherever there is uncertainty of realization/acceptance are accounted for on receipt/acceptance.



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

10. Employee benefits

All short term employee benefits are recognized at the undiscounted amount in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

Company's contributions paid/ payable during the year towards provident fund for own cadre employees is recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the same is paid to employees' Provident Funds Organization.

Employee Benefits under Defined Benefit Plans in respect of gratuity are recognized based on the present value of defined benefit obligation, which is computed on the basis of actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Obligations on other long-term employee benefits, viz., and leave encashment are provided using the projected unit credit method of actuarial valuation made at the end of the year.

Re-measurement including actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through Statement of Profit and Loss or Other Comprehensive Income in the year of occurrence, as the case may be. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

The liability for employees' benefit of employees seconded by the promoter's organization in respect of provident fund, pension, gratuity, post- retirement medical facilities, compensated absences, long service award, economic rehabilitation schemes and other terminal benefits is retained by the respective organization.

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either:

- (a) an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or
- (b) an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment

Termination benefits are typically lump sum payments, but sometimes also include:

- (a) Enhancement of post-employment benefits, either indirectly through an employee benefit plan or directly.
- (b) salary until the end of a specified notice period if the employee renders no further service that

provides economic benefits to the entity.

In respect of employees seconded from GAIL India Ltd., the proportionate charge for the period of service of such employees in the company is accounted as an expense, on the basis of debits raised by such organization.

11. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted and as applicable at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

12. Leases

a. As lessee

Identifying a lease

At the inception of the contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The company assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset, specified explicitly or implicitly.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use, and
- The Company has right to direct the use of the asset.

Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Initial recognition of Right of use asset (ROU)

The Company recognises a ROU asset at the lease commencement date (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). ROU assets are initially measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Subsequent measurement of Right of use asset (ROU)

ROU assets are subsequently amortized using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of ROU asset or the end of the lease term. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. In addition, the right of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurement of the lease liability. (Refer to the accounting policy regarding Impairment of non-financial assets).

Initial recognition of lease liability

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be paid over the lease term. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liabilities comprise of the following:



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- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option, extension option and penalties for early termination only if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise those options.

Subsequent measurement of lease liability

Lease liabilities are subsequently increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment and photocopy machines that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

b. As lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables and finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Disclosures**Key disclosure requirements are as follows:**

- Description of the leasing arrangements
- The basis on which variable lease payments not included in the lease liability are determined
- Terms and conditions of leasing arrangements which are Material to understanding the financial statements
- Amounts Recognized in Financial Statements:
- Carrying amount of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset
- Lease liabilities, showing both the current and non-current amounts
- Expense related to short-term leases not included in the measurement of lease liabilities (if short-term leases are not recognized on the balance sheet)
- Expense related to leases of low-value assets not included in the measurement of lease liabilities (if applicable)
- The total cash outflow for leases
- The amount of income from subleasing right-of-use assets



13. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

14. Operating segments

In accordance with Ind AS 108, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. The indicators used for internal reporting purposes may evolve in connection with performance assessment measures put in place.

Segment results that are reported to the CODM include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate expenses, finance expenses and income tax expenses.

Revenue directly attributable to the segments is considered as segment revenue. Expenses directly attributable to the segments and common expenses allocated on a reasonable basis are considered as segment expenses.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

Segment assets comprise property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, trade and other receivables, inventories and other assets that can be directly or reasonably allocated to segments. For the purpose of segment reporting for the year, property, plant and equipment have been allocated to segments based on the extent of usage of assets for operations attributable to the respective segments. Segment assets do not include investments, income tax assets, capital work in progress, capital advances, corporate assets and other current assets that cannot reasonably be allocated to segments.

Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities in respect of a segment and consist principally of trade and other payables, employee benefits and provisions. Segment liabilities do not include equity, income tax liabilities, loans and borrowings and other liabilities and provisions that cannot reasonably be allocated to segments.



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

15. Material prior period errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated.

KLL shall recognize prior period items above the threshold limit, which has been fixed at Rs. 6 crores w.e.f. 01.04.2024. The threshold limit has been decided based on considering 1% of the average of the last three years revenue from operations. The company will review this limit every three years.

16. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Dividend have been considered and computed while calculation of Earnings Per Share in accordance with IND AS 33- Earnings Per Share.

17. Dividend

On 31st March 2025, the Company has 10% 'Compulsorily Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares' (CCCPS) amounting Rs. 2,52,00,37,180 divided into 25,20,03,718 shares of par value of Rs. 10 and fully paid up. These shares were issued on 21.11.2018 at Rs. 3 paid up. One fully paid CCCPS is convertible into one equity share of Rs. 10 each at any time at the option of shareholders from the date of allotment of the CCCPS but not later than 20 years.

Dividend is computed only for the purpose of calculation of Earnings Per Share in accordance with IND AS 33- Earnings Per Share.

Since the company is a loss-making entity, no dividend has been recommended and declared by the Company till date. However, in upcoming years when board and shareholders recommend to shareholders approve it then the Company shall be liable to pay dividend @10% per annum on the paid up portion of face value on cumulative basis since issuance of shares, subject to approval of shareholders.

18. Financial instruments

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

a. Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial asset.



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in below categories:

a) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

Financial assets other than derivatives and specific investments, is subsequently measured at amortized 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.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets other than derivatives comprising specific investment 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. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model.

c) Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss

A financial asset including derivative which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

(a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

(b) Lease receivables under Ind AS 116.



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(c) Trade receivables under Ind AS 115.

(d) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL.

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

b. Financial liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and borrowings including bank overdrafts,

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to borrowings, trade payables and other contractual liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or loss.

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



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statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken to statement of profit and loss.

19. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments including derivatives, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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.



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20. Restatement of Financial Statements

This policy applies to all financial statements prepared and presented by the company in accordance with IND AS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting estimates and Errors and Companies Act 2013. Following principles are followed while restating the financials:

Identification of Errors:

An error can be the result of mathematical mistakes, mistakes in applying accounting policies, oversight or misuse of facts, and fraud. When a material error is identified, the nature and size of the error will be assessed to determine whether it is material and requires restatement.

Restatement Process:

Upon identification of a material misstatement due to error or change in accounting principle, the financial statements will be restated. The restatement involves revising the previously issued financial statement to correct the misstatement. Comparative amounts for prior periods presented in financial statements will be restated unless the correction of the error is impracticable.

Disclosure:

The company will disclose the nature of the error and the impact of its correction on the financial statements in the notes to the financial statements. The disclosures will include the amount by which each financial statement line item is affected in the current and prior periods, as well as the reason for the restatement.

B. Use of estimates and management judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about Material areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most Material effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is as under:

1. Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Useful life of the assets is determined in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and technical evaluation, wherever considered appropriate by management.

The Company reviews at the end of each reporting date the useful life of property, plant and equipment and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

2. Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is based on estimates and assumptions regarding in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows associated with the power plants. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.

3. Defined Benefit Plans

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

4. Revenues

Revenue from regasification services is recognized when services are rendered. Revenue from regasification services is net of Goods and Service tax.

The Company uses output method in accounting for the revenue in respect of sale of services. Use of output method requires the company to recognize revenue based on performance completion till date e.g. units delivered. The estimates are assessed continually during the term of the contract and the company measures its progress towards complete satisfaction of its performance obligations satisfied over time at the end of each reporting period.

Company updates its estimated transaction price to represent faithfully the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period and the changes in circumstances during the reporting period including penalties, damages etc.

5. Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. Should circumstances change following unforeseeable developments, this likelihood could alter.

6. Taxes

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

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

7. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected loss rates and timing of cash flows. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.



Konkan LNG Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

C. Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any Material impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are “monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty”. Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any Material impact in its financial statements.



3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated Depreciation				Impairment		Net carrying value	
	As at 1st April 2024	Additions during the year	Acquisition from AUC	Sales/ Disposals during the year	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st Mar 2025	As at 1st April 2024	For the period	Disposals	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st Mar 2025	As at 1st April 2024
Roads, bridges, culverts & helipads	7.14	-	7.15	-	-	14.30	3.46	1.33	-	-	4.79	-
Furniture & Fixture	1.55	0.00	0.54	(0.01)	-	2.09	0.71	0.24	(0.01)	-	0.95	-
Plant and machinery (including associated civil works)	4,048.51	10.73	4.97	(4.45)	-	4,059.77	1,379.27	158.97	(1.42)	-	1,536.82	221.26
Office equipment	1.22	0.09	0.15	(0.02)	(0.01)	1.42	0.67	0.15	(0.02)	(0.01)	0.79	0.01
EDP, WP machines and satcom equipment	3.37	0.01	0.24	(0.00)	(0.07)	3.54	1.97	0.41	(0.00)	(0.07)	2.31	0.02
Vehicles	0.44	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.04	0.05	-	-	0.09	-
Communication Equipment	0.25	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.22	0.03	-	-	0.00	-
Total	4,062.49	10.83	13.31	(4.47)	(0.08)	4,092.06	1,386.33	161.20	(1.44)	(0.09)	1,546.00	221.30
Carrying amount of property, plant and equipment are hypothecated as security for borrowings. (Refer Note 20)												

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated Depreciation				Impairment		Net carrying value	
	As at 1st April 2023	Additions during the year	Acquisition from AUC	Sales/ Disposals during the year	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st Mar 2024	As at 1st April 2023	For the period	Disposals	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st Mar 2024	As at 1st April 2023
Roads, bridges, culverts & helipads	6.60	0.54	-	-	-	7.14	2.17	1.28	-	-	3.46	-
Furniture & Fixture	1.20	0.36	-	(0.01)	-	1.55	0.50	0.22	(0.00)	-	0.71	-
Plant and machinery (including associated civil works)	3,985.06	63.46	-	-	-	4,048.51	1,226.53	152.73	-	-	1,379.27	282.05
Office equipment	1.08	0.14	-	(0.00)	-	1.22	0.53	0.14	(0.00)	-	0.67	0.01
EDP, WP machines and satcom equipment	2.62	0.75	-	-	-	3.37	1.57	0.40	-	-	1.97	0.02
Vehicles	0.20	0.25	-	-	-	0.44	0.01	0.03	-	-	0.04	-
Communication Equipment	0.25	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.19	0.03	-	-	0.22	-
Total	3,997.00	65.49	-	(0.01)	-	4,062.49	1,331.50	154.84	(0.01)	-	1,336.33	282.10
Carrying amount of property, plant and equipment are hypothecated as security for borrowings. (Refer Note 20)												

Intangible assets

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Amortisation and impairment				Net Carrying value	
	As at 1st April 2024	Additions during the year	Acquisition from AUC	Sales/ Disposals during the year	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st Mar 2025	As at 1st April 2024	For the period	Disposals/ Capitalisation	Adjustment during the year
Software	0.40	0.05	-	-	(0.21)	0.23	0.40	0.01	-	(0.21)
Total	0.40	0.05	-	-	(0.21)	0.23	0.40	0.01	-	(0.21)

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Amortisation and impairment				Net Carrying value	
	As at 1st April 2023	Additions during the year	Acquisition from AUC	Sales/ Disposals during the year	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st Mar 2024	As at 1st April 2023	For the period	Disposals/ Capitalisation	Adjustment during the year
Software	0.40	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.40	-	-	-
Total	0.40	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.40	-	-	-



5 Right of Use Asset

Particulars	Gross carrying value			Accumulated depreciation		Net Carrying value	
	As at 1st April 2024	Additions during the year	Sales/ Disposals during the year	As at 31st Mar 2025	As at 1st April 2024	As at 31st Mar 2025	As at 1st April 2024
Tug Boats Under Lease	302.42	-	-	302.42	46.69	255.73	255.73
G.E.G.	12.13	-	-	12.13	2.32	1.73	9.80
MMB	10.29	-	-	10.29	1.18	-	1.18
Land Lease	5.19	-	-	5.19	0.22	4.89	4.97
Total	330.03	-	-	330.03	50.34	232.13	271.68

Particulars	Gross carrying value			Accumulated depreciation		Net Carrying value	
	As at 1st April 2023	Additions during the year	Sales/ Disposals during the year	As at 31st Mar 2024	As at 1st April 2023	As at 31st Mar 2024	As at 1st Mar 2023
Tug Boats Under Lease	302.42	-	-	302.42	16.39	286.03	286.03
G.E.G.	-	12.13	-	12.13	-	2.32	-
MMB (Refer note 37)	10.29	-	-	10.29	7.28	1.82	3.00
Land Lease (Refer note 37)	5.19	-	-	5.19	0.15	0.22	5.05
Total	317.90	12.13	-	330.03	23.82	58.34	294.08

Carrying amount of intangible assets are hypothecated as security for borrowings. (Refer Note 20)

- a) During FY 2017-18, Leasehold land value of (as at 31 March 2022: Rs 1.69 crores) had been transferred to Konkan LNG Limited from Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Ltd. (RGPHL). However, transfer of land in the name of Company from RGPHL is pending in the records of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. An amount of Rs. 3.50 was paid by KLL on 27/03/2022 on account of Land Lease hold.

Particulars	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Crore)	Title deeds held in the name of promoter/director or relative of promoter/director.	Whether title deed holder is a promoter/director or employee of promoter/director.	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Right of Use Asset - Leasehold land	Leasehold Land	5.19	Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Ltd.	No	Since 2017-18 (The scheme of demerger was approved by NCLT on 28/02/2018)	The Leasehold land has been transferred as per the demerger scheme approved by NCLT and the Company is in process of transferring the same.



6 Capital work in progress

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Impairment		Net carrying value	
	As at 1st Apr 2024	Additions	Disposals/ Capitalisation	Retirement/ Deletion	As at 31st Mar 25	As at 31st Mar 25	As at 31st Mar 25	As at 31st Mar 24
Capital work in progress	1,133.23	105.70	13.31	-	1,225.62	-	1,225.62	1,133.23

As at 31-03-2024

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Impairment		Net carrying value	
	As at 1st April 2023	Additions	Disposals/ Capitalisation	Retirement/ Deletion	As at 31st Mar 24	As at 31st Mar 23	Restated As at 31st Mar 23	As at 31st March 2022
Capital work in progress	904.22	289.94	60.94	-	1,133.23	-	1,133.23	891.15

Note

Note :A) Major plant of LNG division in the books of Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Ltd. was commissioned on 22nd May 2013 (COD) after ensuring the reliability and continued availability of the LNG Terminal. Till the time the major plant was not commissioned, RGPPL was capitalizing the amount of proportionate interest to the capital work in progress (CWIP). However, post commissioning the LNG Terminal, the entire amount of interest expenditure was charged to the revenue expenditure in compliance to erstwhile AS 16 – Borrowing Cost considering Cessation of capitalisation of Borrowing Cost. Subsequent to Transfer of LNG undertaking from RGPPL to KLL (erstwhile KLPL) w.e.f. 26th March 2018, the Company started functioning as an independent company. The Company has followed same accounting treatment post demerger as RGPPL was following pre demerger by charging entire borrowing cost to revenue.

However, in FY 2021-22, The Company has capitalised the borrowing cost following Ind AS 23: Accounting for Borrowing Cost for the assets that take substantial period of time for construction, considering the adjustment as a prior period error. An interest cost of Rs. 20.35 Crores for FY 2024-25 (FY 2023-24 is Rs.8.60 Crores), being a capital expenditure for construction of asset that take substantial period of time for construction. The borrowing cost has been calculated on qualifying assets more than amounting to Rs. 2.00 Crores.

b) Capitalisation rate:

(Amount of ICL-I x Interest rate1) + (Amount of ICL-II x Interest rate2)/Total amount of borrowings outstanding during the year X 100
The capitalization rate is 8.85% p.a. (PY- 8.70% p.a)

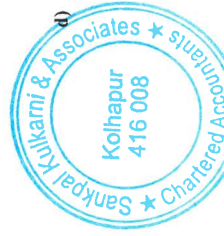
Capitalization Rate for Specific

Borrowing (ICL-III)
: 7.70% p.a (7.45% from 01.03.2025) - Interest Income on temporary investment (PY 7.70% p.a)

c) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) aging schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP as at 31st Mar 25					Total	
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Less than 1 year	More than 3 years
Projects in progress:							
BREAK WATER WALL	93.80	270.39	213.24	622.99	1,200.42	270.39	519.02
TRUCK LOADING FACILITY	-	(40.18)	18.48	21.71	-	(40.18)	8.60
TLF - ADDITIONAL TWO BAYS	0.17	0.17	-	-	0.34	0.17	-
CAPTIVE POWER SYSTEM	-	0.21	0.34	0.09	0.64	0.21	0.09
INDEPENDENT HEATING SYSTEM	4.11	1.43	0.38	0.47	6.39	1.43	0.47
OTHER ASSETS	(5.69)	1.76	4.67	1.79	2.52	1.76	2.60
Temporarily Suspended Project/s:							
Tank 500 (for future expansion)	-	-	-	15.30	15.30	-	15.30
				Gross Total	1,225.62		Gross Total
				Less: Impairment	-		Less: Impairment
				Net Total	1,225.62		Net Total

The above schedule includes the Breakwater Project, which is provisionally extended till 25.05.2025 with the approval of competent authority, and there is no cost overrun. Further, the completion schedule as at 31 March 2025 is mentioned above, and there is no capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan. Further, the above CWIP includes an amount of Rs. 15.30 crore on account of T-500, which has been kept under temporarily suspended project status. The same will be part of the future expansion plan.



Konkan LNG Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

7 Financial Assets - Non-current

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
7A Loans		
Loan to employees#		
- Secured, Considered good	1.52	0.58
- Unsecured, Considered good	-	-
Interest Accrued on Loan to Employees	0.12	0.06
Total (A)	1.64	0.63
7B Others		
Balance with Term deposits with remaining maturity exceeding 12 months	-	-
Security deposits Government Departments		
- Unsecured, Considered Good (Refer Note No.54)	1.35	1.35
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(1.35)	-
Total (B)	-	1.35
Total (A+B)	1.64	1.98

Loans given to employees have been recognised at book value in view of insignificant amount.

8 Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital advances:		
Unsecured	-	-
Prepaid expenses and others	0.05	0.29
Total	0.05	0.29

9 Inventories

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Stores and spares*	27.53	26.78
LNG Stock	191.35	496.26
Fuel for DG Set	0.70	0.71
Total	219.58	523.74

* Includes Material In Transit amounting to Rs.0.001 crore (PY: Rs.2.00 crore)

* Carrying amount of inventories are hypothecated as security for borrowings. (Refer Note 20)

For the purpose of method of valuation of inventories, refer Note No. 2 (5) a (5) of Financial Statements.
Refer Note no. 57 for Sale of LNG

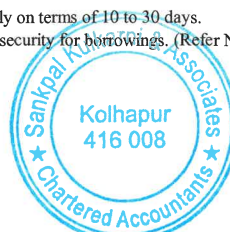
10 Financial Assets-Current- Loans

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Loan to employees		
- Secured, considered good	0.15	0.07
- Unsecured, Considered good	-	-
Total	0.15	0.07

11 Trade receivables

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(Unsecured - Considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Trade Receivables:		
From related party	26.62	20.95
From others	0.00	-
Total	26.62	20.95

- * a) No trade receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. No any trade receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
b) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 10 to 30 days.
c) Carrying amount of trade receivables are hypothecated as security for borrowings. (Refer Note 20)
d) For Trade receivable aging schedule refer note 50.



Konkan LNG Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

12 Cash and Bank balances

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
12A Cash & cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks:		
- Current accounts	0.21	0.31
Balance with Banks:		
- Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility For The FY 2022-23	0.01	0.03
Total (A)	0.23	0.34

12B Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Term deposits:		
Deposits with original maturity exceeding 3 months but less than 12 months	-	84.65
Deposits with original maturity exceeding 12 months but remaining maturity less than 12 months	449.11	136.14
Short Term Deposit - Banks (Lien with bank)*	13.81	14.64
(B)	462.93	235.43
Total (A+B)	463.16	235.77

* Includes deposits of Rs. 0.43 Cr. (PY: Rs. 0.44 Cr.) on account of Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility for the FY 2022-23.

13 Current Financial Asset - Others

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Security deposits		
- Unsecured, Considered Good	1.03	2.03
Interest accrued on term deposits	9.04	3.03
Total	10.07	5.06

14 Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
TDS Recoverable	5.26	3.50
Total	5.26	3.50

15 Other Current assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advances to contractors and suppliers (Unsecured)	0.12	2.25
Other advances:		
Unsecured	1.70	2.07
Considered doubtful	2.76	2.76
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(2.76)	(2.76)
Balance with Government Departments:		
GST Receivable (Refer Note No.58)	64.97	12.59
Prepaid expenses and others	2.58	4.09
Total	69.37	21.00



16 Income tax (Deferred Tax Asset)

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:
Profit or loss section :

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Tax Expense:		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Deferred tax (expense)/income:		
Relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(47.59)	(80.59)
Relating to changes in tax rates	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	(47.59)	(80.59)

Other Comprehensive Income section
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the period/year:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Income tax effect relating to these items (CY : 12,967 and PY: Rs. 7,491)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Total	(0.00)	(0.00)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	(172.70)	(327.17)
Rate of Income tax	25.168%	25.168%
Computed expected tax expenses	(43.47)	(82.34)
Disallowances / considered separately	(20.54)	115.48
Item allowable / considered separately	(89.40)	(206.24)
Unabsorbed depreciation	153.40	173.09
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	-	-

(₹ in Crore)			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	Provided during the year	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets relates to the following			
Accumulated unabsorbed depreciation	671.37	42.40	628.97
Brought forward losses	283.76	55.00	228.76
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-	-
Lease Liability	(58.42)	(48.70)	(9.72)
Disallowances of provision of employee benefits, provision for doubtful advances and loss on sale of assets	20.99	0.03	20.96
Total deferred tax assets (A)	917.69	48.72	868.97
Deferred tax liabilities relates to the following			
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per the Income Tax Act 1961 and the companies Act, 2013	417.51	54.18	363.33
Right of use of asset	(62.24)	(53.05)	(9.20)
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	355.26	1.13	354.14
Net Deferred Tax Assets (A-B)	562.42	47.59	514.83

- A) The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.
- B) During the year company received income tax notice u/s.148(a) for AY 2016-17 and u/s. 154/155 for AY 2017-18 and u/s.143(1) for AY 2018-19 & 2019-20 after disallowing interest on borrowed capital pertaining to CWIP totaling to Rs.260.58 crores, accordingly same has been reversed in brought forward business losses / accumulated unabsorbed depreciation.

Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Asset (Net):

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	514.83	434.24
Tax (expense)/income recognised in the statement of profit or loss	47.59	80.59
Tax (expense)/income recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(0.00)	(0.00)
Balance at the end of the period/year	562.43	514.83



17 Equity share capital

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised		
350,00,00,000 equity shares of par value of Rs. 10/- each	3,500.00	3,500.00
Total	3,500.00	3,500.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
1,138,996,509 (PY - 1,138,996,509) equity shares of par value of Rs. 10/- each	1,139.00	1,139.00
Total	1,139.00	1,139.00

(a) Movements in equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount (₹)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹)
At the beginning of the year	113.90	1,139.00	113.90	1,139.00
Add: Proceeds from partly paid-up shares	-	-	-	-
Add: Proceeds from addition of equity	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	113.90	1,139.00	113.90	1,139.00

(b) Terms and Rights attached to Equity

The Company has only one class of Equity shares having a nominal value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares right to vote is in proportion to their share in the paid-up equity share capital of the company. In the event of Liquidation of the company, the holder of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all the preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the paid-up equity share capital held by the equity shareholders.

(c) Shares held by holding company:

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount (₹)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹)
Equity Shares*				
GAIL (India) Limited	106.49	1,064.94	106.49	1,064.94

(d) Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Equity Shares*	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares (in Crore)	Percentage	No. of Shares (in Crore)	Percentage
GAIL (India) Limited (Holding Company)	106.49	93.50%	106.49	93.50%
MSEB Holding Company Limited	7.41	6.50%	7.41	6.50%

(e) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters:

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Promoter name	As at March 31, 2025		% Change during the current year
	No. of shares (in Crore)	% of total shares	
GAIL (India) Limited (Holding Company)	106.49	93.50%	0.00%

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Promoter name	As at March 31, 2024		% Change during the previous year
	No. of shares (in Crore)	% of total shares	
GAIL (India) Limited (Holding Company)	106.49	93.50%	0.00%



Konkan LNG Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
18 Instruments entirely equity in nature

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised		
150,00,00,000, 10% Preference shares of par value of Rs. 10/- each.	1,500.00	1,500.00
Total	1,500.00	1,500.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
252,003,718, 10% Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of par value of Rs.10/- each	252.00	252.00
Total	252.00	252.00

(a) Movements in Preference share capital:

Particulars	(in Crore)			
	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount (₹)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹)
At the beginning of the year	25.20	252.00	25.20	252.00
Add: Issued during the period/year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	25.20	252.00	25.20	252.00

(b) Terms and Rights attached to Preference

Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCCPS) were issued during FY 2018-19. CCCPS will carry dividend @10% p.a. on the paid-up portion of face value on cumulative basis and One Fully Paid-up CCCPS is convertible into 1 (One) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at any time at the option of the Shareholders from the date of allotment but not later than 20 years.

(c) Shares held by holding company:

Equity Shares*	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount (₹)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹)
GAIL (India) Limited	25.20	252.00	25.20	252.00

(d) Preference Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Preference share	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares (in Crore)	Percentage	No. of Shares (in Crore)	Percentage
GAIL (India) Limited (Holding Company)	25.20	100.00%	25.20	100.00%

(e) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters:

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Promoter name	As at March 31, 2025		% Change during the current year
	No. of shares (in Crore)	% of total shares	
GAIL (India) Limited (Holding Company)	25.20	100.00%	0.00%

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Promoter name	As at March 31, 2024		% Change during the previous year
	No. of shares (in Crore)	% of total shares	
GAIL (India) Limited (Holding Company)	25.20	100.00%	0.00%



Konkan LNG Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

19 Other equity

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,066.27)	(819.71)
Profit / (loss) for the year	(125.11)	(243.99)
Re-measurement (losses)/ gain on defined benefit plans (net of tax) (CY: Rs. 38,554 and PY: Rs.22,271)	0.00	0.00
Less: Adjustments made for prior period errors in current year	-	(2.58)
Total	(1,191.38)	(1,066.27)

20 Financial Liabilities - Non Current Borrowings

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Term loans - Secured		
From Related Party:		
GAIL (India) Limited	4,213.07	3,993.07
Total	4,213.07	3,993.07

During FY 2019-20, the Company obtained an inter-corporate loan from GAIL India Limited amounting to Rs.2,700 crores (ICL-I) and Rs.1,113.07 crores (ICL II) has been novated by previous lenders in favour of GAIL (India) Ltd. on settlement of their dues. Both the Loans i.e. ICL-I and ICL-II carries an interest rate of 1Year SBI MCLR + Spread of 20 BPS per annum to be reset on 01st April of Every Financial Year.

ICL-I is repayable from 31 March 2027 and will be repaid by 31 March 2031. Repayment of ICL-II shall start from FY 2030-31 but only after full repayment of ICL-I and will be repaid by 30 September 2032.

During FY 2023-24, KLL signed an Inter-corporate Loan agreement (ICL III) with GAIL (India) Ltd. for Rs. 700 Crore towards project expenditure. In line with agreement, KLL availed Rs. 200 Crore loan during Q4, FY 2023-24 and Rs 200 crore availed in FY 2024-25. Balance loan amount of Rs. 300 Crore will be availed in line with planned expenditure on Project. The Interest rate is based on RBI Repo rate + spread of 120 BPS. Principal repayment shall start from 30/06/2027 till 31/03/2033.

Carrying amount of all the assets of the company are hypothecated as security for borrowings as per the terms and conditions of loan agreement.

21 Lease Liability- Non Current

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease Liability	219.66	247.31
Total	219.66	247.31

22 Other Non Current Financial Liabilities

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings - Related Party	507.73	364.30
Total	507.73	364.30

Interest accrued but not due on ICL-II as 31/03/2025 is Rs. 484.56 Crores (PY: Rs. 362.95 Crores)

Interest accrued but not due on ICL-III as 31/03/2025 is Rs. 23.17 Crores (PY: 1.35 Crores)



Konkan LNG Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

23 Long term provisions

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for employee benefits:		
As per Last Balance Sheet	0.51	0.41
Add: Additions/Adjustments during the period/year	0.10	0.09
Less: Amount paid during the period/year		
Total	0.61	0.51

24 Lease Liabilities-Current

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease Liability	27.65	33.49
Total	27.65	33.49

25 Trade Payables

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade payables		
- Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.13	5.63
- Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	31.65	34.17
Total	33.78	39.80

a) For Trade Payable aging schedule refer note 51

26 Other Current financial liabilities

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deposits/Retention Money from Customers/contractors/others	13.58	25.70
Payable for capital expenditure:		
- Payable to Related party	0.47	1.22
- Payable to Others	45.91	38.58
Expenses payable and other liabilities	0.05	0.05
Payables to related party for deputation of employees	2.18	10.70
Term loans - Secured		
From Related Party:		
GAIL (India) Limited (Refer note no. 42(3))	-	20.00
Total	62.20	96.26

27 Other current liabilities

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory dues Payable		
- Tax Deducted at Source (Income Tax)	6.04	5.87
- GST Payable	1.33	1.13
- Other Statutory Dues	0.01	0.01
Advance against scrap sales	-	-
Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	0.44	0.48
Total	7.82	7.49



Konkan LNG Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

28 Current provisions

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for custom duty*	80.00	80.00
Provision for employee benefits	0.02	0.02
Total	80.02	80.02

* Pending ascertainment of exact amount, provision of Rs.80 crore was made as on 31st March 2014. KLL has already informed to Custom department that the issue of duty on capital goods of LNG plant under restructuring is already decided by CCEA and any contrary finalization of contract at belated stage in 2023 year would be overreaching the decision of CCEA. KLL has also informed to Custom that the issue of payable liability of duty rest only with RGPPL and if there is any dispute then same can only be decided as per the mechanism prescribed in approved demerger scheme. The subject the issue is under in process.



Konkan LNG Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

29A Revenue from operations

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the Year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Regasification charges*	469.47	406.45
Other operating revenue**	8.77	0.42
Total	478.24	406.87

* Includes Rs. 47.58 Crore (PY: Rs. 31.88 Crore) on account of Non-cash consideration accounted for in pursuant to IndAS-115.

** Other operating revenue includes LNG Truck Loading Service Charges of Rs 8.77 crore (PY Rs. 0.42 Crores) as per existing regasification agreement

29B Revenue from sale of LNG

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the Year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
LNG Sale (Refer note no. 57)	300.00	-
Total	300.00	-

30 Other Income

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the Year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest income from:		
Interest income Term deposit - Banks	29.14	19.79
Less : Interest Income transferred to Capital Work In Progress	(6.34)	(0.66)
Term deposit - Banks	22.80	19.13
Interest on Income Tax Refund	0.16	0.13
Loan to employees	0.09	0.03
Other non-operating income :		
Sale of scrap	0.17	0.05
Recoveries from contractors & Others	0.43	0.25
Miscellaneous Receipt (CY: 15,444 & PY: Rs. 70.00)	0.00	0.00
Total	23.65	19.59

31 Employee Benefit expense

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the Year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	0.77	0.69
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.07	0.06
Gratuity	0.03	0.02
Staff welfare expenses	0.42	0.39
Total	1.29	1.17

32 Finance Costs

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the Year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest on rupee term loans	397.67	360.50
Less: Interest expenses transferred to Capital Work In Progress	26.70	9.26
Interest on rupee term loans	370.97	351.24
Interest on lease liability	19.16	20.73
Total	390.14	371.97



Konkan LNG Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
33 Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the Year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation of tangible assets	161.20	154.84
Amortisation of Intangible assets	0.01	-
Depreciation of Right of use asset	39.55	34.52
Total	200.76	189.35

34 (Increase) / Decrease in Inventories

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the Year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Inventories at the end of the period	191.35	496.26
Inventories at the beginning of the period	496.26	474.86
Total	304.91	(21.40)
Adjustment for Non Cash Consideration Including Consumption	(37.56)	21.40
Total	342.47	-

During the FY 2024-25, 80 MMSCM of LNG inventory sold on the basis "Platts WIM price" for amounting to Rs 300 crore.

The loss of Rs 28.36 crore on the sale of 80 MMSCM LNG inventory has been accounted for as per Ind AS 2, as the NRV value of inventory was lower than the carrying value. The loss of Rs 14.11 crore on the revaluation of balance LNG inventory as at 30th June, 2024 of around 97 MMSCM has been accounted for as per Ind AS 2, as the NRV value of inventory was lower than the carrying value. As at 31st March 2025, loss on revaluation of balance inventory as at 31st March 2025 has not been made as the NRV value is more than the carrying value.



35 Other Expenses

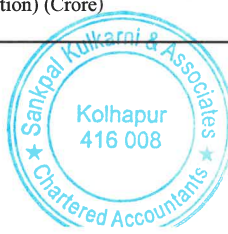
Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the Year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Consumption of Stores, spares and LNG	9.50	8.45
Power and fuel	62.29	66.66
Marine Charges including ship handling charges	48.27	53.27
Common Sharing Expenses (with RGPPL)	8.63	7.63
Rent	11.68	16.30
Rates and taxes	1.07	1.08
Insurance	17.37	23.25
Salary - Deputation Employees	27.89	27.81
Repairs & maintenance:		
-Plant & machinery	57.80	41.85
-Buildings	0.00	-
-Others	0.81	0.76
Security expenses	4.35	10.64
Professional charges and consultancy fees	1.72	1.60
Hiring of vehicles	1.95	1.98
Bank charges	0.06	0.97
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenses	-	-
Communication expenses	0.03	0.03
Travelling expenses	0.99	0.68
Audit Expenses *	0.22	0.16
Advertisement and publicity	0.00	0.02
Entertainment expenses	0.34	0.30
Legal expenses	1.74	0.34
Printing and stationery	0.08	0.07
Net loss in foreign currency transactions & translations	0.38	0.40
Miscellaneous expenses		
- Loss on sale / written off of assets (net)	1.73	0.00
- Bad Debts/Claims/Advances/Stores written off (Refer Note 54)	1.35	-
- Other Expenses	0.99	0.72
	8.51	7.28
Total	261.24	265.00

* Audit Expenses include following expenses:

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the Year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Statutory Audit Fee	0.07	0.07
Tax Audit fee	0.01	0.01
Limited Review fee	0.06	0.06
Out of Pocket Expenses for Statutory Audit	0.08	0.02
Total	0.22	0.16

36 Earnings/(Loss) per share

Basic	For the Year ended	For the Year ended
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in Crore)	(125.11)	(246.57)
Less: Dividend on preference shares (₹ in Crore)	(25.20)	(25.20)
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in Crore)	(150.31)	(271.77)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS (Crores)	113.90	113.90
Basic earnings/(loss) per equity share (₹)	(1.32)	(2.39)
Diluted	For the Year ended	For the Year ended
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in Crore)	(125.11)	(246.57)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS (Crore)	113.90	113.90
Weighted average number of preference shares in calculating diluted EPS (Crore)	25.20	25.20
Total no. of shares outstanding (including dilution) (Crore)	139.10	139.10
Diluted earnings/(loss) per equity share (₹)	(1.32)	(2.39)



37 Disclosure as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' - KLL own cadre employees

(i) Defined Contribution Plan

a) Provident Fund *

Since the Company has no independent trust, the contribution to Provident Fund and administrative expenses amounting to CY: Rs.0.07 Crores (PY: Rs.0.06 crores) has been deposited directly with EPFO for Own Cadre employees.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan

a) Gratuity*

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has rendered continuous service of five years or more is entitled to get gratuity at 15 days salary (15/26 x last drawn basic salary plus dearness allowance) for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs.0.20 crore on superannuation, resignation, termination, disablement or on death.

In respect to own cadre employees of KLL, the gratuity scheme is unfunded and is provided by the Company. Based on the actuarial valuation carried out by independent valuer, Rs.0.02 crore (PY: Rs.0.02 crore) has been charged to revenue for Gratuity expenses.

b) Demographic Assumption for Valuation of Gratuity

Attrition rates are the company's best estimate of employee turnover in future determined considering factors such as nature of business & industry, retention policy, demand & supply in employment market, standing of the company, business plan, HR Policy etc as provided in the relevant accounting standard.. Following rates have been considered for Actuarial Valuation:

Particulars	31-03-25	31-03-24
i) Retirement Age (Years)	60	60
ii) Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability **	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)
iii) Ages	Withdrawal Rate (%)	Withdrawal Rate (%)
Up to 30 Years	3	3
From 31 to 44 years	2	2
Above 44 years	1	1

It should be noted that in case of employees above retirement age, for the purpose of valuation it is assumed they will retire immediately & benefit is considered up to actual retirement age. Mortality & Morbidity rates - 100% of IALM (2012-14) rates have been assumed which also includes the allowance for disability benefits.

c) Employees' on secondment from GAIL(India) Limited

In respect of employees on secondment from GAIL (India) Limited, pay, allowances, perquisites and other benefits of the employees seconded from GAIL (India) Limited are governed by the rules and regulation of the GAIL (India) Limited. The liability for employees' benefits of employees in respect of provident fund, pension, gratuity, post-retirement medical facilities, compensated absences, long service award, economic rehabilitation scheme and other terminal benefits is retained by the GAIL (India) Limited. The proportionate charge for the period of service of such employees in the company is accounted on the basis of debit note raised by such organization, and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Other Long Term Employee Benefit Plan

a) Leave

The Company provides for earned leave benefit (including compensated absences) and half-pay leave to the employees of the Company which accrue annually at 30 days and 20 days respectively. Earned leave (EL) is en-cashable while in service. Half-pay leave (HPL) is en-cashable only on separation beyond the age of 50 years up to the maximum of 300 days. However, total number of leave (i.e. EL & HPL combine) that can be encashed on superannuation shall be restricted to 300 days and no commutation of half-pay leave shall be permissible. The liability for the same is recognised on the basis of actuarial valuation.

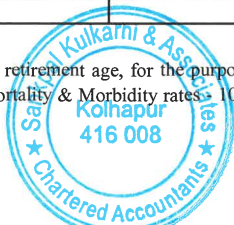
The above mentioned scheme is unfunded and liability is recognised in the books of accounts of the company on the basis of actuarial valuation. Company as year end has 3 employees on its payroll. Liability of Rs.0.43 Crores (PY: Rs.0.35 Crores) in respect of Accrued Leave Salary has been provided in the books of accounts which is based on the actuarial valuation report.

b) Demographic Assumption for Valuation of Leave encashment

Leave availment / encashment / lapse rates are entity's best estimate for future based on past historical experience & its HR policy. Following rates have been considered during actuarial Valuation:

Particulars	31-03-25	31-03-24
i) Retirement Age (Years)	60	60
ii) Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability **	100 % of IALM (2012 - 14)	100 % of IALM (2012 - 14)
iii) Ages	Withdrawal Rate (%)	Withdrawal Rate (%)
Up to 30 Years	3	3
From 31 to 44 years	2	2
Above 44 years	1	1
iv) Leave		
Leave Availment Rate	5	5
Leave Lapse rate while in service	Nil	Nil
Leave Lapse rate on exit	Nil	Nil
Leave encashment Rate while in service	5	5

It should be noted that in case of employees above retirement age, for the purpose of valuation it is assumed they will retire immediately & benefit is considered up to actual retirement age. Mortality & Morbidity rates - 100% of IALM (2012-14) rates have been assumed which also includes the allowance for disability benefits.



Konkan LNG Limited**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expenses recognized in the Balance Sheet and Statement of profit and loss based on actuarial valuation:

Net employee benefit expense (recognized in Employee Cost) for the year ended 31 March, 2025 and 31 March, 2024:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave encashment	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Current Service Cost	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
Net Interest Cost	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Net actuarial (Gain) / Loss recognized in the year	(0.01)	(0.00)	0.03	0.03
Total expenses included in employee benefit expense and OCI	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.07
Actual return on plan assets		-		-

(₹ in Crore)

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March, 2025 and 31 March 2024:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	2024-25	2023-24
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations		
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Financial Assumption	0.01	0.01
Experience adjustments	(0.01)	(0.01)
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.01)	(0.00)

(₹ in Crore)

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for the year ended 31 March, 2025 and 31 March, 2024 are as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave encashment	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	0.17	0.15	0.35	0.28
Current service cost	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
Interest cost	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Transfer In	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	(0.01)	(0.00)	0.03	0.03
Defined benefit obligation at the end of year	0.20	0.17	0.43	0.35

(₹ in Crore)

The principal assumptions used in determining above-mentioned obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave encashment	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Discount rate (in %)	6.81%	7.10%	6.81%	7.10%
Salary Escalation (in %)	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 is as shown below:

Gratuity Plan		31-Mar-25		31-Mar-24	
Assumptions		Discount rate		Discount rate	
Sensitivity Level		0.5% Increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% Increase	0.5% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation (in Crore)		(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)	0.01
Assumptions		Future salary increases		Future salary increases	
Sensitivity Level		0.5% Increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% Increase	0.5% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation (in Crore)		0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)

Leave encashment		31-Mar-25		31-Mar-24	
Assumptions		Discount rate		Discount rate	
Sensitivity Level		0.5% Increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% Increase	0.5% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation (in Crore)		(0.03)	0.04	(0.03)	0.03
Assumptions		Future salary increases		Future salary increases	
Sensitivity Level		0.5% Increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% Increase	0.5% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation (in Crore)		0.04	(0.03)	0.03	(0.03)

History of experience adjustment is as follows:

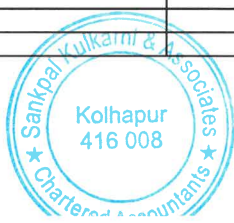
Particulars	Gratuity		Leave encashment	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Present value of obligation	0.20	0.17	0.43	0.35
Experience adjustments [Gain/(Loss)]	(0.01)	(0.00)	0.03	0.03

(₹ in Crore)

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligations is as follows:

Year	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
0 to 1 Year	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
1 to 2 Year	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
2 to 3 Year	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
3 to 4 Year	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
4 to 5 Year	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
5 to 6 Year	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
6 Year onwards	0.17	0.15	0.38	0.30

(₹ in Crore)



38 Leases

The Company has lease contracts for Tug Boats, office space, port and leasehold land.

There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments, which are further discussed below.

The Company also has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under financial liability) and the movements during the period:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening lease liability	280.81	295.33
Adjustments for:		
Additions	-	12.13
Deletions	-	-
Accretion of Interest	19.16	20.73
Foreign Exchange Loss on restatement of lease liabilities	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities during the year	(52.66)	(47.38)
Excess lease liabilities written back	-	-
Closing Lease Liability	247.31	280.81
Current	27.65	33.49
Non Current	219.66	247.31
Total	247.31	280.81

Maturity analysis of Lease Liabilities:

As on 31st March 2025

Particulars	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Current	8.10	19.55	-	-	27.65
Non Current	-	-	160.84	58.82	219.66
Total	8.10	19.55	160.84	58.82	247.31

As on 31st March 2024

Particulars	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Current	9.17	24.32	-	-	33.49
Non Current	-	-	117.16	130.15	247.31
Total	9.17	24.32	117.16	130.15	280.81

The maturity analysis of the undiscounted cash flows of lease liability is included in the Note -Financial risk management objectives and policies under maturities of Financial liabilities.

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 8.7% with maturity between 0 to 11 years.

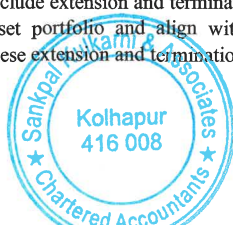
The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	39.55	34.52
Interest expense on lease liabilities	19.16	20.73
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	-	-
Variable lease payments (included in other expenses)	27.91	35.90
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	86.63	91.15

The total cash outflow for leases during the year:

Principal Portion of lease liability	27.65	33.49
Interest Portion of lease liability	19.16	20.73
Total	46.81	54.22

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.



39 Commitment and Contingent Liabilities

(a) Contingent Liabilities

- 1 Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) raised the demand for lease rent for berthing and unloading of LNG ships at the company's LNG terminal at the rate of Rs.2.21 crore per annum, payable with effect from October 06, 2005, to March 31, 2012. However, the company has paid lease rent from April 01, 2012, to March 31, 2015, along with interest and requested MMB for a waiver of lease rent from October 06, 2005, to March 31, 2012, amounting to Rs.14.35 crore and interest thereon. Based on the company's request, MMB has declined the waiver of demand during the FY 2018-19. Thus, the company has provided the lease rent payable of Rs. 14.35 crores during FY 2017-18 only and paid the same in 8 installments during FY 2018-19 & FY 2019-20 and requested MMB for a waiver of interest. It has been informed orally by MMB officials that the board has accepted the company's request for a waiver of interest, and MMB has forwarded the same to the Maharashtra State Government for acceptance of the board's decision of a waiver of interest. Since MMB has not informed us of the amount of interest, it is not possible to quantify the same.

A meeting for the waiver of interest and execution of the lease agreement between CEO KLL and the principal secretary (Port) of the government of Maharashtra, along with CEO MMB, was held on 27.01.2023. Follow-up letter communication dated 12.11.2024 sent to CEO MMB for execution of agreement. Awaiting GoM/MMB decision.

- 2 The Irrigation Department, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, has given notice to the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation for payment of royalty of Rs. 98.60 crore towards the sweet water supply from the river for the period from April 1997 to December 2015. It is pertinent to mention that RGPPL had taken over the assets of the erstwhile Dabhol Power Company in October 2005 free from any past liabilities and encumbrances from the court receiver. Further, Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) is supposed to supply 14 MLD of water to RGPPL free of cost. If RGPPL has to incur any expenditure to MIDC towards the supply of water towards this claim, RGPPL may raise a proportionate claim to KLL for the water supplied to the LNG Terminal. The amount pertaining to KLL is not ascertainable at this stage.

- 3 DPC casted Accropodes for the construction of the breakwater at the land located in Usgaon Village. DPC entered into a lease agreement with villagers. DPC went into liquidation and had left approximately 6,600 accropodes in the land situated in Usgaon village.

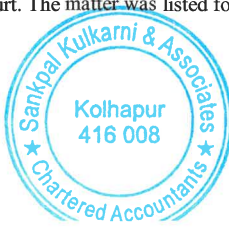
In Suit No. 875 of 2002, the Hon'ble High Court had passed a Consent Order dated 22nd September, 2005, whereby the entire assets of the erstwhile Dabhol Power Company were taken over by the Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Ltd., including all the said accropodes.

That Shri. Damaji Yashwant Vaidya & Others, claiming to be the owners of the said lands on which the said accropodes/boulders were stored by claiming rights over the said accropodes/boulders, had filed a Special Civil Suit No. 142 of 2009 (Old Regular Civil Suit No. 212 of 2006) in the Court of Civil Judge (S.D.), Ratnagiri, on 11.09.2006 against the RGPPL and other persons for declaration of ownership rights in respect of the boulders stored on the said land and for perpetual injunction against the RGPPL in respect of the said boulders. The Hon'ble Civil Judge (S.D.), Ratnagiri, after hearing both sides and perusing the evidence produced by both sides and considering the evidence on record, vide its judgment dated 30th August, 2014, held that the said Shri. Damaji Yashwant Vaidya & Others are not entitled to claim rights in respect of the boulders/accropodes and had accordingly dismissed the said suit with costs. The said Shri. Damaji Yashwant Vaidya & Others have filed a First Appeal No. 112/2015 in the Hon'ble High Court Bombay against the said judgment dated 30th August, 2014, which is pending for hearing.

In the said First Appeal, the Appellants, the said Shri. Damaji Yashwant Vaidya & Others, had twice filed interim applications for interim relief against the RGPPL and Konkan LNG Ltd., restraining them from shifting/removing the said accropodes/boulders. However, the Hon'ble High Court, Bombay, vide orders dated 19.09.2017 and 28.01.2021, had declined to grant any interim order against RGPPL or Konkan LNG Ltd. As the matter is pending with the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, any liability can not be ascertained at this stage.

Subsequently, the said accropodes were transported from the said lands and utilized for the construction of a breakwater under police protection ordered by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay.

- 4 RGPPL took over the assets of the erstwhile Dabhol Power Company (DPC) in Oct 2005 free from any past liabilities and encumbrances as per the order of the Hon'ble Mumbai High Court from the court receiver. DPC has terminated certain workmen while vacating the site. RGPPL has engaged the services of these employees through a third party on compassionate grounds. These employees had filed a suit for absorption as regular employees of RGPPL. The local court's order, which was against RGPPL, has been challenged in Mumbai High Court, and the High Court, vide its order dated 11.12.2017, has granted a stay till further orders, and the matter is sub judice. KLPL was made a respondent in the court case at Mumbai High Court in November 2018 and had filed a reply on 26.03.2019. The matter will be heard again on 17.06.2019. Now the company is party to this dispute in respect of 17 ex-DPC employees related to the LNG block, and the amount is not ascertainable currently. The company has engaged the services of these 17 ex-DPC employees through a third party on compassionate grounds. KLL filed its reply to the Hon'ble High Court, Mumbai, on 26.3.2019. As on 31.03.2022, out of 17 ex-DPC employees, one has expired and one is retired. The Hon'ble Mumbai High Court, vide order dated 18.10.2022, had stated that KLL will not take any adverse action i.r.o. the said 15 employees without taking leave of the Hon'ble High Court. The matter was listed for hearing on 20.03.2025 and adjourned to 19.06.2025.



Konkan LNG Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

- 5 A bank guarantee (BG) of Rs.1.50 crore and a bond of Rs.15 crore were submitted to the Custom Department for approval of a custom cargo service provider under the Handling of Cargoes in Custom Area Regulation, 2009. The customs department has waived the requirement of the BG, but the same has been released vide letter dated 12.08.2024 and received by KLL on 13.11.2024.
- 6 Prior to the demerger, RGPPL had submitted a bank guarantee amounting to Rs.80 crore to the customs department in terms of CBEC letter no-F.No.574/10/2007-L.C dated 29.03.2012 towards estimated differential customs duty on the import of LNG-related material and interest thereof. RGPPL had provided the liability provisions of Rs.80 crore in the books. In the demerger, the same liability provision of Rs. Rs.80 Crore transferred to the company from RGPPL. (Refer to note 28—Current Provisions.). The said bank guarantee continues by RGPPL.

KLL has already informed the customs department that the issue of duty on capital goods of the LNG plant under restructuring is already decided by the CCEA, and any contrary finalization of the contract at a belated stage in 2023 would be overreaching the decision of the CCEA. KLL has also informed Custom that the issue of payable liability of duty rests only with RGPPL, and if there is any dispute, then the same can only be decided as per the mechanism prescribed in the approved demerger scheme. The subject issue is under process.

- 7 The company is in receipt of a notice letter dated 12.04.21 from M/s. Deep Industries Limited (DIL), contractor for the hiring services of BOG compressor, claiming an amount of Rs.6.41 crore on account of their various claims plus interest at the rate of 18% per annum till realization of dues. The company is not agreeing to the claims by DIL and considers them impugned. DIL has invoked the provisions for settling the disputes through the arbitration process. The company is in the process of contesting it legally. Arbitration is in process. The last hearing was held on 10.03.2025, and the next hearing is scheduled on 10.04.2025, 11.04.2025, and 16.04.2025.
- 8 RGPPL Vide letter dated 22.07.2021 informed that the extension of the PPA is not finalized with the railways and requested to make arrangement for an independent power supply at our end. KLL vide letter dated 22.07.2021 applied for a power supply connection from MSEDCL.

MSEDCL vide letter no. SE/RC/Tech/DY.EE-IV/HTC-NEW dated 24.03.2022 informed that “Matter of PD Arrears in respect of Dabhol Power Company shall be reviewed by the Competent Authority, and the decision thereof will be binding on prospective consumers.” An undertaking to this effect shall be obtained from the prospective consumer before the release of the connection.

RGPPL had taken over the assets of the erstwhile Dabhol Power Company in October 2005, free from any past liabilities and encumbrances from the court receiver. For release of connection from MSEDCL, an undertaking is given by KLL. The amount pertaining to KLL is not ascertainable at this stage.

- 9 On 31.03.2021, the company had 10% 'Compulsorily Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares (CCCPS) amounting to Rs.252 crore divided into 25,20,03,718 shares of par value of Rs.10 and fully paid up. These shares were issued on 21.11.2018 at Rs. 3 paid up. One fully paid CCCPS is convertible into one equity share of Rs. 10 each at any time at the option of shareholders from the date of allotment of the CCCPS but not later than 20 years. Since the company is a loss-making entity, no dividend has been recommended and declared by the company till date. However, in coming years, when the board and shareholders recommend to shareholders to approve it, then KLL shall be liable to pay a dividend @10% per annum on the paid-up portion of face value on a cumulative basis since the issuance of shares, subject to the approval of shareholders. As on 31.03.2025, the cumulative dividend on CCCPS @10% on the paid-up portion is Rs. 154.40 crores (PY: Rs.129.20 Crores).
- 10 The GST Department has conducted the audit of Konkan LNG Limited for FY 2020-21 by issuing GST ADT-01. After multiple notices and replies, the audit of FY 2020-21 has concluded, and the GST Dept. has issued a demand order u/s. 73 (9) of the CGST Act, 2017, in form GST DRC-07 for 2 points amounting to Rs. 21,26,354/- dated 27.02.2025. KLL has agreed on one point and deposited the demand amount of Rs. 45,690/- vide Challan reference no. E2508862461590 dated 29.03.2025. The demand for the only remaining point is a matter under dispute, which pertains to the CSA amounting to Rs. 20,80,664/-. The due date is 28.05.2025 for paying the demand or filing an appeal against the demand order.

11 Commitments

The estimated amount of the contract remaining to be executed on the capital account and not provided for is Rs.117.87 crores (previous year Rs.96.71 crores). The amount is inclusive of GST, and the company intends to capitalize the GST associated with such assets, amounting to Rs.17.98 crores (previous year: Rs.14.75 crores).



40 Related Party Disclosures**(I) Name of related parties and their relationship:**

In accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) - 24 'Related Party Disclosures' the names of the related party where control exists/able to exercise significant influence along with the aggregate transactions and year-end balance with them as identified by the management in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis are given below:

A) Entity where control exists / Holding Company

GAIL (India) Limited

B) Key Management Personnel (KMP):

Shri Sanjay Kumar	Chairman (w.e.f 02.11.2023)
Shri Sashi Menon	Non-Executive Director (w.e.f. 28.04.2021)
Shri Vivek Wathodkar	Non-Executive Director (06.07.2023 till 31.01.2025)
Smt. Jyoti Dua	Non-Executive Director (w.e.f. 09.05.2023)
Shri A K Tripathi	Non executive Director (w.e.f 01.02.2025)
Shri Prasoon Kumar	Non executive Director (w.e.f 01.02.2025)
Shri Tony Mathew	Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f. 30.04.2022)
Shri Dharmendra Babulalji Thakur	Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 02.08.2021)
Ms Nidhi Gola	Company Secretary (w.e.f. 04.08.2020)

(II) Related party transactions

(i) **Remuneration to the key management personnel** is Rs.2.46 Crore (Previous Year Rs.2.41 Crore) and amount of dues outstanding to the company as on 31st March 2025 are Nil (Previous Year - Nil)

	(₹ in Crore)	
Remuneration to key management personnel*	CY 2024-25	PY 2023-24
Shri Tony Mathew	1.05	1.03
Shri Dharmendra Babulalji Thakur (w.e.f. July 2021)	1.00	0.97
Smt Nidhi Gola (w.e.f. 04.08.2020)	0.41	0.40

* Remuneration has not been directly paid by the company to the respective individual but has been reimbursed to GAIL (INDIA) Limited being they are on regular employment of GAIL (India) Limited and are on secondment in company.

ii) Transactions with Entity where control exists / Holding Company:

		(₹ in Crore)	
Name of the company	Nature of transaction	CY 2024-25	PY 2023-24
GAIL (India) Limited	Salary and other benefits of employees on secondment	27.89	27.81
	Owners Engineer	4.91	3.98
	Purchase of power	-	-
	MS Team Licence	0.04	0.04
	Purchase of Service (Calibration)	0.24	-
	LNG Sale	300.00	-
	Revenue from regasification*	478.24	406.87
	Inter Corporate Loan availed	200.00	200.00
	Interest on loan	397.67	360.50

* Includes Rs 47.58 Crore (PY: Rs.31.88 Crore) on account of Non-cash consideration accounted for in pursuant to IndAS-115.



III) Outstanding balances with related parties are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Amount recoverable other than loans		
- From GAIL (India) Limited	26.62	20.95
Amount payable other than loans		
- To GAIL (India) Limited (Deputation of employees)	2.14	10.66
- To GAIL (India) Limited (MS Team Licence)	-	0.04
- To GAIL (India) Limited (Project)	0.43	1.22
- To GAIL (India) Limited (Interest On Loan)	507.73	364.30
Amount payable as loan		
- To GAIL (India) Limited	4,213.07	4,013.07

IV) Terms and conditions of the transactions with the related parties:

Transactions with the related parties are made on normal commercial terms and condition and at market value.

GAIL (India) Limited is seconding its personnel to the Company on CTC basis.

GAIL (India) Limited is providing Owner's Engineer services to the company under a service contract on 'No Profit Motive Basis'.

Outstanding balances are unsecured and settlement occurs through banking transactions. These balances other than loans are interest free. For the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owned by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

V) Loans or Advances in the nature of loans:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Promoter	-	-	-	-
Directors	-	-	-	-
KMPs	-	-	-	-
Related Parties	-	-	-	-



Konkan LNG Limited**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****41 Segment information**

As per Ind AS 108 identification of segment is based on the manner in which the entity's Chief Operating decision makers' (CODM) review the business components regularly to make decisions about allocating resources to segment and in assessing its performance.

The company has few business segments, like regasification of LNG and LNG truck loading service, out of which the major segment is regasification of LNG, constituting approximately 98.2% of total revenue, which acts as a business segment based on the nature of the products, the risks and returns, the organizational structure, and the internal financial reporting systems. Moreover, the company has only one customer, i.e., GAIL India Limited, and thus 100% of the revenue is earned from it. In addition to this, a transaction of LNG sale amounting to Rs. 300 crores occurred during the reporting period, which is an agreement-driven transaction regularly being reviewed by CODM. Details are mentioned in Note No. 57 of the financial statements.

Based on the information provided herein, the company does not undertake reporting of segment informations separately for the current Financial year.

42 Debt Restructuring

1.a) In FY 2019-20, company had entered into a Tripartite agreement with GAIL and its lenders for debt restructuring. One time settlement amount of Rs.2,700 crore was agreed by GAIL, KLL & lenders against the total amount (loan, interest and any other amount payable by KLL to the lenders as on 30th September 2019) of Rs.3,813.07 crores which has been paid on 24th March 2020. Further, no interest is payable after 30th September 2019 to the previous lenders.

1. b) Pursuant to this debt resolution plan:

- i. GAIL lend inter-corporate loan of Rs.2,700 crores to the company which has been used by the company to repay the existing lenders towards settlement of their dues.
- ii. GAIL also received novated residual debt to the company aggregating to Rs.1,113.07 crores (i.e. Rs.3,813.07 crore less Rs.2,700 crore) together with entire security/ charge on the assets of the company in favour of GAIL.
- iii. Lenders have transferred their equity of Rs.194.41 crore (face value) to GAIL, at a nominal value.

1. c) Carrying amount of all the assets of the company are hypothecated as security for borrowings as per the terms and conditions of loan agreement.

2 In FY 2022-23, KLL restructured its ICL II loans with GAIL. As per restructuring of loan agreement, Payment of ICL-II interest which was payable from 01.04.2023 has been rescheduled from 01.04.2023 to 01.04.2025. Further, the payment of accumulated interest up to 31.03.2023 also has been rescheduled to 31.03.2025. Also, quarterly repayment of accrued interest has been deferred from 31.12.2023 to 31.12.2025. There is no change in other terms and conditions of the loan agreement.

3 In FY 2024-25, KLL again restructured its ICL I and ICL II loans with GAIL.

ICL-I

Principal repayment has been rescheduled from 31.03.2025 to 31.03.2027 without any change in total repayment time period. There is no change in other terms and conditions of the loan agreement.

ICL-II

Payment of interest which was payable from 01.04.2025 has been rescheduled to 01.04.2027. Further, the payment of accumulated interest of up to 31.03.2025 also has been rescheduled to 31.03.2027. Also, quarterly repayment of accrued interest has been deferred from 31.12.2025 to 31.12.2027. There is no change in other terms and conditions of the loan agreement.

43 Information in respect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as required by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(₹ in Crore)

31 March 2025 31 March 2024

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 micro and small enterprises
- Interest due on above

2.13 5.63

2.13 5.63



44 Disclosure as per Ind AS - 36 on 'Impairment of Assets'

The Company has carried out the impairment study of its assets during the previous years through an independent expert. Based on the impairment study, the Company provided Impairment Loss of ₹ 509.85 crores in FY 2017-18 and ₹ 243.80 crores in FY 2016-17 in the books of accounts of the Company. In FY 2019-20, FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 based on the impairment study, Company reversed impairment loss of Rs. 280.70 Crore, Rs. 55.00 Crore, Rs. 122.30 Crore and Rs. 73.87 Crore respectively.

During In FY 2024-25, the management assessed change in the the estimates used to determine the reversal of impairment loss due to following favourable events:

- a) Settlement of NPA loan with the support of parent company
- b) Breakwater is near to completion and availability of all weather port.
- c) Progress related to Ambient Air Heating System and Captive Power Plant.
- d) Completion of Truck Loading Facility and additional revenue stream and also progress in additional two bays for Truck Loading.
- e) Improvement in Market perception as a result of becoming subsidiary of GAIL (India) Ltd., A Maharatna Govt. of India Undertaking.
- f) Future expansion of regasification facilities.

Based on impairment testing analysis, the recoverable amount had been calculated based upon the value used which was higher than carrying amount of PP&E"

Considering the nature, stage and size of business and keeping in view the necessary regulatory guidelines, Income approach has been used to estimate the value in use of the tangible and intangible PP&E (including CWIP) of the company because it is very capital intensive and specialized business involving few large players and drawing most of its value from exploiting the cash flows from the use of the assets.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of assets and from its disposal at the end of its useful life are discounted to their present value. The present value of cash flows has been determined by applying discount rates of 13.6% on projected cash flows of remaining contract life.

Based on the analysis of independent expert, the company has reversed a balance impairment loss in respect of plant and equipment amounting to ₹ 221.30 crores in the statement of profit and loss in FY 2024-25 (Rs. 73.87 Crores in FY 2023-24). As per accounting policy, KLL accounts fixed asset at acquisition value, hence the balance impairment reversal of Rs 221.30 crore has been accounted. Any upward revision over and above carrying value as per valuation report has not been considered.

Valuation assumptions:

- Contract life of 25 years is ending in 2037
- Breakwater work is expected to be completed by May 2025
- Annual escalation of tariff has been considered at 5%
- Capacity Utilization has been considered as 43% (i.e. 34 cargoes) by FY 2026 and thereafter, after commissioning of new facility, an approximation of 90% % (i.e. 72 cargoes) from FY 2028-29 onwards.
- Tax rate has been considered @25.168%

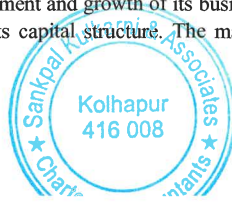
45 Going Concern

Company has prepared and presented financial statements on a going concern basis, as the management is confident on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a foreseeable future, in view of the updated business strategy, support extended by GAIL (India) Limited (pursuant to acquiring control of the company in a shareholder transaction) in restructuring of the debt obligations during the year and committing to financial assistance going forward. Further, Company has entered into arrangements with the contractors for construction of the breakwater as at 16 February 2020 and it is nearly at completion stage. Thus, in view of the mitigating factors as mentioned above, the management believes that the Company will be able to meet all its operational and other commitments as they arise in the foreseeable future and hence financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

46 Capital Management

For the purpose of the capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize the shareholder value.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. The management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders.



47 Fair Value Hierarchy

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables, other financial assets and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is insignificant to the fair value measurements as a whole.

Level 1 : Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level inputs that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input which has a significant effect on fair value measurement is not based on observable market data.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are as shown below:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2025:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Carrying amount 31 March 2025	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value:				
Loan to employees	1.67	-	-	1.67
Interest accrued on loan to employees	0.12	-	-	0.12
Security Deposits	2.38	-	-	2.38
Total	4.17	-	-	4.17
Financial liabilities measured at fair value:				
Borrowings	4,013.07	-	-	4,013.07
Interest accrued on borrowings-Related Party	507.73	-	-	507.73
Financial Liabilities	62.20	-	-	62.20
Total	4,583.00	-	-	4,583.00

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2025

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2024:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Carrying amount 31 March 2024	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value:				
Loan to employees	0.65	-	-	0.65
Interest accrued on loan to employees	0.06	-	-	0.06
Security Deposits	3.38	-	-	3.38
Total	4.09	-	-	4.09
Financial liabilities measured at fair value:				
Borrowings	4,013.07	-	-	4,013.07
Interest accrued on borrowings-Related Party	364.30	-	-	364.30
Financial Liabilities	96.26	-	-	96.26
Total	4,473.63	-	-	4,473.63

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2024



48 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade payables, other payables, security deposits received, capital creditors and employee related payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalent that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is responsible to ensure that Company's financial risk activities which are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. It is a risk of changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates that will affect Company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The ICL-I and ICL-II as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, carry floating interest rates that are reset annually, and the ICL-III as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, carry floating interest rates that are reset upon change of the repo rate of the RBI; hence, the company is exposed to interest rate risk at present.

Interest Risk Sensitivity of the loan outstanding as at

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax (Rs. in crores)
31-Mar-25		
INR	10.00	4.61
INR	(10.00)	(4.61)
31-Mar-24		
INR	10.00	4.20
INR	(10.00)	(4.20)

The risk sensitivity has increased due to inclusion of ICL III in the current financial year.

(b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have significant exposure in currency other than INR.

2 Liquidity Risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds doing a liquidity planning exercise.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of short term borrowing facilities like bank overdraft, cash credit facility and buyers credit facility. The Company's treasury function reviews the liquidity position on an ongoing basis. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and surplus cash and cash equivalent on the basis of expected cash flow.



The contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities are presented below:

As at 31 March 2025	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings Principal	-	2,370.00	1,843.07	4,213.07
Borrowings Interest Accrued but not due	-	507.73	-	507.73
Other Payables	2.24	-	-	2.24
Lease Liability	27.65	160.84	58.82	247.31
Payable for Capital Expenditure	46.38	-	-	46.38
Deposits from Customers/Contractors/suppliers	13.58	-	-	13.58
Trade payables	33.78	-	-	33.78
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-
Total	123.63	3,038.57	1,901.89	5,064.10

Restated as at 31 March 2024	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings Principal	20.00	1,960.00	2,033.07	4,013.07
Borrowings Interest Accrued but not due	-	364.30	-	364.30
Other Payables	10.76	-	-	10.76
Lease Liability	33.49	117.16	130.15	280.81
Payable for Capital Expenditure	39.80	-	-	39.80
Deposits from Customers/Contractors/suppliers	25.70	-	-	25.70
Trade payables	39.80	-	-	39.80
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-
Total	169.55	2,441.47	2,163.22	4,774.23

3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. There are no impairment losses on financial assets to be recognised in statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2025 and for the comparative year ended 31st March 2024.

Trade and other receivables: The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The management does not expect any significant credit risk out of exposure to trade and other receivables, as the major revenue is contributed by credit sales with a credit period of 10 working days.

Cash and cash equivalents: The company held cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 0.23 Crore as at 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: ₹ 0.34 Crore). The cash and cash equivalents are held with public sector bank and leading private sector Banks. There is no impairment on cash and cash equivalents as on the reporting date and the comparative period.



49 Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	% variance Increase/ (Decrease)	Reason for variance
Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	3.76	3.15	19.17%	The increase in ratio is mainly due to an increase in current assets, which is due to an increase in bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and an increase in other current assets such as GST receivable.
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Total Equity	21.11	12.30	71.63%	The increase in ratio is mainly due to a decrease in total equity and also an increase in total debt. Total debt has increased due to the availment of a new loan. Total equity has decreased due to a decrease in other equity because of a loss in the current FY.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	0.50	0.43	17.12%	The ratio has increased mainly due to an increase in EBITDA, as there is a higher impairment reversal compared to last year.
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Shareholder's Equity	-0.63	-0.76	-17.46%	The decrease in ratio is mainly due to an increase in PAT, as there is a higher impairment reversal compared to last year and also a decrease in shareholders equity due to the current year's loss.
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold OR sales	Average Inventory Average inventory is (Opening + Closing balance / 2)	0.32	0.20	61.83%	The increase in ratio is mainly due to an increase in revenue and a decrease in average accounts inventories due to the sale of LNG.
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Avg. Accounts Receivable Average trade debtors = (Opening + Closing balance / 2)	5.03	3.86	30.14%	The increase in ratio is mainly due to an increase in revenue and a decrease in average accounts receivable.
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables Average trade payable = (Opening + Closing balance / 2)	1.78	1.90	-6.61%	The decrease in ratio is mainly due to a decrease in net purchases and an increase in average accounts payable.
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	0.82	0.74	11.55%	The increase in ratio is mainly due to an increase in revenue.
Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Net Sales	-0.26	-0.61	-56.83%	The decrease in ratio is mainly due to an increase in PAT, as there is a higher impairment reversal compared to last year, and also due to an increase in revenue.
Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	4.93	1.04	374.85%	The increase in ratio is mainly due to an increase in EBIT, as there is a higher impairment reversal compared to last year.



50 Trade Receivables ageing schedule

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025 - Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	26.62	-	-	-	-	-	26.62
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	26.62	-	-	-	-	-	26.62

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 - Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	20.95	-	-	-	-	-	20.95
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20.95	-	-	-	-	-	20.95

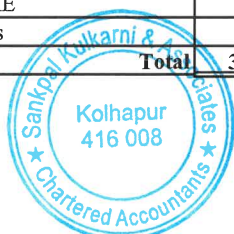
51 Trade Payables ageing schedule

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025- Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	2.09	-	0.02	0.03	-	2.13
(ii) Others	22.79	0.00	4.91	0.00	3.64	31.34
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.31
Total	24.88	0.00	4.93	0.03	3.95	33.78

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024- Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	5.59	0.01	0.03	-	-	5.63
(ii) Others	29.87	0.21	0.84	2.80	0.15	33.86
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	0.02	0.30	0.31
Total	35.46	0.21	0.87	2.81	0.44	39.80



52 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is required to spend Rs. 1.17 Crores during FY 2022-23, computed at 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years, on CSR. CSR Committee and the Board have approved the CSR Budget allocation of Rs. 1.17 Crore and Annual CSR Action plan for the FY 2022-23.

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i) amount required to be spent by the company during the year	0.48	1.12
(ii) interest earned on unspent CSR funds during the year	0.03	0.06
(iii) amount of expenditure incurred	-	0.68
(iv) Amount Transferred to Special Account u/s 135(6)	0.06	0.02
(v) shortfall/(excess) for the year	0.44	0.48
(vi) total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(vii) shortfall at the end of the year	0.44	0.48
(viii) reason for shortfall	(refer note a)	(refer note a)
(ix) nature of CSR activities		
- Collector Office Ratnagiri	-	0.68
Total amount spent	0.00	0.68

Note:

- a) The KLL Board has approved CSR Fund Allocation of Rs. Rs.1.17 Crores along with the Annual CSR Action Plan FY 2022-23, comprising two projects proposed by District Collector, Ratnagiri Dist., viz. 1) Providing medical equipment in Regional Mental Hospital Ratnagiri and Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri, with a fund of Rs.68.90 lakhs for FY 2022-23 and 2) providing help for the major repairing project of Zilla Parishad Primary Schools in Ratnagiri Dist. with a fund of Rs.46.00 lakhs for FY 2022-23 and 2023-24 and Rs.2.10 lakhs for other CSR projects.

During the FY 2022-23, the CSR project on providing medical equipment was not implemented, and funds were made available for the FY 2023-24, and the project was executed as of 31.03.2024, and Rs.40,079/- was unutilized in the project by the agency, and the amount was transferred to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund on 28.03.2025. Also, an amount of Rs 601,756, which was earned from CSR fund deposits, has been transferred to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund on 28.03.2025.

An amount of Rs.4.60 lakhs was released under the CSR Project on providing help for major repair works of ZPP Schools; however, the project was not executed by District Administration as on 31.03.2024 and proposed a new project having the same financial implication of Rs.46.00 lakhs. As the project was not executed by District Administration, the refund of Rs.4.60 lakhs was sought by KLL.

Due to non-execution of the Project of Zilla Parishad Primary Schools in Ratnagiri Dist. by the Collector Office, the Ratnagiri KLL Board has dropped the above-approved CSR Project for FY 2023-24 and additional CSR Projects for FY 2024-25 comprising the project on 'Development of two Smart Schools' with a fund of Rs.46.00 lakhs as proposed by the District Administration was approved. However, this project was also not executed by District Administration as on 31.03.2025.

In compliance with provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the unutilized CSR fund of Rs.41.40 lakhs along with interest will be transferred to the PM National Relief Fund, and the refund of Rs.4.60 lakhs sought from the District Administration will also be transferred to the PM National Relief Fund on receipt of the same.



53 Recognition of Deferred Tax Asset:

The company has accounted for deferred tax assets based on temporary differences, brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation since FY 2017-18 based on the business plan as approved by the board that sufficient future taxable profits will be available in the near future. The company has considered the following convincing evidence to conclude that sufficient taxable profits would be available to absorb deferred tax in future periods:

1. Long-term regasification agreement with GAIL (India) Ltd., which is valid up to 31st March 2037, considering the use-or-pay clause of the said agreement.
2. The Breakwater Project is expected to be completed by May 2025 and will help to bring cargo in monsoon season also (i.e., from May to August). It will help to bring more cargoes in upcoming years.
3. EIL has been appointed to execute/award the ambient air heating contract; the same is expected to be completed by November 2026. Also, the captive power plant is under progress as the PMC appointment has been completed. This will result in increasing LNG regasification send-out.
4. The performance of the company in FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 has been significantly higher than the expectation as per the business plan. However, the performance of the company has decreased in FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24, and FY 2024-25 due to operational hindrances caused by the external factor. This operational hindrance shall be completely addressed by FY 2026-27. The long-term view of higher performance is intact.

54 Payment of Live Arrear to MSEDCL

As per the letter received from MSEDCL, there are pending live arrears of Rs. 4.56 crores, out of which KLL has paid Rs. 1.35 crore. As per the PPA dated 10.04.2007 signed between RGPPL and MSEDCL, MSEDCL was to bear the power charges related to the water supply of the Shiral pump house. The said PPA is valid up to 19.05.2032, which was discontinued by M/s MSEDCL. The reason for the same is not known to KLL. The dispute (of live arrears) is related to the PPA and power-generating company, which is still in existence under the same name (i.e., RGPPL). MSEDCL, in their proposal dated 25.05.2022, informed that for new power supply connections, outstanding arrears shall be recovered proportionately considering the area allocated after the demerger. The condition is to be followed for the release of a new connection. For getting a new connection, outstanding arrears till April 2022 proportionate to KLL's share were paid under protest. Numerous visits were made to the office of SE, MSEDCL (Ratnagiri), for discussion and resolution of live arrears. Further, during the courtesy visit of the new SE, MSEDCL-Ratnagiri circle at KLL on 25.09.2023, the point of live arrears was discussed at the good office of CEO-KLL. Subsequently, the follow-up meeting was held at the SE office on 09.11.2023. KLL-Electrical had requested SE-MSEDCL, Ratnagiri, through letters dated 22.04.2024, 06.06.2024, 19.09.2024, & 04.03.2025 for early resolution of live arrears.

55 Payment towards Sub division of Land to MIDC

RGPPL had filed an application with Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) for the subdivision of the plot in favor of the company, in view of the demerger as per the NCLAT order dated 28.02.2018. In response to the said application, the following demands are raised by MIDC vide their letter dated 29.10.2020 to RGPPL.

- i) Rs. 0.80 Crs towards differential premium for subdivision of land from RGPPL to the company.
- ii) Rs. 9.09 Crs towards differential premium for previous transfer of plot from Dabhol Power Company (DPC) to RGPPL.
- iii) Annual lease rent from 2013 to 2020 @ Rs.7/- .

RGPPL has contested the demand as per Sl. No. (ii) vide their letter dated 21.12.2020.

KLL, vide its letter dated 11.05.2021, requested MIDC to consider the demand at Sl. No. (i) in line with the decision of RGPPL letter dated 21.12.2020 and also requested to raise the justified demand directly to the company for the charges applicable for land transfer from RGPPL.

KLL received a demand from MIDC vide letter no. MIDC/ ROR/ DBL/ A-1/B-02315/2022 dated 24.03.2022 for the charges as per sl. no. (i) and proportionate for sl. no. (ii) to the company. Accordingly, an amount of Rs 3,49,64,208/- was paid, and a land subdivision order was received on 28.03.2022. It was one of the prerequisites of getting a power connection from MSEDCL.

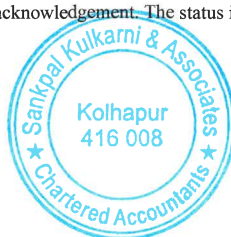
As on 05.09.2022, a legally vetted 'Deed of Assignment' has been shared with RGPPL for signing by both KLL and RGPPL. As per the request of RGPPL, joint verification of boundaries is also completed.

During the current financial year, KLL vide letters dated 25.05.2024, 28.10.2024 and 27.12.2024 have followed up with RGPPL to sign the Deed of Assignment.

56 Custom duty claim

"During commissioning of the LNG terminal in 2012, LNGC Excelerate was called onto KLL's (erstwhile RGPPL) LNG Dabhol Port by GAIL (INDIA) LTD under the agreement with M/s. Excelerate Energy, USA for commissioning of the LNG terminal. RGPPL had an agreement with GAIL to purchase 1,960,086 MMBTU of LNG from the said vessel on high sea sale basis. However, due to some technical challenges during commissioning of LNG terminal the entire LNG was not unloaded at KLL (erstwhile RGPPL) terminal. Customs duty was paid according to the total volume of LNGC. Since, only partial quantity was unloaded the remaining custom duty was reworked and refund of Rs. 3.06 Crores was claimed from AC Customs, Dapoli. AC Customs passed an order dated 26.11.2013 for refund of the said claim and directed for crediting the said amount in the Consumer Welfare fund. An appeal to the said order was made to Commissioner (Appeal), Customs Goa. Commissioner (Appeal) modified the order dated 19.08.2014 and allowed for the refund of Rs. 30,39,991/- but upheld the order for crediting the balance Rs. 2,75,99,349/- to the Consumer Welfare Fund.

An appeal was made to CESTAT Mumbai for the refund of balance amount of Rs. 2, 75, 99,349/-. Vide appeal no. 90054 of 2014. The final hearing was held on 08.08.2024 and the final order was passed by authority dated 09.12.2024 in which the "impugned order is set aside and the appeal is allowed by way of remand for fresh adjudication of the case by the learned Commissioner (Appeals). KLL has filed a request letter dated 30.01.2025 to commissioner (appeals) customs, Pune for granting the opportunity for personal hearing on case. Further, on 20.03.2025 KLL has visited and submitted hard copy documents to commissioner customs and received the acknowledgement. The status is awaited.



Konkan LNG Limited**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****57 Sale of LNG**

On 21st June, 2024, Konkan LNG Ltd. signed an agreement with GAIL (India) Ltd. for the sale of 80 MMSCM of its LNG inventory on the basis of the "Platts WIM price." As per the agreement, KLL shall sale 20 MMSCM of LNG inventory to GAIL on the 1st of each month and will raise an invoice at the end of the first fortnight till the sale of the agreed 80 MMSCM of LNG quantity is completed. Accordingly, KLL has raised the invoice for four months, i.e., from June 24 to September 24, as per the rates mentioned in the agreement. The sale is complete, and payment has been realized. The impact of sale and realization has been shown in financials.

58 ITC on Breakwater

KLL becomes non-operative during the monsoon season for around 5 months, i.e., from May to September, and has been non-operative during this period due to heavy swell in the ocean and bad weather conditions, as there is no breakwater wall to facilitate the operation during the monsoon period. It is to be noted that the entire plant and associated equipment, including Breakwater, are designed for a total terminal capacity of 5 MMTPA. The contract for construction of the breakwater wall was awarded to Larsen & Turbo for an order value of Rs. 737.60 crores plus GST ITC of Rs. 132.77 crores. KLL filed an application for determination of its eligibility to take the input tax credit in terms of section 16 read with section 17 of CGST/SGST/IGST paid/to be paid to various contractors/vendors under the Breakwater project. The order of the Authority of Advance Ruling (AAR) dated 24.05.2019, the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling (AAAR) dated 06.11.2019, and the Hon'ble Bombay High Court dated 04.07.2024 has disallowed the eligibility of ITC on the breakwater project.

Further, after referring to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of M/s Safari Retreat Private Ltd. and discussion with Advocates, KLL has filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide appeal No. 847 of 2025. After various hearings, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has passed a final order dated 17.02.2025 stating, "We set aside the impugned judgment dated 28th June, 2024, and restore Writ Petition No. 313 of 2021 to the file of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to enable the High Court to make adjudication in terms of the decision in the case of M/s Safari Retreats Private Ltd. (supra) and what is observed in paragraph Nos. 66 and 67 thereof. The appeal is accordingly allowed." Accordingly, KLL has filed the case in Bombay High Court for eligibility to take the input tax credit on the Breakwater construction project. The hearing is scheduled for 10.06.2025.

A provision of GST ITC receivable for the Break Water project pertaining to FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 equal to Rs. 61.12 crores has been made and is yet to be utilized. The Breakwater project is near to its completion and is expected to be capitalized soon. The necessary action to make provision for the balance of GST ITC receivable shall be made in the subsequent financial year depending on the progress in the case.

- 59 The company is utilizing RGPPL's township facility for its employees and seconded employees. The company had signed a CSA with RGPPL on 09.02.2022 for a period of 5 years, from 26.03.2018 to 31.03.2023, and subsequently renewed it up to 31.03.2025. The KLL board has already given approval for CSA with RGPPL till 31.03.2026. The agreement for CSA with RGPPL for FY 2025-26 is in progress. KLL is following up with RGPPL for the early signing of the agreement.

60 Accounting and Valuation of leftover LNG:

The company is recognizing leftover LNG from "Allowed Loss & Consumption of 0.66%" as revenue in terms of the regasification agreement with GAIL and correspondingly recognizing it as inventory of LNG stock in accordance with IND AS 115: 'Revenue from Contractors with Customers' and IND AS 2: 'Inventories.' The leftover LNG is accounted for as inventory by the company at fair value at each reporting date. The rate considered for the purpose of valuation is the "Platts VIM" rate. The same was earlier valued based on spot price at Ex Dabhol.

61 Social Security Code:

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released rules for the Code on Social Security 2020 on 3rd May 2023. There is no additional financial implication on the company as the same has been followed, adopted and complied in line with Promoter Company.



Additional Regulatory Information:

- a) **Details of Benami Property held:** There are no proceedings which have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- b) **Relationship with Struck off Companies:** During the year, the Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under Section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- c) **Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements:** The Company has not entered into any such scheme of Arrangements approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013
- d) **Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:** The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- e) **Undisclosed Income:** The Company does not have any transactions not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961). Also, there are nil previously unrecorded income and related assets.
- f) **Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency:** Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency: The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- 63 a) The Company has a system of obtaining confirmation of balances from Lenders and other parties periodically. There are no unconfirmed balances in respect of bank accounts and borrowings. Reconciliation with beneficiaries and other customers is generally done periodically. So far as trade/other payables and loans and advances are concerned, the balance confirmation letters with negative assertion as referred in the Standard on Auditing (SA) 505 (Revised) 'External Confirmations', were sent to the parties. Some of such balances are subject to confirmation/reconciliation. Adjustments, If any, will be accounted for on confirmation/reconciliation of the same, which in the opinion of management will not have a material affect.
- b) The company has bifurcated its assets and liabilities into current and non-current based on the judgement made by the management.
- 64 Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever considered necessary.

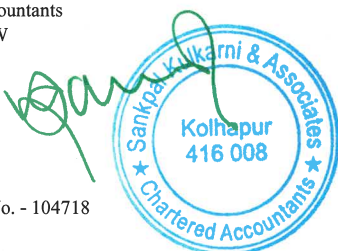
In terms of our report of even date attached:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Sankpal Kulkarni and Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 121256W

A N Sankpal
Partner
Membership No. - 104718

Place: Kolhapur
Date:



02 MAY 2025

Jyoti Dua
Jyoti Dua
(Director)
(DIN-06904550)

D. B. Thakur
D. B. Thakur
(Chief Financial Officer)

Place: New Delhi
Date:

Rajesh
Rajesh
(Chief Executive Officer)

Sashi Menon
Sashi Menon
(Director)
(DIN-09160448)

Nidhi Gola
Nidhi Gola
(Company Secretary)
(M No.-28525)

