OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED
COMPANY SECRETARIAT

CS/ONGC/AGM/SE/2021-22 30.08.2021

National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.
Listing Department
Exchange Plaza
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E)
Mumbai – 400 051

Symbol-**ONGC**; Series - **EQ**

BSE Limited
Corporate Relationship Department
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street, Fort
Mumbai – 400 001

BSE Security Code No.- **500312**

Sub: Notice of 28th Annual General Meeting along with Annual Report 2020-21

Madam/Sir,

This is in continuation to our letter of even no. dated 27.08.2021, regarding intimation of 28th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of members of the Company to be held on **Friday**, the **24th September, 2021** at **11:00 hours** through Video Conferencing **(VC) /** Other Audio Visual Means **(OAVM)**.

A copy of Notice of 28th AGM together with Annual Report of the Company for the financial year 2020-21, is submitted for your reference and record. The said Notice and Annual Report are also being hosted on the Company's website at https://www.ongcindia.com/ and on the website of e-voting Agency-NDSL at www.evoting.nsdl.com.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013, rules made there under and Regulation 44 of the SEBI- Listing Regulations, 2015, Members are provided with the facility to cast their vote electronically through remote e-voting services provided by NSDL on all resolutions set-forth in the Notice of AGM.

The remote e-voting period will commence at **09:00 hrs. (IST)** on **Tuesday**, the **21st September 2021** and ends at **17:00 hrs. (IST)** on **Thursday**, the **23rd September 2021**. The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter.

The **cut-off date** to be eligible to vote by electronic means is **Friday,** the **17th September 2021.**

Those members, who intend to participate in the AGM through VC/ OAVM facility and could not cast their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-voting, shall be eligible to vote through e-voting system during the AGM.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,

for Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd

30.8.21

(Rajni Kant)
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Encls.: As above.

Regd. Office : Plot No. 5A-5B, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070
Phone : 011- 2675 4073, 011-2675 4085 EPABX : 2675 0111, 2612 9000 Fax : 011-2612 9081
CIN No. L74899DL1993GOI054155 Website : www.ongcindia.com E-mail : secretariat@ongc.co.in

OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED

CIN: L74899DL1993GOI054155

Reg. Office: Plot No. 5A-5B, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi - 110070

Website: www.ongcindia.com email: secretariat@ongc.co.in Tel: 011-26754073/4085

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the **28th Annual General Meeting ("AGM")** of the Members of OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED will be held on **Friday**, the **24th September, 2021** at **11:00 hrs.** (IST) through Video Conferencing / Other Audio Visual Means to transact the following business. The proceedings of the AGM shall be deemed to be conducted at the Registered Office: Plot No. 5A-5B, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi - 110070.

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

ITEM NO. 1

To receive, consider and adopt the audited Standalone as well as Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 together with Reports of the Directors and the Auditors thereon.

ITEM NO. 2

To declare the Final Dividend of ₹1.85 per equity share for the financial year 2020-21.

ITEM NO. 3

To appoint a Director in place of Dr. Alka Mittal (DIN: 07272207), who retires by rotation and, being eligible, offers herself for re-appointment.

ITEM NO. 4

To authorise the Board of Directors for fixing the remuneration of Statutory Auditors as appointed by the Comptroller and Auditors General of India for the financial year 2021-22.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

(Rajni Kant)

Company Secretary

(FCS: 4291)

27.08.2021

New Delhi

NOTES:

1. In view of the prevailing Covid-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (**"MCA"**) vide Circular No. 20/2020 dated 05.05.2020 read with Circular no. 02/2021 dated 13.01.2021 and Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") Circular Nos. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2020/79 dated 12.05.2020 and SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2021/11 dated 15.01.2021, permitted holding of the Annual General Meeting (**"AGM"**) through Video Conference (**VC**)/ Other Audio Visual Means (**OAVM**), without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. In compliance with the aforesaid Circulars, the AGM of the Company is being held through VC/OAVM.

2. A member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/ her behalf and the proxy need not be a member of the Company. However, MCA while granting the relaxations to hold the AGM through VC/OAVM has also provided exemption from the requirement of appointing proxies. Accordingly, the proxy form, attendance slip and the route map of the venue have also not been provided along with the Notice.

   Members are requested to participate in the AGM through VC /OAVM from their respective locations and the said participation of members will be reckoned for the purpose of quorum.

3. In compliance with Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI (Listing Regulations)"), the top 100 Listed Companies, as per market capitalization, are required to provide the facility of one-way Live Webcast of the proceedings of General Meeting. Accordingly, facility of one-way Live Webcast of the proceedings and also VC facility are arranged for the ease of participation of the members and the participants are allowed to pose questions concurrently.

4. Members seeking any information/ clarification with regard to the accounts or any matter to be dealt at the AGM, are requested to write at secretariat@ongc.co.in on or before 15th September 2021.

5. The relevant details, pursuant to Regulations 36(3) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Secretarial Standard on General Meetings as issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, in respect of Director seeking re-appointment at this AGM is annexed.

6. In compliance with the aforesaid MCA and SEBI Circulars, Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report 2020-21 is being sent **only through electronic mode** at the email addresses of members as registered with the RTA/ Depositories as on **Friday**, the **20th August 2021**. Physical Copy of Notice and/ or Annual Report **will not be sent** to any member.

   Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report 2020-21, will also be available at the Company's website www.ongcindia.com, websites of the Stock Exchanges, viz. BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited, at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively, and also the e-voting agency, viz. National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) website at https://www.evoting.nsdl.com.

7. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding, under Section 170 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the Directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Act, will be available at the website of the Company (https://www.ongcindia.com) electronically for inspection without payment of fee to the members during the AGM. Members seeking to inspect such documents can send an email to secretariat@ongc.co.in.

8. Pursuant to Section 139 read with Section 142 of the Act, the Auditors of the Company are appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. However, the remuneration of Auditors shall be fixed by the Company at the Annual General Meeting. Members may authorise the Board to determine and fix remuneration payable to Auditors for the financial year 2021-22 after taking into consideration change(s), if any, in scope of assignments due to statutory requirements/ volume of work/ inflation index.

9. The Board of Directors of the Company has recommended a final dividend of ₹1.85 per share. The Company has fixed **Friday**, the **10th September, 2021** as the 'Record Date' for determining entitlement of members to receive final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2021, if approved, at the AGM. The final dividend, once approved by the members in the AGM, will be paid to the eligible shareholders within the stipulated period of 30 days of declaration.

10. The dividend will be paid through electronic mode to those members whose bank account details are available in the records of RTA/ Depository Participants. For those members whose only bank account number is available, dividend warrants / demand drafts will be sent to their registered address. To avoid delay in receiving dividend, members are requested to register / update their bank account details.

11. Members may note that the Income Tax Act, 1961, as amended by the Finance Act, 2020, mandates that dividends paid or distributed by a Company is taxable in the hands of members. The Company shall therefore be required to deduct tax at source (**"TDS"**) at the time of making the payment of dividend. Members are requested to submit the relevant documents on or before **Tuesday**, the **14th September 2021**, for ascertaining applicable rate of TDS. The detailed communication regarding TDS on dividend may be accessed at https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/investors/agm/

12. (A) Members holding shares in **physical mode** are:

    a. required to submit/ update their **Bank Account** details, **E-mail ID** and **PAN** to the Company/ RTA;

    b. requested to opt for the Electronic Clearing System (**ECS**) mode for instant and secured receipt of dividend in future;

    c. advised to make nomination in respect of their shareholding in Form **SH-13**;

    d. requested to send their share certificates to RTA for **consolidation**, in case shares are held under two or more folios;

    e. Informed that the shares in physical mode will not be accepted for transfer; and are advised to convert their holdings into dematerialized form.

    (B) Members holding shares in **electronic mode** are:

    a. requested to submit their address, **Bank Account** Details, **E-mail id** and **PAN** to respective DPs with whom they are maintaining their demat accounts including the change, if any, as mandated by SEBI; and

    b. advised to contact their respective DPs for availing the nomination facility.

13. Members may register/ update their **E-mail addresses** with RTA, if shares are held in physical mode, or with their DPs, if shares are held in electronic mode, to ensure delivery of all future communications from the Company including Annual Reports, Notices, Circulars, etc., **without delay** or, as the case may be, **loss in postal transit**.

14. Members are requested to note that **dividends not claimed** for a period of 7 years from the date of transfer to Unpaid Dividend Account(s) of the Company are liable to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund ("**IEPF**") of the Government of India. Further, Section 124(6) of the Act provide that all shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed for 7 consecutive years shall be transferred by the Company to the demat account of IEPF Authority.

In view of this, Members are requested to claim their dividend(s) from the Company, within the stipulated timeline. Members, whose unclaimed dividend(s)/share(s) have been transferred to IEPF, may claim the same by making an online application to the IEPF Authority in prescribed Form No. IEPF-5 available on www.iepf.gov.in.

15. Members are requested to address all correspondence relating to the shareholding and dividend to the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent (RTA) of the Company i.e. **Alankit Assignments Ltd, Account ONGC, Alankit House, 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi – 110055**, Telephone: 91-11-4254 1234/ 1960, Fax: 91- 11-42541201/ 23552001, Website: www.alankit.com, E-mail: jksingla@alankit.com.

    However, keeping in view the convenience of the Members, documents relating to shares including complaints/grievances shall also be received at the Registered Office of the Company and may contact at Phone No: 011-26754073/ 4085; e-mail: secretariat@ongc.co.in.

E-Voting:

i. In compliance with the provisions of Section 108 of the Act, the Rules made there under and Regulation 44 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, Members are provided with the facility to cast their vote electronically, through remote e-voting services provided through NSDL on all business items set-forth in this Notice. The instructions for e-voting are annexed herewith.

ii. The remote e-voting period will commence at **09:00 hrs. (IST)** on **Tuesday**, the **21st September 2021** and ends at **17:00 hrs. (IST)** on **Thursday**, the **23rd September 2021**. The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter.

iii. During this period, Members holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on **cut-off date**, i.e. 17th September 2021 may cast their votes electronically.

iv. Those Members, who will be attending AGM through VC/OAVM facility, if not cast their votes on the Resolutions through remote e-voting, and are otherwise not barred from voting, shall be eligible to vote through e-voting system during the AGM.

v. The Members who have cast their votes by remote e-voting prior to the AGM may attend in the AGM through VC / OAVM but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again.

vi. The voting rights of Members shall be in proportion to their shares in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date.

vii. Any person, who has become a Member of the Company after 17th September 2021 may obtain the login ID and password by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in and avail the facility of remote e-voting or voting at the AGM electronically. Members may follow the process mentioned in Notice.

viii. The Company has appointed Shri M. C. Jain (Membership No. FCS 10483, COP No. 22307) of M/s. JMC & Associates failing which Ms. Ashu Gupta, (Membership No. FCS 4123, COP No. 6646) of M/s. Ashu Gupta & Company, both Practising Company Secretaries, to act as the Scrutinizer for conducting the e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.

NOTICE

ANNEXURE TO THE NOTICE DATED 27.08.2021:

BRIEF DETAILS OF DIRECTOR SEEKING RE-APPOINTMENT AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
(Pursuant to Regulation 36(3) of Listing Regulations, 2015)

Name (DIN)	Date of Birth & Age	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	No. of Shares held	Experience in specific Functional Areas	Directorship held in other listed companies	Disclosure of inter-se relationship with Directors and Key Managerial Personnel	Chairmanship (C) Membership (M) of Committees across all Public companies*
Dr. Alka Mittal (07272207)	27.08.1962 59 years	27.11.2018	Post Graduate in Economics, MBA (HRM) and Doctorate in Commerce and Business Studies.	10,428 equity shares	Dr. Alka Mittal joined as Director (HR) in November 2018 and has over 36 years of extensive experience in the Company. She is the first woman Functional Director of ONGC, in its history. A leader with a mission, Dr. Mittal has driven a number of strategic and impactful human resource programmes and initiatives in the Company, with focus on adopting best-in-class HR practices towards making ONGC a best place to work and nurturing a generation of dedicated energy soldiers in India. Dr. Mittal has also steered ONGC to become one of the top companies in the country in the area of CSR, with focus on impactful projects to support social infrastructure and build sustainable communities.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	None	1. ONGC- SRC(M) 2. OMPL – AC(M)

*Audit Committee (AC) and Stakeholders Relationship Committee (SRC) details are mentioned as per regulation 26 of Listing Regulations, 2015.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR E-VOTING AND JOINING THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING ARE AS UNDER

The remote e-voting period would commence at **09:00 hrs. (IST)** on **Tuesday**, the **21st September 2021** and ends at **17:00 hrs. (IST)** on **Thursday**, the **23rd September 2021**. The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter.

The **cut-off date** to be eligible to vote by electronic means is **Friday**, the **17th September 2021**.

Voting rights of members/ beneficial owners shall be in proportion to their shareholding in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date.

Steps: Access to NSDL e-Voting system:

Step 1A: Login method for e-Voting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode and joining virtual meeting:

SEBI circular dated 9th December 2020 has allowed individual members to vote through their demat account. Members are advised to update mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access the e-Voting facility.

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Members/ Beneficial holders maintaining demat account with **NSDL**.	**NSDL - IDeAS Facility** **1. Members registered for IDeAS Facility:** a. **IDeAS** user can visit the e-Services website of NSDL Viz. https://eservices.nsdl.com. b. At e-Services home page, click on the **"Beneficial Owner"** icon under **"Login"** which is available under **'IDeAS'** section. c. Enter existing User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services under **Value added services**. d. Click on **"Access to e-Voting"** and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on **Company Name** or **e-Voting service provider** and you will be re-directed to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. **2. Members not registered for IDeAS Facility:** a. Option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. b. Select **"Register Online for IDeAS Portal"** or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp c. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser - https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ d. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon **"Login"** which is available under **'Shareholder/Member'** section. A new screen will open. Please enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number maintained with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. e. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on **Company Name** or **e-Voting service provider** and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

	3. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period.
Individual Members/ Beneficial holders maintaining demat account with **CDSL**	**1. Members registered for Easi / Easiest:** a. The URL for users to login to **Easi** / **Easiest** are https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/home/login or www.cdslindia.com and click on New System Myeasi. b. Members to login with User Id and Password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. c. After successful login of **Easi/Easiest** the user will also be able to see the E Voting Menu. The Menu will have links of e-Voting service provider **("ESP") i.e. NSDL**. Click on **NSDL** to cast your vote. **2. Members not registered for Easi/Easiest:** a. Option to register is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/Registration/EasiRegistration Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing **Demat Account Number** and **PAN No.** from a link in www.cdslindia.com home page. b. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be provided links for the ESP i.e. **NSDL**.
Individual Shareholders login through their **Depository Participants (DP)**	a. You can also login using the login credentials of your **demat account** through your **Depository Participant** registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. b. Upon logging in, you will be able to see **e-Voting option**. Click on **e-Voting option**, you will be redirected to **NSDL/CDSL** Depository site. c. After successful authentication, you can see e-Voting feature. Click on Company Name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to **e-Voting website of NSDL** for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

Note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use **Forget User ID** and **Forget Password** option available at above-mentioned websites.

Helpdesk

Individual Shareholders make seek help for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. NSDL and CDSL.

Depository	Helpdesk details
NSDL	evoting@nsdl.co.in / toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30
CDSL	helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com 022- 23058738 or 022-23058542-43

Step 1B: Login Method for other than Individual Demat account holders

1. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile.

2. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under **'Shareholder/Member'** section.

3. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID, your Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen.

   Alternatively, if you are registered for NSDL eservices i.e. IDEAS, you can log-in at https://eservices.nsdl.com/ with your existing IDEAS login. Once you log-in to NSDL e-services after using your log-in credentials, click on e-Voting and you can proceed to Step 2 i.e. Cast your vote electronically.

4. Your User ID details are given below :

Manner of holding shares i.e. Demat (NSDL or CDSL) or Physical	Your User ID is:
a) For Members who hold shares in demat account with NSDL.	8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digit Client ID. For example if your DP ID is IN300*** and Client ID is 12****** then your user ID is IN300***12******.
b) For Members who hold shares in demat account with CDSL.	16 Digit Beneficiary ID For example if your Beneficiary ID is 12************** then your user ID is 12**************
c) For Members holding shares in Physical Form.	EVEN Number followed by Folio Number registered with the Company For example if folio number is 001*** and EVEN is 101456 then user ID is 101456001***

5. Password details for shareholders other than Individual shareholders are given below:

   a. If you are already registered for e-Voting, then you can user your existing password to login and cast your vote.

   b. If you are using NSDL e-Voting system for the first time, you will need to retrieve the **'initial password'** which was communicated to you. Once you retrieve your **'initial password'**, you need to enter the **'initial password'** and the system will prompt you to change your password.

   c. How to retrieve your 'initial password'

      (i) If your email ID is registered in your demat account or with the Company, your 'initial password' is communicated to you on your email ID. Trace the email sent to you from NSDL. Open the email and open the attachment i.e. a .pdf file. The password to open the .pdf file is your 8 digit client ID for NSDL account or last 8 digits of client ID for CDSL account or folio number for shares held in physical form. The .pdf file contains your 'User ID' and your 'initial password'.

      (ii) If your email ID is not registered, please follow steps mentioned below in **process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered**.

6. If you are unable to retrieve or have not received the "Initial password" or have forgotten your password:

   a) Click on "Forgot User Details/Password?"(If you are holding shares in your demat account with NSDL or CDSL) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.

   b) Physical User Reset Password?" (If you are holding shares in physical mode) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.

   c) If you are still unable to get the password by aforesaid two options, you can send a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in mentioning your demat account number/folio number, your PAN, your name and your registered address.

   d) Members can also use the OTP (One Time Password) based login for casting their votes on the e-Voting system of NSDL.

7. After entering your password, tick on Agree to "Terms and Conditions" by selecting on the check box.

8. Now, you will have to click on "Login" button.

9. After you click on the "Login" button, Home page of e-Voting will open.

Step 2: Cast your vote electronically and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system.

1. After successful login at Step 1, you will be able to see all the companies "EVEN" in which you are holding shares and whose voting cycle and General Meeting is in active status.
2. Select "EVEN" of "OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORAION LIMITED'' for which you wish to cast your vote during the remote e-Voting period and casting your vote during e-voting period/ the Annual General Meeting.
3. Now you are ready for e-Voting as the Voting page opens.
4. Cast your vote by selecting appropriate options i.e. assent or dissent, verify/modify the number of shares for which you wish to cast your vote and click on **"Submit"** and also **"Confirm"** when prompted.
5. Upon confirmation, the message "Vote cast successfully" will be displayed.
6. You can also take the print-out of the votes cast by you by clicking on the print option on the confirmation page.
7. Once you confirm your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.
8. For joining virtual meeting, you need to click on **"VC/OAVM"** link placed under "Join General Meeting".

General Guidelines for shareholders

1. Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) are required to send scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory(ies) who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer by e-mail to mcjain.jmca@gmail.com with a copy marked to evoting@nsdl.co.in.
2. In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and e-voting user manual available at the download section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30 or send a request to Ms. Soni Singh, Assistant Manager at evoting@nsdl.co.in

Process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered with the depositories/ Company for procuring user id and password and registration of e-mail ID for e-voting for the resolutions set out in this Notice:

Members may send a request to evoting@nsdl.co.in for procuring user ID and password for e-voting:

1. **In case shares are held in physical mode**, please provide:-
   - Name of Member and Folio Number,
   - scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back),
   - Self-attested scanned copy of PAN card, and
   - Self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card.
2. **In case shares are held in demat mode**, please provide:-
   - Name of shareholder & 16 digit DP ID and Client ID,
   - client master or copy of Consolidated Account statement,
   - PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), and
   - Self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card.
3. **Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode**, you are requested to refer to the login method explained at **Step 1A** i.e. Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR ATTENDING AGM THROUGH VC/OAVM AND E-VOTING DURING AGM

- The procedure for e-Voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for remote e-voting.
- Member will be provided with a facility to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM through the NSDL e-Voting system.
- Members may access by following the steps mentioned in the Notice (at Step 1A for login) for access to **NSDL e-Voting system**. After successful login, you can see link of "VC/OAVM link" placed under "**Join General meeting**" menu against company name. You are requested to click on VC/OAVM link placed under Join General Meeting menu. The link for VC/OAVM will be available in Shareholder/ Member login where the EVEN of Company will be displayed. Please note that the members who do not have the User ID and Password for e-Voting or have forgotten the User ID and Password may retrieve the same by following the remote e-Voting instructions mentioned in the notice to avoid last minute rush.
- Members are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptop for better experience.
- Further Members will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
- Please note that Participants joining from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
- Shareholders who would like to express their views/have questions may send their questions in advance mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at (secretariat@ongc.co.in) on or before 15th September 2021. The same will be replied by the Company suitably.
- Members who wish to express their views/have questions during the AGM may register themselves as a **Speaker** by sending their request only from their registered email address in advance from **Friday**, the **10th September 2021 to Wednesday**, the **15th September 2021** at secretariat@ongc.co.in by providing following details:

Name	
DP ID and client ID / folio No.	
Mobile No.	

- Members who have registered as a Speaker will only be allowed to speak during the AGM. The Company reserves the right to restrict the number of speakers depending on the availability of time for the AGM.
- The Scrutinizer shall immediately after the conclusion of voting at the AGM count the votes cast at the AGM and thereafter, unblock the votes cast through remote e-voting in the presence of at least two witnesses who are not in the employment of the Company. The Scrutinizer shall submit a consolidated Report of the e-voting, not later than two working days from the conclusion of the AGM, to the Chairman of the Company. The Chairman or any other person authorised by the Chairman shall declare the voting results.
- E-voting results along with the Scrutinizer's Report shall be placed on the Company's website www.ongcindia.com and also on the website of NSDL i.e. https://www.evoting.nsdl.com after the results so declared are communicated to the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited.
- Members who need assistance for joining/during AGM may call at **toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 / 1800 22 44 30** or contact **Ms. Soni Singh**, Assistant Manager at evoting@nsdl.co.in.

ओएनजीसी

ONGC

ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21

India today spends more than ₹12 trillion annually on energy import. For India's progress, the country's energy independence is the need of the hour, necessary to make an Atmanirbhar Bharat. Therefore, today India has to take a resolution that it will become energy independent before the completion of 100 years of independence and for this our roadmap is very clear.

Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

The year that was, posed a challenge to all of humanity. The world adapted its ways in every conceivable manner and otherwise. We, at ONGC were no different; as vulnerable as anyone else but determined to carry on with the work at hand. After all, the Nation was still looking up to us, more than ever. The Energy Champions stayed on the job and kept the nation energized, on the road to recovery.

ONGC SNAPSHOT 2020-21

ONGC's PRODUCTION

Total Oil & Gas production including JV: 45.350 MMTOE
(Oil: 22.533 MMT, Gas: 22.816 BCM)
Value Added Products: 3120 KT

EXPLORATION

a. Discoveries made-10 (3-onshore, 7-offshore)
b. Discoveries monetized-12
c. 2D Data Acquired: 1,478 LKM
d. 3D Data Acquired: 7,138 SKM

DRILLING

Wells drilled: 480

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

a. Revenue: ₹681,411 Millon
b. PAT: ₹112,464 Millon
c. Capex: ₹268,593 Millon

PROJECTS

Total Projects Completed - 3 (1 Development, 2 Infrastructure)
Expenditure - ₹33,326 Million

SOLAR ENERGY INITIATIVES

Added 6.09 MW of Solar capacity in 2020-21
Total installed capacity - 31 MW
Projects of 20.2 MW capacity under execution

REDUCING CARBON FOOTPRINTS

a. 15 Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Projects registered with United Nations with Certified Emission Reduction of 2.2 Million CO_2e
b. Energy cum Technical Audits conducted - 284
c. LED lights installed - 30,000 (Total 0.31 Million)
d. Energy saving - 59 MU (₹413 Million)

GREAT PLACE TO WORK

a. 28,479 proud ONGCians as on 31st March, 2021
b. Certified Great Place to Work Organization
c. 'Excellent' rating in Corporate Governance by DPE
d. Leader in CSR spends in the country: (₹5,530 Million in FY'21)

ONGC
SNAPSHOT
2020-21

ENERGY SECURITY IN SECURE HANDS

ONGC gives India its 8th Producing Basin – Bengal Basin

With the monetization of Asokenagar-1 discovery, the Bengal Basin became the eighth basin of India from which hydrocarbon has commercially been produced. This has resulted in upgradation of Bengal basin to Category-I basin.

Hon'ble Minister for Petroleum & Natural Gas and Steel, dedicated the Bengal basin, the 8th producing basin of India, to the nation on December 20, 2020 at Asokenagar in West Bengal.

With this, ONGC has discovered seven out of the eight producing basins of the country.

GREEN GAIN FOR ENERGY CHAIN

Formation of wholly-owned subsidiary for Gas Business

ONGC Board has approved creation of a new wholly-owned subsidiary company for Gas and LNG Business value chain subject to necessary approvals.

Focus on sourcing, marketing and trading of Natural Gas, LNG, Hydrogen enriched CNG(HCNG), Gas to Power business, bio-energy/biogas/biomethane/other biofuels business.

ONGC acquires 5% equity in Indian Gas Exchange Ltd (IGX)

This partnership could play a pivotal role in achieving the Government of India's vision for increasing the share of natural gas from 6% to 15% in energy basket.

ONGC to develop India's first Geothermal Energy Pilot project in Ladakh

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by ONGC Energy Centre (OEC) with the Union Territory of Ladakh and Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh on 06.02.2021.

MoU for cooperation in Bioremediation and Microbial Enhanced Oil Recovery

ONGC has entered into an MoU with ONGC Teri Biotech Limited (OTBL) for cooperation in the field of Bioremediation Technology and Microbial Enhanced Oil Recovery (MEOR) etc. initially for a period of five years.

ONGC signs MoU for cooperation in Gas Hydrate Research

The MoU was signed between ONGC and The Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (Skoltech), Russia in March 2021 for Collaborative Studies for a period of five years to establish cooperation in the Gas Hydrate Research & Technology applicable to Indian Basins.

UNSHAKEABLE COMMITMENT TO SERVE

Maintained critical oil and gas supply

Despite all challenges, ONGC has ensured continuous supply of oil and gas to the country.

Supporting communities during pandemic

ONGC has undertaken 380 projects worth ₹298.4 million to tackle COVID -19 outbreak in operational areas benefiting 4.46 million people.

Operation Nishtha (Crew change exercise for uninterrupted operations)

ONGC has undertaken a massive exercise to replace its crew in offshore and onshore fields. ONGC obtained permission from DGCA to use chartered flights to transport crew from/to work centres for crew change over and ensured uninterrupted operations.

ONGC supplies NATO Grade HSD to Indian Navy during Lockdown

ONGC's Hazira plant supplied 3300 KL volume of NATO Grade HSD to Indian Navy during COVID-19 pandemic on 9th May 2020 to meet an urgent requirement for Indian Navy to supply special NATO grade HFHSD in view of Samudra Setu mission to repatriate expatriates stranded in neighboring countries due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

RECOGNITION FOR DISTINCTION

ONGC in S&P Global Platts Top 250 Energy Companies 2020

ONGC has been ranked No.11 in S&P Global Platts Top 250 Global Energy Company Rankings 2020.

ONGC in Forbes Global 2000 list 2021

Forbes has ranked the company 13th largest in India and 665th worldwide in Global 2000 list. This is based on sales, profits, assets and market value.

ONGC in Fortune Global 500 list 2021

ONGC is ranked 243rd globally and 4th in India in 2021 ranking of Fortune Global 500 list.

ONGC in Forbes list of World's Best Employers 2020

ONGC has been ranked 377th in Forbes Global list of World's Best Employers 2020.

ONGC receives Award for 'Best Overall Performance for Upstream Sector' by PCRA

ONGC has been conferred with the 'Best Overall Performance Award for Upstream Sector' at Saksham-2020.

ONGC conferred Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar; 4 ONGCians receive Arjuna, Dhyanchand Awards

The President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind conferred Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar in the category of "Encouragement to sports through Corporate Social Responsibility". Three ONGCians Mr Vishesh Bhriguvanshi (Basketball), Mr Ishant Sharma (Cricket) and Ms Madhurika Patkar (Table Tennis) received Arjuna awards & Mr Manpreet Singh received the Dhyanchand Award in Kabaddi from the President for their impressive performance in their respective game disciplines.

IPSHEM bags Global Environment Award 2020

IPSHEM, Goa has received prestigious "Energy & Environment Foundation Global Environment Award 2020" under Platinum category organized by The Energy and Environment Foundation.

ONGC GROUP

SUBSIDIARIES

ONGC Videsh

ONGC Videsh Limited

- Overseas E&P arm with 35 projects in 15 countries producing about 13 MMTOE of oil and gas in FY'21
- Production growth of about 45 percent over last 6 years

HPCL

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

- India's second largest oil marketing company with over 18,600 retail outlets
- Highest ever Profit After Tax (PAT) of ₹106,639 million in FY'21

MRPL

Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited

- 15 MMTPA state-of-the-art refinery at single location
- Registered a positive GRM of US$ 3.71/bbl during FY'21

PMHBL

Petronet MHB Limited

- Transportation of petroproducts from MRPL refinery to various parts of Karnataka State

JOINT VENTURES

OPaL

ONGC Petro-additions Limited

- One of the single largest dual-feed petrochemicals complex in South Asia
- 1.1MMTPA Ethylene cracker
- Introduced PP Fibre & Filament grade "OPaLene RH38" for mask/PPE kits application

OTPC

ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd. (OTPC)

- Natural Gas based 726.6 MW Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Thermal Power Plant.
- Dividend paying standalone power company in the country reported highest PAT of ₹2,206 million in FY'21
- Largest Indian Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project with 1.6 million Registered CERs

OTBL

ONGC TERI Biotech Limited

- Promote and develop effective technologies for bio-remediation of soil and enhanced oil recovery

IGGL

Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited

- Extending the gas network in country's North-East region with the 1656 km long North East Gas Grid

MSEZ

Mangalore Special Economic Zone

- MSEZ is a Special Economic Zone in Mangalore for the development of necessary infrastructure to felicitate and locate Industrial establishments

Dahej SEZ Limited

Dahej SEZ Limited

- DSL, a 50:50 JV of ONGC along with Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC), was formed and incorporated in 2004 for establishing a multi-product SEZ at Dahej

ASSOCIATES

PLL

Petronet LNG Limited

- Associate in LNG sector with 17.5 MMTPA LNG terminal at Dahej, Gujarat and another 5 MMTPA terminal at Kochi, Kerala

Pawan Hans Limited

Rohini Heliport Limited

Mirror Company of Pawan Hans Limited

Chairman's Message

"Your Company is now more deeply committed to work towards the energy independence of the country while continuing to generate more and more value for its Shareholders"

Dear Shareholders,

A year back when this message went out, the world was just months into a terrain that was entirely unfamiliar – the COVID-19 pandemic was at the front and centre of our collective consciousness as its emergence and global spread which disrupted all economies, humanity and pushed the 'extremes'. Now, after more than a year, the pandemic which is still around has already completely redefined what new normal is and, however difficult it is, we will have to learn to live with it.

More than anything else, we realize there is just no going back to as things were – and, although all of us have suffered during this painful period, for some, this pandemic has been a period of acute agony and deep personal loss. Our feelings go out to all those who have lost someone close to them. Within our organization we also lost some of our beloved fellow colleagues who succumbed to the deadly virus. We salute each of our brave energy soldiers for their supreme sacrifice.

India, a major lynchpin of the global economy and an energy powerhouse, unfortunately had to pass through unprecedented sufferings especially during the 'second wave' of the pandemic. Although, general threat perception today is a shade lower on account of substantially lower case-counts and steadily expanding vaccine coverage, we must remain ever vigilant to combat the virus and to avert another brutal surge of the infections. Virus is still lurking around and may raise its ugly head with similar virulence if we lower our guard.

As the country's premier energy explorer, ONGC is steadfastly committed to its overarching objective of contributing to country's energy security. Although providing energy is our raison d'etre, these are truly exceptional times, so we cannot but be more humane and reasonable in the manner we choose to carry on our operations. Our COVID-Response was premised on preserving 'Men, Material and Resources'. Resource optimization was carefully planned for all business-critical activities, while ensuring strong adherence to COVID-related SOPs. Our massive crew change operation at both our offshore and onshore sites best exemplified that balanced approach.

Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) is fundamental to the conduct of our business and ONGC attaches highest priority to occupational health, safety and protection of environment in and around its operational areas. The recent incident during cyclone Tauktae in western offshore was a very unfortunate one. While we deeply mourn the loss of lives, it has further strengthened our resolve and made us revisit our internal Safety Management System comprehensively. Several actions have been initiated in this regard including revisiting our emergency response plans and strengthening our marine operations to handle such unprecedented cyclonic situations. Your Company is also in the process of benchmarking its safety standards to the best practices in the E&P industry.

Beyond delivering consistently in its business, what further marks out ONGC is its worthwhile contributions beyond its business mandate, specifically in times of crisis and national emergencies. In the last one year, when the pandemic ravaged major parts of our country, your Company, in addition to providing those vital volumes of oil and gas that supported domestic economy recovery efforts, also doubled down on its CSR efforts, focusing largely on Healthcare. Specific to COVID-19, your Company contributed a sum of ₹3000 Million to the PM Cares Fund and undertook CSR projects worth almost ₹300 Million thereby benefitting over 44 lakh people across the country during FY'21. During the current fiscal i.e. FY'22, as the country was in the grip of debilitating second wave, ONGC picked up an exclusive gauntlet of responsibility to support the communities to tide over the oxygen crisis. ONGC is setting up 15 medical grade oxygen generation plants at various parts of the country to strengthen medical oxygen infrastructure. ONGC is also procuring one lakh oxygen concentrators on behalf of Govt. of India, encouraging a large number of domestic vendors and boosting local manufacturing. ONGC is also procuring and providing Cold Chain Logistics Equipment for COVID-19 vaccination to several states through ONGC Foundation.

Dear shareholder, the global energy landscape is transitioning at a pace faster than anticipated. Multiple forces are at play, therefore there are wide-ranging uncertainties on the shape of things to come within the industry – be it global consensus on climate change and sustainability, energy efficiency, growing consumer awareness, volatility in international trade relations and technological breakthroughs. While this is a journey that will require patience, by the dint of strength and clarity in our business strategies today will enable us to succeed in the energy transition, as we see this transition as part of the inevitable evolution of the energy sector. Our goal is to become a more valuable company for its shareholders and deliver more benefits for the society at large. However, it is critical that the companies manage their operations in most sustainable and energy efficient manner.

The energy industry remains vital to the recovery of global economic activity in the aftermath of pandemic-induced recession. Oil and gas has for long been vital to forging modern societies and economies and they will remain key sources of energy as we start the process of rebuilding and a long transition. Our business models will now have to be safer, more sustainable and less energy intensive. Sustainability needs to be a central tenet of all future energy business plans and strategies. While ONGC has always been guided by the principles of energy equity and sustainability, as part of our long term strategic roadmap, Energy Strategy 2040, we are going to further sharpen our focus on climate-related aspects of our operations in order to remain relevant in tomorrow's energy ecosystem. To achieve that vision, we are extending our footprints thoughtfully and meaningfully beyond our core E&P activities – at the same time, we are also taking all necessary measures to make our core activities more sustainable and less energy-intensive.

Coming to performance, FY'21 numbers were affected largely due to pandemic related stresses. Despite the disruptions, your Company as well as ONGC Group entities recorded important milestones during the year, reaffirming our pre-eminent stature in the domestic energy space. Also, during these trying times, despite the several roadblocks, ONGC brought online, the country's eighth producing basin – the Bengal Basin – with the flow of oil from Ashokenagar-1 well. Exploration continues to make steady progress despite depressed and volatile energy prices. You will be happy to know that during FY'21, ONGC made 10 new discoveries and could successfully monetize 12 discoveries, of which 2 are from FY'21 itself. While we have consistently replaced more than what we produced consecutively for the last 15 years, fast-tracked monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries in the recent years, our track record lends credence to the improving commerciality of ONGC's exploratory efforts. As a National Oil Company (NOC), besides the prolific and producing basins, we are also expanding our exploratory footprints in the virgin or under-explored areas and data gathered from such pursuits will boost the nation's hydrocarbon prospects. To further expand our exploratory footprints, we are bidding aggressively in the OALP bid rounds. In the recently concluded OALP-V round, your Company acquired 7 of the 11 blocks on offer. We are hopeful of unlocking new territories and thereby further bolstering the potential of more indigenous hydrocarbon supplies down the road.

Domestic oil and gas production (including JV's production) stood at 45.35 MMTOE versus 48.25 MMTOE in the preceding fiscal. The Company remains positive of a turnaround in output in FY'22 as the threat of further disruptions mirroring the one in the first half of 2020 has abated a bit and the industry too readjusts its modus operandi to this 'new normal' of sustaining operations and doing businesses. Looking forward, by the year 2024 we are projecting hydrocarbon domestic production in excess of 60 MMTOE with the portfolio clearly tilted in favour of cleaner sources, driven by strong output from our

KG deep-water field in the Eastern Offshore as well as Heera in the shallow waters of Western offshore. Currently, 15 major projects are under implementation with a total projected cost of around ₹605,015 Million with envisaged gain of more than 110 MMTOE.

In view of increasing significance of gas in the future energy mix, your Company has acquired 5 percent stake in the India Gas Exchange, India's first Gas Exchange which provides automated platform for trading of natural gas. The Board has also approved creation of a new wholly owned subsidiary Company for Gas & LNG business value-chain, subject to further necessary approvals. However, the dismally low domestic gas prices continue to dent the profitability of our gas business. It is however believed that these early choices will improve optionality and future pay off as the energy transition takes off.

Despite a year of disruptions and sub-optimal energy prices, your Company returned a profit in each of the individual quarters. Our gross revenue stood at ₹681,411 Million and we registered a net profit of ₹112,464 Million despite incurring losses in our gas business for the fourth successive year. ONGC's total dividend pay-out would be ₹45,289 Million at ₹3.60 per share (72 percent) with pay-out ratio of 40.27%. We also continue to maintain stable CAPEX program. CAPEX for FY'21 was ₹268,593 Million while planned outlay for FY'22 stands at ₹298,000 Million.

ONGC Videsh, our overseas arm, made a significant oil strike in its onshore block CPO-5 in Colombia during the FY'21. Oil and Gas production from ONGC Videsh was 13.04 MMTOE in FY'21 despite the output cuts in our projects in UAE, Russia and Azerbaijan as part of the OPEC+ Group. Turnover and Net Profit of ONGC Videsh during the FY'21 was ₹119,558 Million and ₹18,910 Million, respectively.

Performance across the value-chain for ONGC-group entities has been impressive during the year. Our subsidiary, HPCL registered a throughput of 16.42 MMT with a capacity utilization of more than 100 percent in spite of overall demand contraction. The refiner also added 2,158 new retail outlets which is highest ever in any particular year, totalling retail outlets to 18,634. HPCL also commissioned 112 new LPG distributorship during the FY'21 taking number of total distributorship to 6,192 as of 31st March 2021. During the FY'21, HPCL achieved its highest ever Net Profit of ₹106,639 Million on the back of improved refinery margins helped by inventory gains and robust operational performance. HPCL has drawn up detailed plans for future expansions in both core and non-core areas; some key projects in the pipeline are Vizag refinery modernization, green-field refinery cum Petchem complex in Rajasthan and LNG re-gas terminal at Chhara, Gujarat.

Our other refiner, MRPL, also did well despite the year-long turmoil in its global export markets due to the pandemic. Its throughput for the year was 11.50 MMT, and its standalone turnover was ₹510,192 Million. MRPL is focused on setting up and expediting own retail outlets. It has also partnered with the OMCs to increase sale of products in the country, thereby offsetting its reliance on foreign markets to an extent. MRPL, after having acquired 49 percent of ONGC's stake, has assumed full ownership of OMPL during the year thereby establishing synergistic value addition across the product chain.

In the petchem vertical, OPaL is performing very well with around 90% capacity utilisation during FY'21. Revenue from the operations stood at ₹114,860 Million. Despite global slowdown in petchem markets caused by the pandemic, it is heartening to share that OPaL has posted positive PAT in the last quarter of FY'21.

OTPC, our power venture in the country's North-east region, is meeting about 35% of total power requirements of the North-eastern states and has recorded total income of ₹16,456 Million while netting a PAT of ₹2,206 Million in FY'21.

Looking ahead, your Company is committed to sustaining its operational excellence and material growth in its core E&P business and also expanding its non-E&P investments through its Group entities collaborations with other leading players in the industry. Our long-term blueprint – Energy Strategy 2040 - articulates this aspiration. Given that the transformation will take place within the context of sustainability, technology will be the most critical lever and safety its vital planks.

Your Company is also pursuing opportunities in the field of Renewables in India and abroad. We added another 6 MW of solar capacity taking our total installed capacity in excess of 30 MW. A study for pilot project in Offshore Wind has already been commissioned for assessing the opportunities in this niche segment. We have also taken up the country's first geothermal energy project in Ladakh. Our total installed capacity in renewables space has exceeded 325 MW and that we have a long distance to cover as we are targeting 10 GW of installed renewable capacity by 2040.

You will be happy to know that concerted actions over the years to optimise resource and energy usage within the Company have positively impacted in the form of reduced carbon foot print. Emission intensity (CO_2 emission per barrel of oil produced) of the business has decreased by 12 percent in the last five years and the gains will only further intensify. The Company is also undertaking a thorough assessment of its Scope 1 and 2 emissions to identify potential savings opportunities through an independent assurer. These are early signs of your Company pivoting towards a more sustainable and value-accretive energy entity while remaining abundantly relevant to the country's evolving energy ecosystem.

Your Company is committed to conduct the business in a legal, ethical and transparent manner and observes highest standards of corporate governance. Accordingly, your Company has been continuously rated "Excellent" grade for its compliances with the DPE Guidelines on corporate governance. As the country's foremost energy explorer and among the biggest diversified energy conglomerates, we reaffirm our commitment to helping secure India's energy supplies safely and sustainably with highest standard of corporate governance, and adhering to ethics & transparency, for years to come to advance nation's growth.

I also place on record my deepest admiration for our employees. Throughout this challenging year, ONGCians - the brave energy soldiers have shown characteristic determination and delivered beyond their mandate despite enduring significant personal sufferings. Such superlative efforts were the basis of ONGC's sustenance in these exceptional times and it is their commitment that allows us to aim higher every time.

Finally, dear Shareholders, the Company is grateful to you for your continued support and confidence in our endeavours. Our lasting association has endured the test of times and has proved to be an invaluable asset. Fuelled by this mutual trust, your Company is now more deeply committed to work towards the energy independence of the country while continuing to generate more and more value for its shareholders in coming days through several verticals of energy.

I hope all of you take good care of yourself and stay safe, as collectively we put together the building blocks of a new energy era for the country.

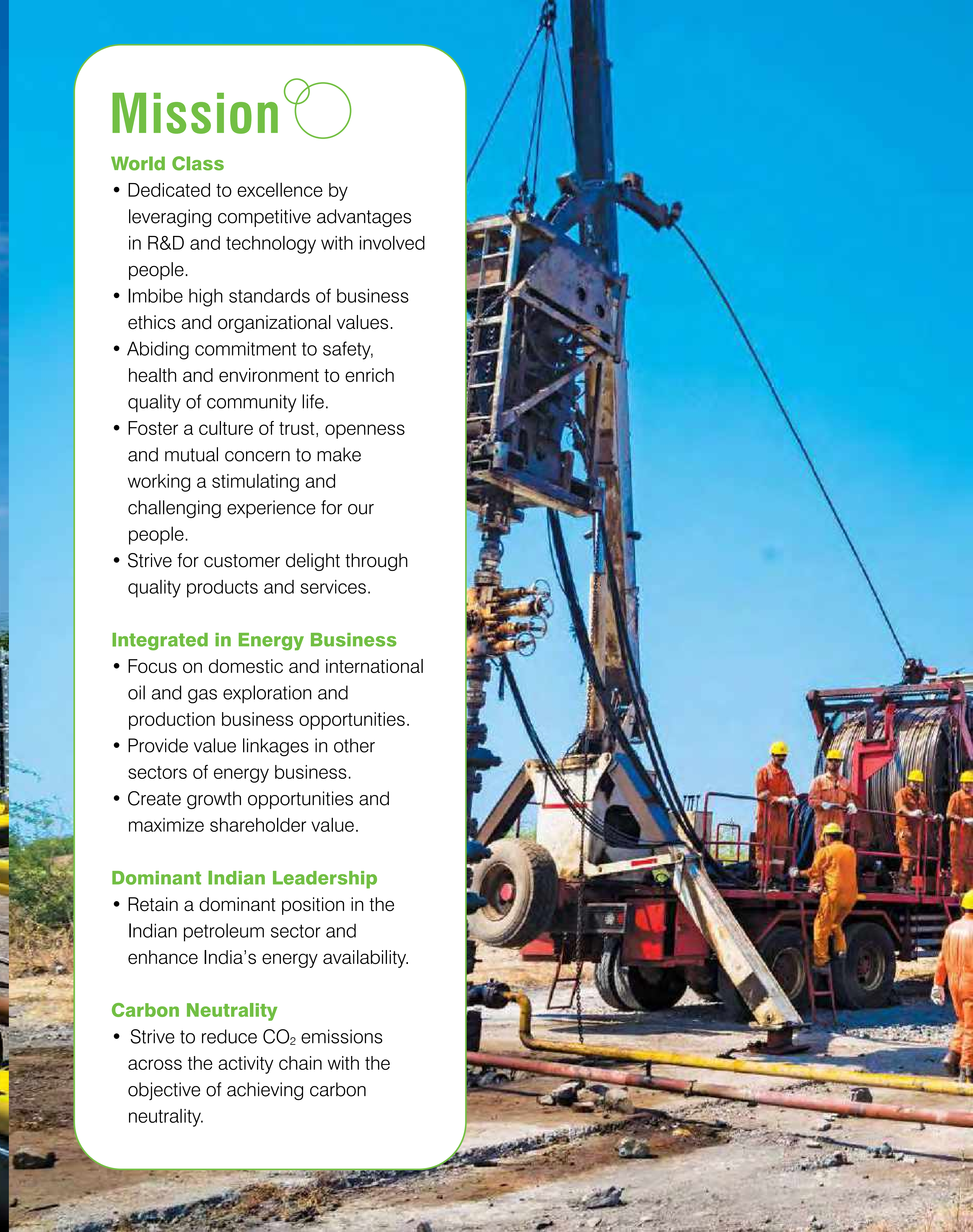
Jai Hind!

Sd/-
Subhash Kumar
Chairman & Managing Director

ONGC women officers proudly waving the tricolour at the PLQ platform on the East Coast of India

Vision

To be a global leader in integrated energy business through sustainable growth, knowledge excellence and exemplary governance practices.



Mission

World Class

- Dedicated to excellence by leveraging competitive advantages in R&D and technology with involved people.
- Imbibe high standards of business ethics and organizational values.
- Abiding commitment to safety, health and environment to enrich quality of community life.
- Foster a culture of trust, openness and mutual concern to make working a stimulating and challenging experience for our people.
- Strive for customer delight through quality products and services.

Integrated in Energy Business

- Focus on domestic and international oil and gas exploration and production business opportunities.
- Provide value linkages in other sectors of energy business.
- Create growth opportunities and maximize shareholder value.

Dominant Indian Leadership

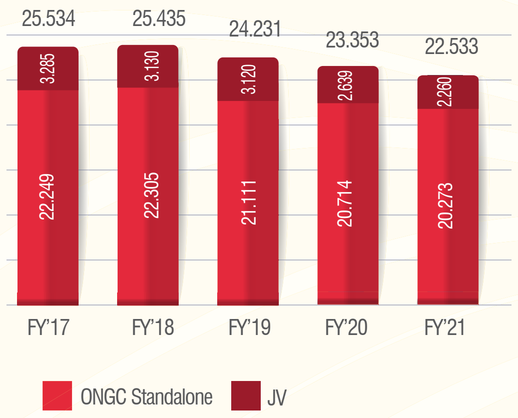
- Retain a dominant position in the Indian petroleum sector and enhance India's energy availability.

Carbon Neutrality

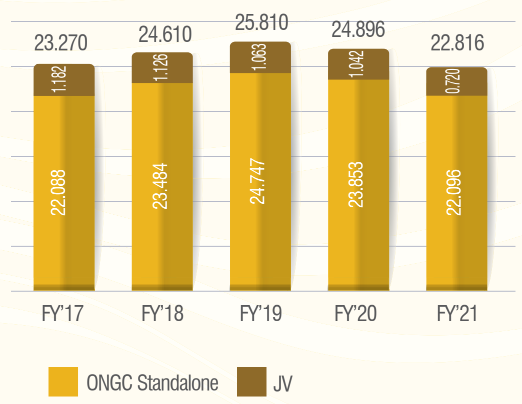
- Strive to reduce CO_2 emissions across the activity chain with the objective of achieving carbon neutrality.

Operational Highlights FY'21

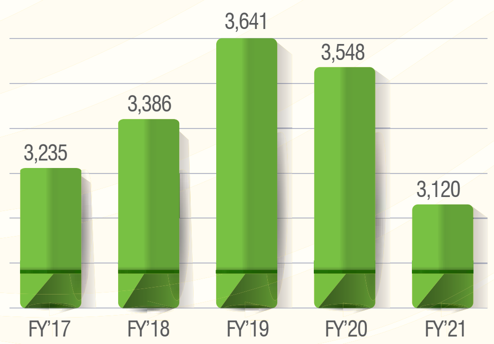
Crude Oil Production (MMT)



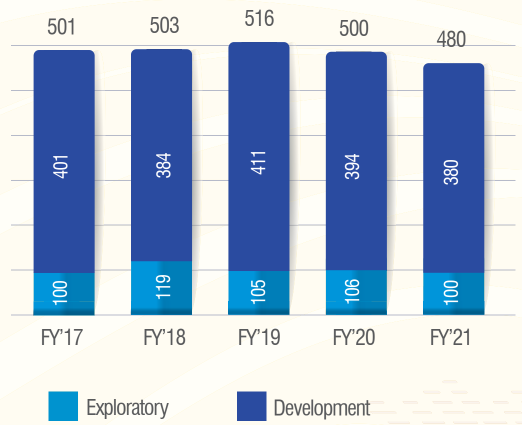
Natural Gas Production (BCM)



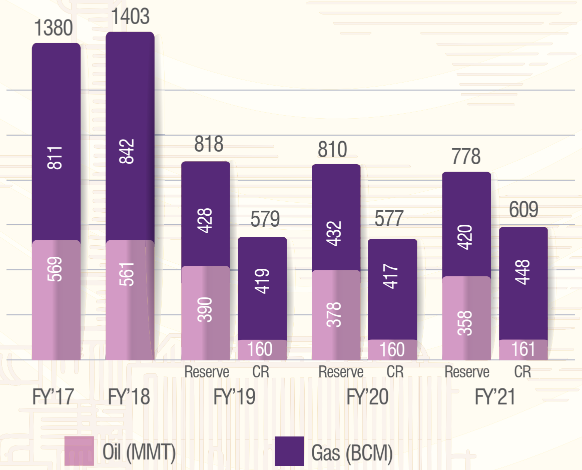
VAP Production (KT)



Wells Drilled (Nos)

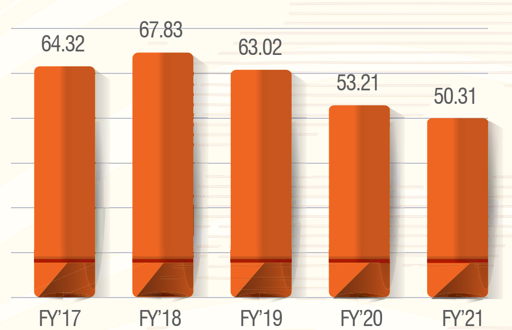


Reserve & Contingent Resource (3P)



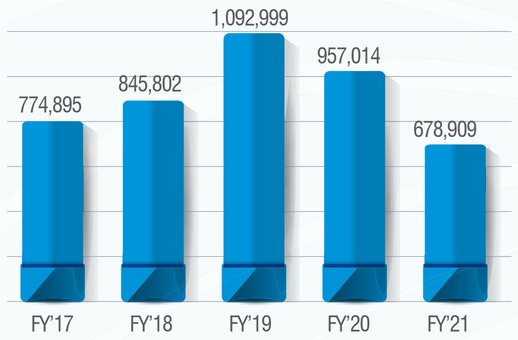
Note - FY'19 onwards, ONGC reports its reserve as per PRMS standard wherein reserves are split into Reserve & Contingent Resource (CR)

Reserve Accretion (2P) MMTOE

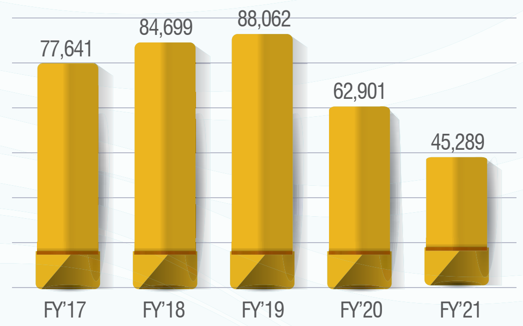


Financial Highlights FY’21

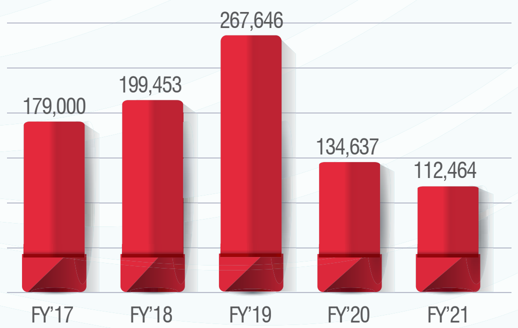
Sales Income
(₹ in Million)



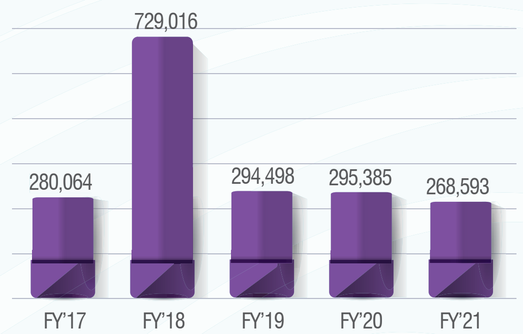
Dividend
(₹ in Million)



Net Profit
(₹ in Million)

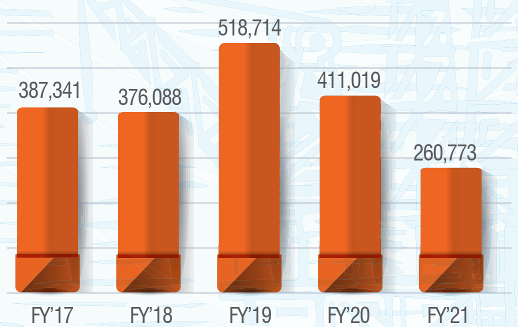


Capex
(₹ in Million)

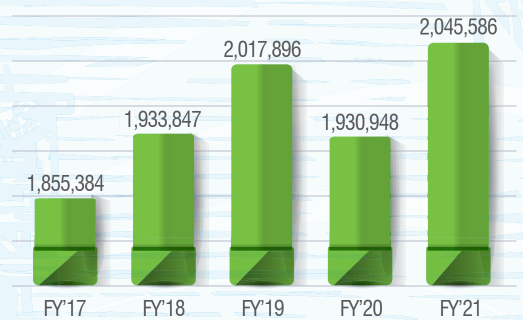


Note - In FY’18, Capex includes acquisition cost of HPCL and GSPC block.

Contribution to Exchequer
(₹ in Million)



Net Worth
(₹ in Million)



Board of Directors

Board of Directors

Subhash Kumar

Chairman & Managing Director

Shri Subhash Kumar, Director (Finance), ONGC has assumed the additional charge of Chairman & Managing Director (CMD) of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) w.e.f. 01-04-2021.

Shri Subhash Kumar is also the Chairman of ONGC Group of Companies comprising of subsidiaries-ONGC Videsh Limited, Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL), ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd (OMPL), Petronet MHB Ltd (PMHBL) and Joint Ventures- ONGC Petro-additions Limited (OPaL), ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd (OTPC) and Mangalore SEZ Ltd (MSEZ).

Shri Kumar is an industry veteran with over 36 years of professional experience in diverse activities across the Exploration & Production (E&P) value-chain. He joined ONGC in 1985 as a Finance and Accounts Officer. Shri Kumar grew up along the hierarchy and served in different capacities in ONGC and the Group Companies. During his tenure with ONGC Videsh, Shri Kumar was associated with key acquisitions and expansion of the company's footprint from a single asset company in 2001 into a company with a global presence. He played a key role in the evaluation and acquisition of several overseas assets.

He has served as the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of Mansarovar Energy Colombia Limited, a 50:50 joint venture of ONGC Videsh and Sinopec of China from September 2006 to March 2010. Thereafter, he had a long stint at ONGC's overseas arm ONGC Videsh from 2010 to 2015 where he successfully steered company's Business Development, Finance, Budget & Treasury Planning and Portfolio Management Groups.

Shri Kumar joined back ONGC in July 2016 as the Chief Commercial and Head Treasury, and played a key role in evaluation, negotiation, and concluding outstanding issues pertaining to the organization. During 2017, Shri Subhash Kumar also served a brief stint with Petronet LNG Limited as its Director (Finance).

Shri Subhash Kumar was appointed as Director (Finance) of ONGC in January 2018. Shri Kumar has also served as Director on the Board of ONGC Group Companies viz. MRPL, HPCL, PMHBL, OTPC and OPaL. Shri Subhash Kumar has championed the issues relating to various JVs and group entities at the Board level. He has successfully led the transformation of JVs and group companies into a cohesive group, implemented an entity-specific action plan, resulting in a significant increase in their efficiency and contributions to the ONGC Group.

Shri Kumar is also President of Global Compact Network India (GCNI), the Indian Local Network of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), which has been providing a robust platform for Indian businesses, academic institutions and civil society organizations to embrace the Ten Principles of Global Compact Network, United Nations.

Shri Subhash Kumar is a Fellow Member of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India and Associate Member of Institute of Company Secretaries of India. He is an alumnus of Panjab University Chandigarh, from where he obtained his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Commerce with Gold Medal. An avid sportsperson and fitness enthusiast, Shri Kumar has a keen interest in Golf and Badminton.

Dr. Alka Mittal

Director (HR)

Dr. Alka Mittal joined the Board of ONGC as Director (HR) in November 2018 after having distinguished herself in diverse roles and challenging assignments, and has over 36 years of extensive experience in the Company. She is the first woman Functional Director of ONGC in its history.

A leader with a mission, Dr. Mittal has driven a number of strategic and impactful human resource programmes and initiatives in the Company, with focus on adopting best-in-class HR practices towards making ONGC a best place to work and nurturing a generation of dedicated energy soldiers in India. Dr. Mittal has also steered ONGC to become one of the top companies in the country in the area of CSR, with focus on impactful projects to support social infrastructure and build sustainable communities.

Dr. Mittal is a Member on the Boards of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited as ONGC Nominee Director. She is Member of Governing Council and the acting CEO of Hydrocarbon Sector Skill Council under the aegis of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, which is focused on skill development and training needs in Oil & Gas sector. She is also on the Board of Governors of IIM, Trichy and RGIPT, Jais, Amethi.

Dr. Mittal is closely associated with United Nations Global Compact Network India and is a Special Invitee to the Governing Council, as well as Chair of Sub-Committee of GCNI. She is also actively involved with various national and international professional forums and bodies dedicated to the cause of Human Resource Management and empowerment of women. She has a special penchant for training and mentoring. She has trained more than 12,000 young Graduate Trainees of ONGC since 2001.

Dr. Mittal is a post graduate in Economics, MBA (HRM) and a Doctorate in Commerce and Business Studies in the area of "Corporate Governance".

Rajesh Kumar Srivastava

Director (Exploration) &
Director (Offshore) (Additional Charge)

Shri Rajesh Kumar Srivastava is the Director (Exploration) of the Company w.e.f 02.08.2019. He is also holding additional charge of the post of Director (Offshore) w.e.f. 03.05.2021. Shri Srivastava acquired the Master of Science (Geology) Degree from Lucknow University and Master's Degree in Engineering Geology from Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. Shri Srivastava joined ONGC as Geologist in 1984 at Krishna Godavari Basin, Rajahmundry. He is a team player and a visionary.

With over 36 years of experience, Shri Srivastava is an expert in upstream hydrocarbon exploration from well site operations, development geology, seismic data interpretation to monitoring and planning of exploration.

Shri Srivastava began his career as an Operation Geologist from geologically complex KG-PG Basin. At Institute of Reservoir Studies, Ahmedabad he was considered as one of the best hands in the trade of Reservoir Modelling for preparation of field development plans, simulation studies for production forecasts and techno-economic evaluation of prospects. He is credited to have introduced the art/science of Geocellular Modeling in ONGC, Neelam being the first full-field fine scale Geocellular Model for dynamic modelling for redevelopment.

During his tenure at Exploration and Development Directorate, he was closely associated with the exploration and development activities of Assam & Assam-Arakan Basin, MBA Basin and Krishna-Godavari Basin and Cauvery Basin.

He played a key role in the formulation of 'Hydrocarbon vision-2030 for North East India' driven by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. He has also evaluated several exploration and development blocks of Egypt & Sudan. As an acknowledgement for his contributions towards field development and hydrocarbon exploration, Shri Srivastava was honoured with the National Mineral Award in the year 2009.

Shri Srivastava is also Chairman of ONGC TERI Biotech Limited and Director on the Board of ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited & Pawan Hans Limited. He has several publications to his credit.

Om Prakash Singh

Director (T&FS)

Shri Om Prakash Singh is the Director (T&FS) of the Company w.e.f. 01-04-2020. A Mechanical Engineer with more than 33 years of experience, Shri Singh has built a deep industry understanding and proven management experience across the technical and commercial roles he undertook during his career.

Shri Singh has a distinguished track record as a drilling engineer and has demonstrated dynamic leadership and vision, as he progressed through various roles within the company. He is well-versed with national and international Exploration and Production business and carries an extensive experience of offshore and onshore operations. Shri Singh has an open-minded and forward-looking approach, with a firm belief in team-work.

He has a vast industry knowledge and global business experience. He has played major roles in handling the challenging deep-water drilling project in India and overseas projects in Vietnam, Iran, Qatar and Brazil. Shri Singh's tenure as Head Nhava Supply Base has been very impressive. In challenging conditions, he exhibited a leading role with enthusiasm, clarity and discipline; thereby transforming the performance of the Nhava Supply Base.

With a focus on performance metrics and a continual drive for excellence, Shri Singh spearheaded Tripura Asset as the Asset Manager. During his tenure, the Asset made significant improvements – as he was instrumental in a number of initiatives and enhanced the overall performance of the Asset by fast-tracking projects and synergizing resource mobilization and its utilization. Shri Singh is also on the Boards of Subsidaries and Joint Ventures-MRPL, OMPL, OTPC, NETC and OPaL.

Anurag Sharma

Director (Onshore)

Anurag Sharma was appointed as Director (Onshore) of India's flagship oil and gas company ONGC in June 2020. He has over 36 years of immense experience in the upstream oil & gas sector. He holds a bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from MNREC, Allahabad. He did his MBA from FMS, Delhi. He has received executive education from the prestigious Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta and is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers.

As Director (Onshore), Shri Sharma manages portfolio of 9 onshore oil & gas assets and 1 Coal Bed Methane Asset. Besides, he is also Director In-charge of Marketing, Health Safety Environment (HSE) and Joint Venture Operations Group (JVOG). Shri Sharma is also a Director on Boards of ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd., Dahej SEZ Ltd, Mangalore SEZ Ltd and ONGC Petro addition Ltd.

After joining ONGC in 1984, Shri Anurag Sharma held various positions in ONGC & ONGC Videsh in Asset Management, Operations and Services. He worked at different levels in ONGC's Ankleshwar, Jorhat and Cauvery Projects. He has a rich experience of overseas operations leading OVL's Vietnam projects, MD RIG Russia, besides contributing to Business Development activities in CIS and SE Asia. He has also served as the EO to Director (T&FS), ONGC and led the flagship initiatives viz. Make in India & Start-up India as Head -Indeg.

Prior to joining as Director (Onshore), he was the Asset Manager of Cauvery Asset. Under his leadership, Cauvery Asset produced the highest ever oil production in the last two decades. He has a strong track record for delivery of the projects with his excellent project execution skills. He strongly believes in safe work practices and focuses on transforming the company into a safer & more resilient business. He is well-known for his interpersonal skills promoting a diverse and inclusive environment.

Rajesh Madanlal Aggarwal
Government Nominee Director

Shri Rajesh Madanlal Aggarwal, Government Nominee Director appointed w.e.f. 24-03-2020, belongs to 1989 batch (MH cadre) of Indian Administrative Services. Presently, he is the Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India.

He graduated from the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi as a Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science & Engineering. He worked in Central Government as Joint Secretary, Department of Financial Services and Director, Jan Dhan Mission in Tribal Affairs and Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and earlier as Director in Election Commission of India. In State Government of Maharashtra, he has worked under various capacities including as its IT Secretary.

He served on the Boards of PNB, IFCI Ltd and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing. He was also nominated as the CMD of National Insurance Company Ltd. Presently, Shri Aggarwal is also Director on the Boards of BPCL, ISPRL and HOCL.

Amar Nath
Government Nominee Director

Shri Amar Nath, Government Nominee Director, appointed w.e.f. 28-06-2016, belongs to 1994 batch (AGMUT cadre) of Indian Administrative Services. Presently, he is the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India.

He is a Bachelor of Science (Mechanical Engineering) from National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, and MA (International Development Policy) from Duke University, USA.

Shri Amar Nath was Secretary to the Department of Health, Government of Delhi prior to the present assignment. He has held the positions of Administrator of Union Territory of Lakshadweep, CEO of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board, and CEO of Chandigarh Housing Board. He has extensive experience of working in various Departments of Government at senior management positions such as Finance, Economic Planning, Tourism and Industrial Development in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Chandigarh and Delhi. Before joining IAS in 1994, he worked with SBI and SAIL. Shri Amar Nath is also a Government Nominee Director on the Board of Oil India Limited.

Amitava Bhattacharyya
Independent Director

Shri Amitava Bhattacharyya is appointed as an Independent Director on the Board of ONGC w.e.f. 19-07-2019. He was the CIC during 2016-18 after he retired from the Civil Services as the Chairman, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India on 31.12.2015.

Shri Bhattacharyya acquired his graduation in Physics from Presidency College, Kolkata and post-graduation from the University of Delhi. Later, he served in the National Physical Laboratory-CSIR, before joining the IAS in 1980. Subsequently, he did a HR and Public Administration course from Maxwell School of Citizenship, Syracuse, USA. He served for the Government of Gujarat in various capacities both in the field as well as in the Secretariat. Later, he served for about two years in the UPSC as Secretary.

During his service, Shri Bhattacharyya was In-charge of Internal Finance Division of Ministry of Labour, Government of India and was acting as CFO & Financial Advisor of EPF. He was also on the Board of ESIC.

In the early 90s, he worked under the then Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India and was involved in several important issues of cross country dimensions, including Global Warming, Biodiversity Protection, Ozone Depletion. He was also the Mission Director for Water Conservation and Sanitation from 2006 to 2009. Shri Bhattacharyya is associated with an NGO on a voluntary basis and working in the area of anti-trafficking of women and children in India and other south-east Asian countries.

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Reference Information

Name of Company	:	**Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited**
CIN	:	**L74899DL1993GOI054155**
Registered Office	:	Plot No. 5A- 5B, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070
Website	:	www.ongcindia.com
Email	:	secretariat@ongc.co.in
Phone	:	011-26754073/85, Fax: 011-26129091

Board of Directors		
Functional Directors	**Government Nominee Directors**	**Independent Directors**
1. Shri Subhash Kumar, Director (Finance) & CMD (Additional charge) 2. Dr Alka Mittal, Director (Human Resources) 3. Shri Rajesh Kumar Srivastava, Director (Exploration) & Director (Offshore) (Additional Charge) 4. Shri Om Prakash Singh, Director (T&FS) 5. Shri Anurag Sharma, Director (Onshore)	6. Shri Rajesh Madanlal Aggarwal 7. Shri Amar Nath	8. Shri Amitava Bhattacharyya
Company Secretary	**Chief Financial Officer**	
Shri Rajni Kant	Shri Vivek Chandrakant Tongaonkar	

Auditors	Cost Auditors	Secretarial Auditor
1. M/s. S. Bhandari & Co., Mumbai 2. M/s. R. Gopal & Associates, Kolkata 3. M/s. SARC & Associates, New Delhi 4. M/s. G M Kapadia & Co., Mumbai 5. M/s. R.G.N. Price & Co., Chennai 6. M/s. Kalani & Co., Rajasthan	1. M/s. M. Krishnaswamy & Associates, Chennai 2. M/s. Musib & Co., Mumbai 3. M/s. Chandra Wadhwa & Co., New Delhi 4. M/s. Bandyopadhyaya Bhaumik & Co., Kolkata 5. M/s. N. D. Birla & Co., Ahmedabad 6. M/s. Joshi Apte & Associates, Pune	M/s. Ashu Gupta & Co., New Delhi

Registrar & Share Transfer Agent	Banker
Alankit Assignment Ltd. Alankit House 4E/2 Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi-110055 Phone : 91-11-4254 1234/1960, Fax : 91-11-42541201/23552001 Website : www.alankit.com Email : rta@alankit.com	State Bank of India **Listing of Equity / NCDs** 1. BSE Ltd. – Equity & NCDs 2. National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.- Equity

Debenture Trustee
IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited Asian Building, Ground Floor, 17, R. Kamani Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai - 400 001

ONGC

Laying of 8” flexible flowline by Vertical Lay System (VLS) on-board LV 108 for ONGC’s prestigious KG DWN 98/2 Project

Performance at a Glance

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Performance at a Glance

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15*	2013-14*	2012-13*	2011-12*
PHYSICAL										
Quantity Sold (Other than Trading)										
- Crude Oil (MMT)	20.71	21.34	22.50	23.67	23.86	24.15	24.11	23.61	23.69	23.09
- Natural Gas (MMM3)	17,694	19,423	20,485	19,494	17,935	17,100	17,983	19,633	20,160	20,202
- LPG (000' Tonnes)	1,011	1,011	1,109	1,186	1,352	1,191	1,090	1,073	1,005	1,033
- Naphtha/ARN (000' Tonnes)	915	1,177	1,154	1,180	1,087	1,065	1,124	1,379	1,520	1,557
- Ethane-Propane (C2-C3)/Ethane/ Propane / Butane (000' Tonnes)	1,005	1,225	1,192	914	673	401	337	428	425	461
- Superior Kerosene Oil (000' Tonnes)	32	55	71	34	43	66	74	85	106	79
FINANCIAL										
Revenue from Operations	681,411	962,136	1,096,546	850,041	779,078	777,417	830,935	842,028	833,090	768,871
Dividend Income	30,630	24,664	31,054	37,810	16,969	5,712	4,890	3,744	4,615	5,266
Other Non Operating Income	40,795	41,438	41,598	41,026	59,794	64,382	48,775	63,388	49,752	39,263
Total Revenues	752,836	1,028,238	1,169,198	928,877	855,841	847,511	884,600	909,160	887,457	813,400
Statutory Levies	164,237	225,708	265,004	200,984	208,658	195,306	230,993	229,607	223,614	169,902
Operating Expenses ^	189,047	243,558	236,852	208,863	210,345	202,995	168,176	167,582	173,925	139,812
Exploration Costs written off	63,855	86,837	87,569	70,318	50,545	56,643	105,224	78,357	100,431	93,334
Purchases	-	-	-	-	26	72	44	32	31	25
Profit Before Interest, Depreciation & Tax (PBIDT)	335,697	472,135	579,773	448,712	386,267	392,495	380,163	433,582	389,456	410,327
Depreciation, Depletion, Amortisation and Impairment	163,274	186,169	154,561	144,702	121,895	110,999	114,583	109,259	83,736	74,959
Profit Before Interest & Tax (PBIT)	172,423	285,966	425,212	304,010	264,372	281,496	265,580	324,323	305,720	335,368
Finance Cost	22,145	33,097	24,921	15,085	12,217	13,242	28	4	277	348
Profit before Tax and Exceptional Items	150,278	252,869	400,291	288,925	252,155	268,254	265,552	324,319	305,443	335,020
Exceptional items	13,750	(48,990)	-	-	-	(32,266)	-	-	-	31,405
Profit before Tax	164,028	203,879	400,291	288,925	252,155	235,988	265,552	324,319	305,443	366,425
Corporate Tax	51,564	69,242	132,645	89,472	73,155	74,589	88,222	103,371	96,186	115,196
Net Profit (PAT)	112,464	134,637	267,646	199,453	179,000	161,399	177,330	220,948	209,257	251,229
Dividend	22,015	72,337	95,952	77,642	95,180	49,194	81,277	81,277	81,277	83,416
Tax on Dividend	-	12,014	16,845	11,521	19,354	10,005	16,256	13,807	13,012	13,286
Share Capital	62,901	62,902	62,902	64,166	64,166	42,778	42,778	42,778	42,778	42,777
Reserve & Surplus	1,879,201	1,789,084	1,754,295	1,653,940	1,544,524	1,504,433	1,403,232	1,324,472	1,201,755	1,086,790
Net Worth (Equity)	2,045,586	1,930,948	2,017,896	1,933,847	1,855,384	1,657,747	1,436,229	1,356,311	1,229,674	1,117,841
Borrowings	150,226	139,491	215,936	255,922	-	-	13,930	-	-	45,000
Working Capital	(50,524)	(210,589)	(183,718)	(278,453)	70,395	98,942	94,232	104,061	124,714	97,739
Capital Employed	1,159,394	1,062,842	1,091,861	984,459	1,185,309	1,112,137	1,144,995	1,094,412	1,017,636	908,848
Internal Resources Generation	249,075	382,274	334,020	353,474	281,916	404,040	218,699	327,545	217,402	352,088
Capex	268,593	295,385	294,498	729,016	280,064	301,104	299,975	324,695	295,079	292,466

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15*	2013-14*	2012-13*	2011-12*
Contribution to Exchequer	260,773	411,019	518,714	376,088	387,341	345,192	421,074	405,750	408,806	382,873
Expenditure on Employees	101,265	115,124	121,130	113,811	115,508	86,970	86,299	104,051	103,302	67,960
Number of Employees	28,479	30,105	31,065	32,265	33,660	33,927	33,185	33,911	32,923	32,909
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE RATIOS										
PBIDT to Turnover (%)	49.3	49.1	52.9	52.8	49.6	50.5	45.8	51.5	46.7	53.4
PBDT to Turnover (%)	46.0	45.6	50.6	51.0	48.0	48.8	45.7	51.5	46.7	53.3
Profit Margin(%)- incl. exceptional item	16.5	14.0	24.4	23.5	23.0	20.8	21.3	26.2	25.1	32.7
Contribution to Exchequer to Turnover (%)	38.3	42.7	47.3	44.2	49.7	44.4	50.7	48.2	49.1	49.8
Return on Capital Employed (%) (ROCE)	12.23	24.59	36.10	27.04	20.87	24.80	22.77	29.29	29.59	36.32
Return on Capital Employed (%) (ROCE) -incl. exceptional items	13.42	19.98	36.10	27.04	20.87	21.90	22.77	29.29	29.59	39.78
Net Profit to Equity (%)- incl. exceptional item	5.5	7.0	13.3	10.3	9.6	9.7	12.3	16.3	17.0	22.5
BALANCE SHEET RATIOS										
Current Ratio	0.86 : 1	0.56 : 1	0.61 : 1	0.44 : 1	1.55:1	1.72:1	1.46:1	1.55:1	1.72:1	1.41:1
Debt Equity Ratio	0.07 : 1	0.07 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.13 : 1	-	-	0.0096:1	-	-	0.0398:1
Debtors Turnover Ratio(Days)	34	25	27	31	28	45	48	33	30	30
PER SHARE DATA										
Earning Per Share (₹) #	8.94	10.7	20.9	15.54	13.95	12.58	13.82	17.22	16.31	19.58
Dividend (%)	72	100	140	132	121	170	190	190	190	195
Book Value Per Share(₹)(Restated) #	163	153	160	151	145	129	112	106	96	87

* The figures of 2014-15 are given as per requirements of Schedule-III to the Companies Act, 2013, figures for FY 2011-12 to FY 2013-14 are given as per the requirement of revised Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956. Figures of FY 2020-21, FY 2019-20 (restated), FY 2018-19 (restated), FY 2017-18, FY 2016-17 and FY 2015-16 (restated) are given as per requirment of Ind AS Compliant Schedule-III to the Companies Act, 2013.

In accordance with Ind AS 33 'Earnings per Share', earnings per equity share have been adjusted for bonus issue and split for all years. The book value per share has also been adjusted post bonus & split.
^ Includes Accretion/ Decretion in stock, Provisions & Write-offs.

Note:

1. Turnover = Revenue from Operations.
2. Capital Employed = Net Working Capital + Net Non Current Assets excluding Capital work in progress, Exploratory/Developments wells & Investments.
3. Equity (Net Worth) = Equity Share Capital & Other Equity attributable to Owners of the Company.
4. Borrowings = Non-current Borrowings + Current Borrowings.
5. Profit Margin (%) = Profit after tax for the year/Turnover.
6. Working Capital = Current Assets (Excluding Investment) - Current Liablities .
7. ROCE = Profit Before Interest, Dividend Income & Tax (PBIT excluding Dividend income) / Capital Employed.
8. Current Ratio = Current Assets (Including Current Investment) / Current Liablities.
9. Debt Equity Ratio = Total Debt (Non-current & current) / Equity (Net Worth).
10. Net Profit to Equity (%) = Profit after tax for the year / Equity (Net Worth).
11. Debtor Turnover Ratio (days) = (Average Receivables/Revenue from Operaions)*365
12. Earning per share = Profit after Tax attributable to Owners of the Company / No. of Equity Shares.
13. Book vale per share = Equity (Net Worth) / No. of Equity Shares.

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

(₹ in million)	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15*	2013-14*	2012-13*	2011-12*
REVENUES										
Sales #										
Crude Oil(Including Condensate)	479,338	648,363	775,729	603,899	548,036	511,316	536,638	525,734	533,269	507,873
Natural Gas (incl. Gas Marketing Margin)	114,216	193,556	188,389	137,372	139,398	182,239	187,381	183,291	165,400	141,397
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)-Domestic Market	31,973	36,038	43,490	40,352	37,276	34,951	34,380	30,145	31,484	23,711
Ethane-Propane (C2-C3)/Ethane/ Propane / Butane	23,962	32,551	32,590	24,226	17,264	9,441	10,064	14,837	13,440	12,741
Naphtha	26,081	39,863	46,861	38,084	30,455	30,609	50,835	75,743	76,804	72,167
Kerosene (SKO)	837	2,465	3,355	1,178	1,321	2,118	2,771	2,779	3,686	1,520
HSD	1,531	2,390	1,155	-	421	406	312	522	170	100
LSHS (Low sulpher heavy stock)/ RCO (Residual Crude oil)	538	747	694	482	562	412	705	1,295	1,063	1,250
Aviation Turbine Fuel	336	889	519	-	-	-	286	220	318	436
Others	97	152	217	209	131	76	56	87	38	62
Sub- Total	678,909	957,014	1,092,999	845,802	774,864	771,568	823,428	834,653	825,672	761,257
Sale of Traded Products	-	-	-	-	31	84	60	44	43	34
Other Operating Income	2,502	5,122	3,547	4,239	4,183	5,765	7,447	7,331	7,375	7,580
Revenue from Operations	**681,411**	**962,136**	**1,096,546**	**850,041**	**779,078**	**777,417**	**830,935**	**842,028**	**833,090**	**768,871**
Dividend Income	30,630	24,664	31,054	37,810	16,969	5,712	4,890	3,744	4,615	5,266
Other Non Operating Income	40,795	41,438	41,598	41,026	59,794	64,382	48,775	63,388	49,752	39,263
Total Revenues	752,836	1,028,238	1,169,198	928,877	855,841	847,511	884,600	909,160	887,457	813,400
EXPENSES										
Royalty	81,354	115,076	134,600	99,090	115,748	89,591	116,079	114,890	108,094	97,745
OIDB Cess	80,187	107,878	128,568	99,638	89,045	101,916	102,535	99,734	99,971	57,831
Motor Spirit Cess	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Natural Calamity Contingent Duty	989	1,020	1,063	1,122	1,129	1,137	1,123	1,097	1,101	1,097
Excise Duty	539	478	268	410	2,093	1,990	2,206	3,076	3,093	3,599
Road and Infrastructure Cess	734	910	183							
Sales Tax #	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,586	3,123	3,834	3,339
Service Tax	-	-	-	334	289	339	290	439	353	236
Education cess	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	2,348	3,111	1,871
Octroi and Port Trust Charges #	434	346	322	390	354	333	6,083	4,897	4,057	4,184
Sub-total	**164,237**	**225,708**	**265,004**	**200,984**	**208,658**	**195,306**	**230,993**	**229,607**	**223,614**	**169,902**
Operating Expenses	189,525	215,840	226,386	206,602	210,082	197,672	163,654	165,833	153,839	134,110
Exchange Loss-Net	-	16,772	4,769	-	-	1,033	241	1,021	922	3,613
Purchases	-	-	-	-	26	72	44	32	31	25
(Accretion) / Decretion in stock	(4,264)	2,470	(1,665)	(630)	(1,329)	352	(1,674)	1,043	(230)	(913)
Exploration Costs written off										
- Survey Costs	17,245	16,879	18,514	14,801	17,549	15,274	19,146	15,912	15,668	12,409
- Exploratory well Costs	46,610	69,958	69,055	55,517	32,996	41,369	86,078	62,445	84,763	80,925

(₹ in million)	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15*	2013-14*	2012-13*	2011-12*
Depreciation, Depletion, Amortisation and Impairment	163,274	186,169	154,561	144,702	121,895	110,999	114,583	109,259	83,736	74,959
Provisions and Write-offs	3,786	8,476	7,362	2,891	1,592	3,938	2,116	2,189	18,863	3,097
Prior Period Expenses (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,839	(2,504)	531	(95)
Total Expenses	**580,413**	**742,272**	**743,986**	**624,867**	**591,469**	**566,015**	**619,020**	**584,837**	**581,737**	**478,032**
Operating Income Before Interest & Tax	172,423	285,966	425,212	304,010	264,372	281,496	265,580	324,323	305,720	335,368
Finance Cost	22,145	33,097	24,921	15,085	12,217	13,242	28	4	277	348
Profit before Tax and Exceptional Items	150,278	252,869	400,291	288,925	252,155	268,254	265,552	324,319	305,443	335,020
Exceptional items	13,750	(48,990)	-	-	-	(32,266)	-	-	-	31,405
Profit before Tax	164,028	203,879	400,291	288,925	252,155	235,988	265,552	324,319	305,443	366,425
Corporate Tax (Net)	51,564	69,242	132,645	89,472	73,155	74,589	88,222	103,371	96,186	115,196
Profit after Tax	112,464	134,637	267,646	199,453	179,000	161,399	177,330	220,948	209,257	251,229
Other comprehensive income (OCI)	24,189	(124,609)	(17,988)	(31,827)	133,171	6,120	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**136,653**	**10,028**	**249,658**	**167,626**	**312,171**	**167,519**	**177,330**	**220,948**	**209,257**	**251,229**
Retained Earnings at beginning of the year*	(5,525)	9,779	24,831	25,704	28,692	(691)	-	-	-	-
Effect of Restatement	-	(12,625)	(12,518)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit after tax for the year	112,464	134,637	267,646	199,453	179,000	161,399	177,330	220,948	209,257	251,229
Other comprehensive income arising from re-measurement of defined benefit obligation, net of income tax	(333)	(2,871)	(2,946)	(873)	(2,988)	(297)	-	-	-	-
Dividend	22,015	72,337	95,952	77,642	95,180	49,194	81,277	81,277	81,277	83,416
Tax on Dividend	-	12,014	16,845	11,521	19,354	10,005	16,256	13,807	13,012	13,286
Expenses relating to buyback of equity shares	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to General Reserve	75,400	50,094	154,362	110,290	64,466	72,520	79,797	125,864	114,968	154,527
Retained Earnings at end of the year	9,191	(5,525)	9,780	24,831	25,704	28,692	-	-	-	-

* The figures of 2014-15 are given as per requirements of Schedule-III to the Companies Act, 2013, figures for FY 2011-12 to FY 2013-14 are given as per the requirement of revised Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956. Figures of FY 2020-21, FY 2019-20 (restated), FY 2018-19 (restated), FY 2017-18, FY 2016-17 and FY 2015-16 (restated) are given as per requirment of Ind AS Compliant Schedule-III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Sales are presented net of sales tax and Octroi with effect from 2015-16 as per the requirements of Indian Accounting Standards.

Statement of Financial Position

(₹ in million)	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
RESOURCES						
A. Own (Net Worth)						
1) Equity						
i) Equity share capital	62,901	62,902	62,902	64,166	64,166	42,778
ii) Other Equity						
(a) Reserve for equity instruments through other Comprehensive income	103,484	78,962	200,699	215,741	246,694	110,536
(b) Others	1,879,201	1,789,084	1,754,295	1,653,940	1,544,524	1,504,433
Total other equity	**1,982,685**	**1,868,046**	**1,954,994**	**1,869,681**	**1,791,218**	**1,614,969**
Net worth (A) #	**2,045,586**	**1,930,948**	**2,017,896**	**1,933,847**	**1,855,384**	**1,657,747**
B. Non-current Borrowings	63,275	22,451	-	-	-	-
C. Deferred Tax Liability (net)	274,734	263,441	274,261	262,592	221,632	192,973
TOTAL RESOURCES (A+ B + C)	**2,383,595**	**2,216,840**	**2,292,157**	**2,196,439**	**2,077,016**	**1,850,720**
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
A. Non-current assets						
1) Block Capital						
a) Oil and Gas Assets ^	1,106,791	1,084,767	1,121,178	1,102,648	955,312	856,787
b) Other Property, Plant and Equipment ^	90,681	92,216	96,435	92,507	91,875	85,339
c) Intangible assets	2,172	1,810	1,745	1,129	883	665
d) Right-of-use assets	107,354	98,198	-			
Total Block Capital	**1,306,998**	**1,276,991**	**1,219,358**	**1,196,284**	**1,048,070**	**942,791**
2) Financial assets						
a) Loans	13,274	11,825	10,461	21,335	28,071	41,488
b) Deposit under Site Restoration Fund Scheme	233,587	221,522	180,926	159,912	145,387	135,592
c) Others	1,171	1,504	2,649	1,647	1,418	1,486
Total Financial assets	**248,032**	**234,851**	**194,036**	**182,894**	**174,876**	**178,566**
3) Other non-current assets (excl, capital advances)	10,972	7,232	5,667	6,495	7,349	6,789
4) Non-current tax assets (net)	76,558	90,431	94,272	99,464	87,763	74,316
Subtotal (A)	**1,642,560**	**1,609,505**	**1,513,333**	**1,485,137**	**1,318,058**	**1,202,462**
B. Non-current Liabilities						
(a) Financial liabilities	126,887	56,294	1,181	1,494	2,583	2,313
(b) Provisions	305,352	279,392	236,247	213,018	192,852	186,843
(c) Other non-current liabilities	403	388	326	7,713	7,709	111
Subtotal (B)	**432,642**	**336,074**	**237,754**	**222,225**	**203,144**	**189,267**
C. Net Non Current Assets (A)-(B)	**1,209,918**	**1,273,431**	**1,275,579**	**1,262,912**	**1,114,914**	**1,013,195**
D. Working Capital						
1) Current Assets						
a) Inventories	84,745	85,666	77,039	66,889	61,653	56,256

(₹ in million)	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
b) Financial assets						
i) Trade receivables	77,973	47,774	84,400	77,726	64,762	54,314
ii) Cash and Bank Balances	3,026	9,682	5,041	10,127	95,108	99,566
iii) Loans	3,835	5,117	6,339	14,021	14,269	10,272
iv) Others	33,899	27,739	46,175	30,418	11,347	23,202
c) Other current assets	114,297	93,881	63,303	15,984	15,591	34,113
Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	1,154	-	-	-
Subtotal (1)	**317,775**	**269,859**	**283,451**	**215,165**	**262,730**	**277,723**
2) Current liabilities						
a) Financial liabilities						
i) Current Borrowings	86,951	117,040	215,936	255,922	-	-
ii) Trade payables	63,767	71,136	88,250	73,345	51,548	51,264
iii) Others	180,206	262,135	122,472	122,513	94,969	95,693
b) Other current liabilities	23,189	18,663	24,155	22,893	18,361	16,390
c) Short-term provisions	13,858	10,975	15,857	12,582	21,328	7,043
d) Current tax liabilities (net)	328	499	499	6,363	6,129	8,391
Subtotal (2)	**368,299**	**480,448**	**467,169**	**493,618**	**192,335**	**178,781**
Working Capital (D)= (1)-(2)	**(50,524)**	**(210,589)**	**(183,718)**	**(278,453)**	**70,395**	**98,942**
E. CAPITAL EMPLOYED (C+D)	**1,159,394**	**1,062,842**	**1,091,861**	**984,459**	**1,185,309**	**1,112,137**
F. Investments						
i) Current investments	-	-	-	-	36,343	30,032
ii) Non-current investments	813,764	790,855	848,815	857,308	505,154	368,278
G. Capital work-in-progress (incl, capital advances)	194,089	151,833	116,253	113,835	126,122	132,686
H. Exploratory/Development Wells in Progress	216,348	211,310	235,228	240,837	224,088	207,587
TOTAL DISPOSITION (E+F+G+H)	**2,383,595**	**2,216,840**	**2,292,157**	**2,196,439**	**2,077,016**	**1,850,720**

* The figures of 2014-15 are given as per requirements of Schedule-III to the Companies Act, 2013, figures for FY 2011-12 to FY 2013-14 are given as per the requirement of revised Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956. Figures of FY 2020-21, FY 2019-20 (restated), FY 2018-19 (restated), FY 2017-18, FY 2016-17 and FY 2015-16 (restated) are given as per requirment of Ind AS Compliant Schedule-III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Includes reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income

^ Note: As on transition date 1st April 2015, carrying value of assets pertaining to production & allied facilities have been regrouped from other Property Plant and Equipment to "Oil and Gas Assets" to reflect the aggregate amount of Oil and Gas Assets.

Statement of Financial Position

(₹ in million)	As at March 31, 2015*	As at March 31, 2014*	As at March 31, 2013*	As at March 31, 2012*
RESOURCES				
A. Own				
(a) Equity				
i) Share Capital	42,778	42,778	42,778	42,777
ii) Reserves & Surplus	1,403,232	1,324,472	1,201,755	1,086,790
Sub-Total (a)	**1,446,010**	**1,367,250**	**1,244,533**	**1,129,567**
(b) Less Deferred Revenue Expenditure	9,781	10,939	14,859	11,726
Net Worth (a)-(b)	**1,436,229**	**1,356,311**	**1,229,674**	**1,117,841**
B. Deferred Tax Liability	177,332	165,787	128,880	111,979
TOTAL RESOURCES (A+ B)	**1,613,561**	**1,522,098**	**1,358,554**	**1,229,820**
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES				
A. Non-current assets				
1) Block Capital				
a). Fixed Assets (Net)*	314,907	302,792	274,835	216,801
b). Producing Properties (Net)/Oil and Gas Assets*	667,110	657,833	524,407	463,768
Total Block Capital	**982,017**	**960,625**	**799,242**	**680,569**
2) Long-term loans and advances (excl, capital advances)	**193,177**	**181,718**	**221,454**	**254,482**
3) Deposit under Site Restoration Fund Scheme	**125,444**	**113,102**	**101,331**	**91,826**
4) Other non-current assets (excl. DRE)	**4,397**	**3,956**	**4,011**	**2,983**
Subtotal (A)	**1,305,035**	**1,259,401**	**1,126,038**	**1,029,860**
B. Non-current Liabilities				
1) Long-term provisions:				
a) Provision for Abandonment	227,138	228,022	177,052	176,477
b) Other Long Term provisions	26,494	29,178	44,823	36,654
2) Other Non-current liabilities	640	11,850	11,242	5,620
Subtotal (B)	**254,272**	**269,050**	**233,116**	**218,751**
C. Net Non Current Assets (A)-(B)	**1,050,763**	**990,351**	**892,922**	**811,109**
D. Working Capital				
a) Current Assets				
i) Inventories	59,623	58,825	57,044	51,654
ii) Trade receivables	135,783	81,657	68,637	61,948
iii) Cash and Bank Balances	27,601	107,989	132,186	201,246
iv) Short-term loans and advances	69,477	43,670	37,021	31,237
v) Other current assets (excl. DRE)	4,933	2,718	4,565	8,633
Subtotal (a)	**297,417**	**294,859**	**299,453**	**354,718**
b) Current liabilities				
i) Short-term borrowings	13,930	-	-	45,000
ii) Trade payables	55,611	63,725	53,410	52,612
iii) Other current liabilities	112,867	119,262	112,227	136,941
iv) Short-term provisions	20,777	7,811	9,102	22,426
Subtotal (b)	**203,185**	**190,798**	**174,739**	**256,979**
Working Capital (D)= (a)-(b)	**94,232**	**104,061**	**124,714**	**97,739**
E. CAPITAL EMPLOYED (C+D)	**1,144,995**	**1,094,412**	**1,017,636**	**908,848**
F. Investments				
i) Current investments	-	-	-	8,519
ii) Non-current investments	**181,244**	172,042	91,731	43,644
G. Capital work-in-progress (incl, capital advances)	**128,437**	116,516	144,429	182,997
H. Exploratory/Development Wells in Progress	**158,885**	139,128	104,759	85,812
TOTAL DISPOSITION (E+F+G+H)	**1,613,561**	**1,522,098**	**1,358,554**	**1,229,820**

Depreciation and Contribution to Exchequer

(₹ in million)	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15*	2013-14*	2012-13*	2011-12*
DETAILS OF DEPRECIATION ALLOCATED TO:										
Survey	729	1,107	783	550	430	433	589	448	567	756
Exploratory Drilling	17,780	15,891	2,646	4,894	4,111	2,729	3,284	2,506	1,335	4,844
Development	16,602	17,516	2,947	2,317	3,586	3,216	36,774	66,628	62,584	52,782
Profit & Loss Account	37,679	33,285	14,171	13,293	11,971	13,785	14,367	20,518	14,620	13,395
Others	220	530	308	389	768	535	298	162	114	16
Total	**73,010**	**68,329**	**20,855**	**21,443**	**20,866**	**20,698**	**55,312**	**90,262**	**79,220**	**71,793**
CONTRIBUTION TO EXCHEQUER										
CENTRAL										
1. Excise Duty	539	478	268	411	2,093	1,990	2,207	3,076	3,093	3,599
2. Road and Infrastructure Cess	494	408	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. OID Cess	80,188	107,880	128,568	99,639	89,053	101,928	102,550	99,740	99,993	57,852
4. Natural Calamity Contingent Duty	990	1,020	1,063	1,122	1,129	1,137	1,123	1,097	1,101	1,098
5. Royalty	35,813	52,127	58,765	45,797	43,783	45,974	35,870	41,965	39,407	36,144
6. Education Cess	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	2,349	3,112	1,872
7. Corporate Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) On ONGC's Account	42,050	70,487	111,423	61,331	42,915	55,843	76,152	67,646	79,285	102,722
b) For Foreign Contractors	9	20	14	8	(7)	(38)	25	36	11	73
8. Dividend #	13,299	43,940	62,900	52,748	65,439	33,912	56,029	56,153	56,268	60,372
9. Tax on Dividend #	-	12,014	16,845	11,521	19,354	10,005	16,256	13,807	13,012	13,286
10. Customs Duties	1,009	1,514	1,096	636	2,200	151	77	87	75	96
11. Mumbai Port Trust Charges	1,311	914	970	1,219	1,148	1,062	984	884	923	855
12. Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)	2,523	3,128	3,292	2,054	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)	2,254	2,519	3,842	2,411	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	**180,479**	**296,449**	**389,229**	**278,897**	**267,107**	**251,964**	**291,364**	**286,840**	**296,280**	**277,969**
STATE										
1. Sales Tax/VAT	30,212	46,942	50,180	39,117	40,212	44,006	43,765	41,344	40,144	39,393
2. Royalty	45,547	62,983	75,839	53,298	72,007	43,639	80,194	72,971	68,699	61,648
3. Octroi Duties etc.	-	-	-	2,424	8,015	5,583	5,751	4,592	3,683	3,863
4. Motor Sprit -CESS	36	66	15	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
5. State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	2,530	3,431	3,292	2,352	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Tripura Road Development Cess	1,969	1,148	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	**80,294**	**114,570**	**129,485**	**97,191**	**120,234**	**93,228**	**129,710**	**118,910**	**112,526**	**104,904**
Grand Total	**260,773**	**411,019**	**518,714**	**376,088**	**387,341**	**345,192**	**421,074**	**405,750**	**408,806**	**382,873**

* The figures of 2014-15 are given as per requirements of Schedule-III to the Companies Act, 2013, figures for FY 2011-12 to FY 2013-14 are given as per the requirement of revised Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956. Figures of FY 2020-21, FY 2019-20 (restated), FY 2018-19 (restated), FY 2017-18, FY 2016-17 and FY 2015-16 (restated) are given as per requirment of Ind AS Compliant Schedule-III to the Companies Act, 2013.

As per Indian Accounting Standards the dividends declared after the balance sheet date is not recognised as a liability at the balance sheet date. Accordingly, the final proposed dividend and tax on dividend thereon has not been included for 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19, 2017-18, 2016-17 and 2015-16.

Glossary of Energy & Financial Terms

A. Energy Terms

Appraisal Well: A well drilled as part of an appraisal drilling programme, which is carried out to determine the physical extent of oil and gas reserves & characteristics thereof and the quantity of recoverable Petroleum therein.

Condensates: Liquid hydrocarbons produced with natural gas, separated by cooling and other means.

Development: Following discovery, drilling and related activities necessary to begin production of oil or natural gas.

Development Well: A well drilled within the proved area of an Oil and Gas reservoir to the depth of a horizon known to be productive.

Enhanced Recovery: Techniques used to increase or prolong production from oil and natural gas fields.

Exploration: Searching for oil and/or natural gas, including topographical surveys, geologic studies, geophysical surveys, seismic surveys and drilling wells.

Exploratory Well: A well drilled for the purpose of obtaining information pertaining to a specific geological condition and drilled in an unproven area for establishing oil and gas deposits.

Heavy Cut: These are heavier hydrocarbons obtained in fractionation unit of Kerosene Recovery Process, where NGL is processed to yield Aromatic Rich Naphtha and Superior Kerosene Oil.

Integrated Petroleum Company: A company engaged in all aspects of the industry from exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas (upstream) to refining, marketing and transportation products (downstream).

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG): Gas that is liquefied under extremely cold temperatures and high pressure to facilitate storage or transportation in specially designed vessels.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG): Light gases, such as butane and propane that can be maintained as liquids while under pressure.

Mining Lease: The license issued for offshore and onshore properties for conducting development and production activity.

Natural Gas Liquids (NGL): Separated from natural gas, these include ethane, propane, butane and natural gasoline.

Oil Equivalent Gas (OEG): The volume of natural gas that can be burnt to give the same amount of heat as a barrel of oil (6,000 cubic feet of gas equals one barrel of oil).

Petroleum Exploration License: The license issued for offshore and onshore properties for conducting exploration activity.

Reserves: Oil and Natural Gas contained in underground rock formations called reservoirs. Proved reserves are the estimated quantities that geologic and engineering data demonstrate can be produced with reasonable certainty from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Reserve estimates change as additional information becomes available. Recoverable reserves are those that can be produced using all known primary and enhanced recovery methods.

Service well: A service well, also known as utility well, is drilled or completed for the purpose of supporting production in an existing field. Wells in this class are drilled for injection of gas, water, steam, air, polymer, salt-water, CO_2, effluent disposal etc.

Unit Of Production Method: The method of depreciation (depletion) under which depreciation (depletion) is calculated on the basis of the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the enterprise.

Work-Over: The process of performing major maintenance or remedial treatments on a well to increase flow of oil and gas.

B. Financial Terms

Accounting Policies: The specific accounting principles and the methods of applying those principles adopted by an enterprise in the preparation and presentation of financial statements.

Accrual Basis of Accounting: The method of recording transactions by which revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are reflected in the accounts in the period in which they accrue. The 'accrual basis of accounting' includes considerations relating to deferrals, allocations, depreciation and amortization. This basis is also referred to as mercantile basis of accounting.

Acquisition Costs: These cover all costs incurred to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire a property or mineral right proved or unproved. These include lease/ signature bonus, brokers' fees, legal costs, cost of temporary occupation of the land including crop compensation paid to farmers, consideration for firm-in arrangements and all other costs incurred in acquiring these rights. Acquisition Costs are recognized in the accounts note no. 3.10 (ii) in Significant Accounting Policies under Notes to Financial Statements.

Absorption Costing: A method whereby the cost is determined so as to include the appropriate share of both variable and fixed costs.

Balance Sheet: A statement of the financial position of an enterprise as at a given date, which exhibits its assets, liabilities, capital, reserves and other account balances at their respective book values.

Book Value: The amount at which an item appears in the books of account or financial statements. It does not refer to any particular basis on which the amount is determined e.g. cost, replacement value etc.

Business Combination under Common control: A business combination involving entities or businesses under common control is a business combination in which all the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination, and that control is not transitory.

Capital Commitment: Future liability for capital expenditure in respect of which contracts have been made.

Capital Employed: The finances deployed by an enterprise in its net fixed assets, investments and working capital. Capital employed in an operation may, however, exclude investments made outside that operation.

Capital Reserve: A reserve of a corporate enterprise which is not available for distribution as dividend.

Contingent Asset 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 entity.

Contingent Liability is a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

(i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

(ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Current Asset: An asset shall be classified as current when:

(a) it is expected to realise the asset, or intended to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;

(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) it is expected to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current Liability: A liability shall be classified as current when:

(a) it is expected to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;

(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(d) it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Cess: It is a levy imposed under The Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974 on Crude oil acknowledged & received in the refinery and payable to the Central Government.

Decommissioning, restoration costs / provision: These are the costs incurred on discontinuation of all operations and surrendering the property back to the owner. These costs relate to plugging and abandoning of wells, dismantling of wellheads, production and transport facilities and to restoration of producing areas. Decommissioning Costs are recognized in the accounts as per note no.3.13 in Significant Accounting Policies under Notes to Financial Statements. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, these costs are required to be recognised at the present value of the expenditures expected to settle the obligation.

Development Costs: Costs incurred in preparing proved reserves for production i.e. costs incurred to obtain access to prove reserves and to provide facilities for extracting, treating, gathering and storing oil and gas.

Depreciation method: The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed. A variety of depreciation methods can be used to allocate the depreciable amount of an asset on a systematic basis over its useful life. These methods include the straight-line method, the diminishing balance method and the units of production method.

Dividend: A distribution to shareholders out of profits or reserves available for this purpose.

Effective interest rate method: It is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Expenditure: Incurring a liability, disbursement of cash or transfer of property for the purpose of obtaining assets, goods and services.

Expense: A cost relating to the operations of an accounting period or to the revenue earned during the period or the benefits of which do not extend beyond that period.

Exploration Costs: Costs incurred in exploring property. Exploration involves identifying areas that may warrant examination and examining specific areas, including drilling exploratory wells.

Exploration Costs written off: It refers to the Survey expenditure and Dry wells expensed in the accounts in line with note no.3.8 (ii) and 3.10 (iii) in Significant Accounting Policies under Notes to Financial Statements.

Fair value: 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.

First In, First Out (FIFO): Computation of the cost of items sold or consumed during a period as though they were sold or consumed in order of their acquisition.

Financial asset is an asset that is cash, an equity instrument of another entity, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity; or a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments or a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or other financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's equity instruments.

Financial Instruments: A "financial instrument" is defined as any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity (e.g. a payable), to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity; or a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative contract for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments (e.g. an instrument that is redeemable in own shares to the value of the carrying amount of the instrument).

Fixed Cost: The cost of production which, by its very nature, remains relatively unaffected in a defined period of time by variations in the volume of production.

Fundamental Accounting Assumptions: Basic accounting assumption which underline the preparation and presentation of financial statements. They are going concern, consistency and accrual. Usually, they are not specifically stated because their acceptance and use are assumed. Disclosure is necessary if they are not followed.

Inventory: Tangible property held for sale in the ordinary course of business, or in the process of production for such sale, or for consumption in the production of goods or services for sale, including maintenance supplies and consumables other than machinery spares.

Investment: Expenditure on assets held to earn interest, income, profit or other benefits.

Impairment of Doubtful Debts: A provision made for debts considered doubtful of recovery.

Lease: A contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration

Liability: A liability is a present obligation of the entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits.

Materiality: An accounting concept according to which all relatively important and relevant items, i.e., items the knowledge of which individually or collectively; influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The size or nature of the item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.

Net Assets: The excess of the book value of assets of an enterprise over its liabilities. This is also referred to as net worth or shareholders' funds.

Net Profit: The excess of revenue over expenses during a particular accounting period. When the result of this computation is negative, it is referred to as net loss. The net profit may be shown before or after tax. The net profit / loss do not include other comprehensive income.

Net Realisable Value: The actual/ estimated selling price of an asset in the ordinary course of the business less cost of completion and cost necessarily to be incurred in order to make the sale.

Non Current Asset: All assets other than Current assets are classified as Non Current asset.

Non Current Liability: All liabilities other than Current liabilities are classified as non-current liability.

Non-controlling interests: Equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent. It represents the proportion of income, other comprehensive income and net assets in subsidiaries that is not attributable to the Company's shareholders.

Net Present Value (NPV): NPV is the present (discounted) value of future cash inflows minus the present value of the cash outflows.

Oil & Gas Assets: These are created in respect of an area/field having proved developed oil and gas reserves. Oil & Gas Assets consist of successful Exploratory Wells, all Development Wells, Service Wells, Production facilities and estimated decommissioning cost.

Obsolescence: Diminution in the value of an asset by reason of its becoming out-of-date or less useful due to technological changes, improvement in production methods, change in market demand for the product or service output of the asset, or legal or other restrictions.

Operating Cycle: An Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or Cash equivalents.

Other comprehensive income (OCI): OCI comprises items of income and expenses (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in profit or loss as required or permitted by Indian Accounting Standards. These are in effect unrealized gain or loss on long term assets or liabilities. The components of OCI include: changes in revaluation surplus, re-measurements of defined benefit plans, gains and losses arising from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation, gains and losses from items designated / measured at fair value through other comprehensive income etc.

Property, Plant and Equipment (Fixed Assets): Assets held for the purpose of providing or producing goods or services and that is not held for resale in the normal course of business

Provision: A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount which cannot be determined with substantial accuracy.

Participating Interest: The share expressed as a percentage in the rights and obligations of each party to a Production Sharing Contract (PSC).

Production Costs: Costs incurred in lifting the oil and gas to the surface and in gathering, treating and storing the oil and gas.

Right of use asset: An asset that represents a lessee's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term.

Royalty: It is a levy imposed under The Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959 payable to the respective State or Central Government granting the lease (Central Government in case of offshore) on crude oil and natural gas.

Recouped Cost: It refers to Depreciation, Depletion, Impairment and Amortization charged in accounts. These are non-cash costs.

a) **Depreciation:** It is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. It is provided for and allocated as mentioned in note no. 3.7 in Significant Accounting Policies under Notes to Financial Statements.

b) **Depletion:** A measure of exhaustion of Oil & Gas Assets represented by periodic write off of cost. It is computed with reference to the amortization base by taking the related capital cost incurred divided by hydrocarbon reserves and multiplied by production. It is recognised in the accounts as per note no. 3.11 in Significant Accounting Policies under Notes to Financial Statements.

c) **Impairment:** An impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment Loss is recognized in the accounts as per note no. 3.9 in Significant Accounting Policies under Notes to Financial Statements.

d) **Amortization:** It refers to the amount amortized in respect of Intangible Assets in line with note no. 3.8 (i) in Significant Accounting Policies under Notes to Financial Statements.

Statement of Profit and Loss: A financial statement which presents the revenues and expenses of an enterprise for an accounting period and shown the excess of revenues over expenses (or vice versa). It is also known as Statement of Profit and Loss.

Total comprehensive income (TCI): TCI is the change in equity during a period resulting from transactions and other events, other than those changes resulting from transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Total comprehensive income comprises all components of 'profit or loss' and of 'other comprehensive income'.

Trade Receivable: A Receivable is classified as "Trade Receivable" if it is in respect of amount due for goods sold or services rendered in the normal course of business.

Trade Payable: A payable is classified as "trade payable" if it is in respect of amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in normal course of business.

Useful life: Life which is either (i) the period over which a depreciable asset is expected to be used by the enterprise; or (ii) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the use of the asset by the enterprise.

Working Capital: The funds available for conducting day-to-day operations of an enterprise. Also it is represented by the excess of current assets over current liabilities including short-term loans.

Work in Process: Work in Process includes all materials which have undergone manufacturing or processing operations, but upon which further operations are necessary before the product is ready for sale.

Finding New Plays: Seismic data acquisition in Western Offshore taking place as part of ONGC's constant endeavours to increase the hydrocarbon resource potetial of the country

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Board's Report

Dear Shareholders,

It gives me great pleasure to present, on behalf of the Board of Directors of your Company, the **28th Annual Report** on business and operations of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and its Audited Statements of Accounts for the financial year ended **March 31, 2021 (FY'21)**, together with the Auditors' Report and Comments on the Accounts by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.

Currently, COVID-19 overshadows business activity and the energy industry is inevitably affected. COVID-19 is a definitive black swan event exacting enormous human and material loss on the world. Once we overcome this mammoth challenge – which we certainly will, we shall only become stronger to face similar challenges in the future.

Energy is central to the modern society, the economy and energy landscape is changing – so is the narrative around it.

Many factors have come into play that have brought us to this fork in the road – climate change concerns, sustainability, safety, low commodity prices, efficiency, the emergence of the conscientious and aware consumer – and now COVID-19, that has brought in a whole new way of working and doing business – the 'new' normal.

All along, our primary goals have been to keep up the healthy pace of project execution, sustain our base production, optimize operating costs and improve the value proposition for stakeholders while doing business safely and reliably. Despite attending to unprecedented challenges of the business and its surrounding environment, your Company along with its group companies has registered yet another year of sustained performance and made substantial progress on most of these priority areas.

Despite the challenges posed by pandemic, your Company's production (including JV production) during the year was 45.350 Million Metric Tonnes of oil and oil equivalent gas (MMTOE) (against FY'20 production of 48.248 MMTOE).

- Crude oil production including JV production was 22.533 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) during FY'21 against 23.353 MMT during the previous year.
- Natural gas production including JV production was 22.816 Billion Cubic (BCM) against 24.896 BCM during FY'20.

Value Added Products (VAP) production was 3.120 MMT against 3.548 MMT during FY'20.

Backed by an intensive and continuous exploration programme, your Company declared ten (10) oil and gas discoveries (three - on-land and seven - offshore) during the year 2020-21 in its operated acreages. Out of these, six are prospects (one -on-land and five - offshore) and four are pools (two - on-land, two - offshore).

During the year 2020-21, accretion of In-place volume and EUR (Estimated Ultimate Reserves) in 2P reserves category from ONGC operated areas in India was 92.37 MMTOE and 50.31 MMTOE respectively.

Reserve Replacement Ratio (RRR – 2P EUR) from domestic fields was 1.19 with respect to 2P reserves. With this, your Company maintained Reserve Replacement Ratio (2P) of more than 1 for the 15th consecutive year.

Your Company has four direct subsidiaries, namely ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Petronet MHB Limited (PMHBL).

Your Company also has nine Associates/ Joint Ventures, namely ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL), ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited (OTPC), ONGC TERI Biotech Limited (OTBL), Dahej SEZ Limited (DSL), Mangalore SEZ Limited (MSEZL), Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL), Pawan Hans Limited (PHL), Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) and Rohini Heliport Limited (RHL).

1. Major Highlights: FY'21

The major highlights during FY'21 are:

i. Revenue from operations in FY'21 stood at ₹681,411 million against ₹962,136 million in FY'20.

ii. Net profit in FY'21 was ₹112,464 million against ₹134,637 million (restated) during FY'20 mainly due to lower realisation on Crude Oil, Natural Gas and VAPs.

iii. Your Company drilled 480 wells (Exploratory wells: 100; Development and Side Track wells: 380) despite fewer Rig Months and lockdown due to COVID-19 (against 500 wells during FY'20).

iv. Your Company firmed up plans to create a new wholly owned subsidiary company for Gas & LNG business value chain. The said subsidiary shall engage in the business of sourcing, marketing and trading of natural gas, LNG, Hydrogen enriched CNG (HCNG), Gas to Power business, bio-energy/ bio-gas/ bio methane/ other bio fuels business.

v. Your Company acquired 5% equity in Indian Gas Exchange Ltd (IGX) as strategic investment. IGX is presently India's first and only authorized Gas Exchange which provides an automated platform for trading of natural gas, covering wide range of products. This acquisition will contribute in achieving the Government of India's vision for increasing the share of natural gas from 6% to 15% in energy basket.

vi. During lockdown, your Company undertook a massive exercise to replace its crew in offshore and onshore fields. Your Company obtained permission from the Director General of Civil Aviation to use chartered flights for changeover of crew and ensured uninterrupted operations.

vii. Long-term mix of borrowings were re-aligned during the current fiscal year.

viii. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by ONGC Energy Centre (OEC) with the Union Territory of Ladakh and Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh on 06.02.2021 for taking up first Geo-thermal energy pilot project in Ladakh on pilot basis wherein it is planned to drill Geo-Thermal well and establish 1MW power plant at Puga, Ladakh. This project will put India on Geothermal Power map of the world.

ix. Your Company placed Notice of Award (NoA) to seven successful bidders in 13 contract areas comprising of 49 marginal oil and gas fields. This is intended to collaborate with private players for technology partnership for enhancement and augmentation of production.

x. Hazira plant supplied 3,300 KL volume of NATO Grade HSD to Indian Navy during COVID-19 pandemic on 09.05.2020 to meet an urgent requirement for Samudra Setu mission to repatriate expatriates stranded in neighbouring countries due to COVID-19 pandemic.

xi. Well Services Section (WSS) of Ahmedabad has been granted patent for novel formulation "Fracturing Fluids for Hydro Fracturing Using Sea Water" on 20.05.2020. The present Patent relates to sea water based fluid for fracturing of subterranean formation.

xii. Silchar Exploratory Asset, started gas supply to Assam Gas Company Ltd (AGCL) from 21.10.2020 post completion of Banskandi GCS (Gas Compressor Station). The Asset had further monetized the Bhubandar field on 07.12.2020 by connecting the well BU-7 to South Banskandi GCS after completing 23 km pipeline. Gas from this project will mainly be feeder to CGD network and North East (NE) Gas Grid, a part of Urja Ganga Scheme.

xiii. The Bengal basin was dedicated to the nation as 8th producing basin of India, on 20.12.2020 at Asokenagar in West Bengal. With this, your Company has discovered seven out of eight producing basins of the country.

xiv. MBA (Mahanadi, Bengal & Andaman) Basin, Kolkata commenced transportation of oil collected during reactivation of well Asokenagar-1 to Haldia Refinery on 05.11.2020. This marked the first step towards early monetization of first discovery in the Bengal-Purnea basin.

xv. Exploratory well BH-79 was drilled to explore the hydrocarbon potential of Basal Clastics and Basement. The well was tested for hydrocarbons in August 2020. After requisite study and analysis, it has been put on production. This is a significant lead towards further exploration of Basal Clastics and Basement Reservoir in Mumbai offshore.

xvi. The oil production in Lakwa area of Assam Asset crossed daily production mark of 500 m^3/day in December 2020. The production milestone was reached after a gap of three years.

xvii. The use of Simultaneous Exploration (SIMEX) approach, along with development drilling in recent past in matured Kalol field, has resulted in successful finding of K-XII pay sand (outside the REC Limit) in development well KL#851 of Kalol field. After Hydro-fracturing and SRP (Sucker Rod Pump) installation, the well has been put on production from K-XII pay sand.

xviii. The oil production in Padra field of Cambay Asset has reached a level of over 330 Tonnes/day in January 2021 – all time high production of Padra field since formation of Cambay Asset.

xix. Rajahmundry Asset produced the highest ever gas in Mandapeta field @ 0.715 MMCMD by optimizing new wells placements and hydraulic fracturing for improved productivity in tight and heterogeneous Mandapeta sands. The production reached this level after a gap of 20 years.

xx. Reservoir Analysis to establish extension of L-I Reservoir in Mumbai High South: RCI (Reservoir Characterization Instrument) was successfully deployed in a development well RS-18#10 for sampling oil from L-I (b) pay. This was the first well wherein the presence of oil was established in L-I in Mumbai High South. Further efforts are on to establish the extent of L-I reservoir in Mumbai High south.

xxi. Tripura Asset has successfully executed a pilot project of installation and commissioning of Self-Assisted Plunger Lift (SAPL) system in five gas wells. This has resulted in cumulative improvement in gas production from the five wells by about 60,000 SCMD.

xxii. Your Company has obtained 10 patents in FY'21 and also applied for registration of additional 6 patents.

2. Global Recognitions - Awards and Accolades

Consistent with the trend in preceding years, your Company, its various Operating Units and its Senior Management have been recipients of various awards and recognitions, including the following prestigious awards:

a) ONGC was ranked 11th among global energy majors in the coveted Platt's Top 250 Global Energy Company Rankings 2020 based on assets, revenues, profits and return on invested capital.

b) Forbes has ranked the Company 13th largest in India and 665th worldwide in Global 2000 list based on sales, profit, assets and market value.

c) ONGC is ranked 243rd globally and 4th in India in 2021 ranking of Fortune Global 500 list.

d) ONGC is ranked 377th in Forbes list of "World's Best Employers".

Detail of such awards and accolades is placed at **Annexure- 'A'**.

3. Details of discoveries

During the FY 2020-21, your Company has notified ten new discoveries (six prospects and four pools) in acreages operated by it. Out of these, 7 are in nomination blocks and 3 in NELP block of KG- DWN -98/2. Details of the new discoveries are:

Sl. No.	Well	Basin/ Block	Prospect/Pool	Hydrocarbon Type
1	KGD982NA-CHN-B-1	KG Offshore DW/ KG-DWN-98/2 CL-II PML	Prospect	Gas
2	KU#13(KUDD)	KUNJABAN PML, Tripura	Pool	Gas
3	KGD982NA-R1-E#1(AA)	Cluster II PML of KG-DWN-98/2	Pool	Gas
4	Kavitam South-1	KG onland/ PML-Kavitam Onland /PML-Kavitam Additional PML	Prospect	Gas
5	SD#16(SDAP)	West Tripura PML, Tripura State	Pool	Gas
6	KGD982NA-PDM-SH-1(AA)	Cluster II NELP PML of KG-DWN-98/2	Pool	Oil
7	BS-17-1	Western Offshore/ West of Bassein PML	Prospect	Oil & Gas
8	B-126-1	Western Offshore / West of Bassein PML	Prospect	Oil & Gas
9	GK-28-14	Kutch Offshore/ GK-28 PML	Prospect	Gas
10	WO-5-13	Western Offshore / BOFF PML	Prospect	Oil & Gas

4. Reserve Accretion and Reserve Position

Your Company migrated to PRMS (Petroleum Resource Management System) for estimation of hydrocarbon reserves w.e.f. 01.04.2019. With this approach, during FY 2020-21, accretion of In-Place Hydrocarbons (2P), from the Company operated fields in India, stood at 92.37 MMTOE.

- 25.73 MMTOE (about 28 percent)of 2P In-place volume have been accreted from New Discoveries/prospects; and
- 66.64 MMTOE(about 72 percent) of 2P In-place volume have been accreted from field growth.

During the FY 2020-21, the Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR) accretion in 2P category from ONGC operated areas in India has been 50.31 MMT of O+OEG.

- 11.59 MMTOE (about 23%) of 2P EUR have been accreted from New Discoveries/ prospects; and
- 38.72 MMTOE (about 77%) of 2P EUR have been accreted from field growth.

Accretion of In-Place Hydrocarbons and Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR) by the Company in its operated areas and in Non-Operated areas (JV Share) during FY'21 and position of In-Place Hydrocarbons and EUR as on 01.04.2021 were as below:

Units in MMTOE

In-Place Hydrocarbon volumes and Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR)							
		Accretion During the year 2020-21			Position as on 01.04.2021		
Reserve Type		Company Operated	JV-Domestic (ONGC Share)	Total	Company Operated	JV-Domestic (ONGC Share)	Total
In-place Hydrocarbon	2P	92.37	6.8	99.17	8,236.27	674.61	8,910.88
	3P	47.17	5.74	52.91	9,245.42	697.91	9,943.33
EUR	2P	50.31	0.86	51.17	3,055.74	91.53	3,147.27
	3P	41.76	1.16	42.92	3,274.16	92.04	3,366.20

Note: EUR position as on 01.04.2021 (EUR=Cumulative Production + Reserves + Contingent Resources)

Position of Reserves and Contingent Resources as on 01.04.2021				
As per PRMS#	Category	Company Operated	JV Operated	Total
Reserves	2P	720.57	18.52	739.09
	3P	777.61	19.03	796.65
Contingent Resources	2C	447.93	-	447.93
	3C	609.3	-	609.3

Note: As per PRMS adopted w.e.f 01.04.2019

The details of Reserve Accretion (EUR) 2P for the last five years in Company's basins are given below.

Units in MMTOE

Year	Company Assets (1)	Company's share in JVs (2)	Total (3)=(1)+(2)
2016-17	64.32	0.22	64.54
2017-18	67.83	1.02	68.85
2018-19	63.02	11.45	74.47
2019-20	53.21	1.74	54.95
2020-21	50.31	0.86	51.17

5. Award of Blocks

ONGC, under OALP-V bidding round concluded during FY 2020-21, has been awarded seven blocks; one ultra-deep water block in Cauvery, two shallow water blocks (Mumbai and Saurashtra) and four onland blocks (two in Cambay and one each in Bengal-Purnea and Kutch onland). This has added about 12,766.09 Km^2 of exploration acreage area in ONGC's exploration portfolio. Your Company is holding 24 blocks having 46,313.36 Km^2 acreage area under OALP bidding rounds I to V.

All the awarded OALP blocks are currently in exploratory phase. As on 01.04.2021, in OALP blocks, ONGC has cumulatively acquired 1,543 LKM (1,233 LKM acquired during FY 2020-21) of 2D data and 6,699.49 SKM (5,179.12 SKM acquired during FY 2020-21) of 3D seismic data.

6. Enhanced Recovery (ER) Proposals

Under ER Policy of Govt. of India, your Company had submitted 23 ER proposals. Out of these, 16 proposals were approved by Director General of Hydrocarbon. For the first time, your Company executed a pilot Polymer Flood project in heavy oil field of Mehsana. The Pilot was initiated in May, 2019 and completed in September, 2020. The pilot was successful in achieving all its objectives. The incremental gain is 5,057 m^3 in 13 months against FR envisaged incremental gain of 4,960 m^3 in 13 Months. Commercial plan envisages incremental oil gain of 1.85 MMT (~ 5 % over BAU) and recovery 22.5 % by 2040.

7. Monetization of Discoveries

Your Company monetised a total of 12 discoveries during FY 2020-21.

Out of ten new discoveries made during FY 2020-21, two on-land discoveries viz. Sundalbari-16 and KU-13 have already been monetized. Besides, ten (10) other discoveries of previous years i.e. Tichna, Bhubander, Bhubander-6, Ashokenagar-1, R-13, R-9, Sundalbari-15, GS-15 E, Gojalia-1 and B-45 have also been monetized.

Monetization of Ashoknagar-1 discovery makes the Bengal basin as the eighth commercially producing basin of the country. This has resulted in up-gradation of Bengal basin to Category-I basin as per the new three tier category of sedimentary basins of India.

8. Major Projects Completed

Details of three major projects (1 Development and 2 Infrastructure) completed with an investment of ₹33,325 million during the year 2020-21 are as below:

Sl. No.	Project Name	Completion Date	Actual Cost (₹ in Million)	Oil gain (MMT)	Gas Gain (BCM)
1	Neelam Redevelopment Plan, NH Asset	09.04.2020	25,433	2.76	4.786
2	Pipeline Replacement Project-V, Western Offshore	17.04.2020	6,653	NA	NA
3	Gojalia GCS & Pipelines Project, Tripura Asset	30.03.2021	1,239	NA	NA
	Total		**33,325**	**2.76**	**4.786**

a) **Projects under implementation:**

As on 31.03.2021, fifteen major projects were under implementation with a total project cost of around ₹605,015 million with envisaged oil and gas gain of ~113 MMTOE.

b) **Projects Approved in 2020-21**

During the year, 1 major project (Redevelopment of Nandasan Field in Mehsana Asset) was approved at the cost of ₹4,448.70 million, with planned completion date of 10.08.2022. The Project envisages incremental production of 0.735 MMT of Oil and 0.195 BCM of Gas by the year 2036-37.

9. Drilling of Wells

Your Company drilled 480 wells during FY'21 (500 wells during FY'20). 100 were exploratory wells and 380 were development wells including side-track wells. The major reason for shortfall in drilling of wells can be attributed to the constraints emerging out of National Lockdown imposed for containment of spread of COVID-19.

- Your Company was able to complete two Ultra-Deepwater wells KGD982NA_UD#AG (WD-2832m, DD-5536) and KGD982NA_UD#AF (DD-5450m) in KG deep water.
- Managed Pressure Drilling (MPD) was introduced in Tripura Asset.
- Rajahmundry Asset drilled 4 HP-HT wells: AVTAA, PRWAA, BTSAE and SVLAB, where bottom hole temperature varied between 174°C to 195°C.

10. Oil and Gas Production

Details of production, sales quantity and value, product wise during FY'21 with comparison of FY'20, are as under:

Installation of sub-sea tree in progress for KG-DWN-98/2 - ONGC's prestigious deep-water project on the East Coast of India

Description	Unit	Production Qty.		Sales Qty.		Value (₹ in million)	
		FY'21	FY'20	FY'21	FY'20	FY'21	FY'20
Crude Oil	(MMT)	22.53	23.35	20.71	21.34	479,338	6,48,363
Natural Gas	(BCM)	22.82	24.90	17.69	19.40	114,216	1,93,556
Value Added Products (VAP)							
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	000 MT	1,014	1,013	1,011	1,011	31,973	36,038
Naphtha	000 MT	941	1,115	915	1,177	26,081	39,863
Ethane-Propane	000 MT	242	345	241	346	4,963	8,155
Ethane	000 MT	483	536	483	535	9,741	12,937
Propane	000 MT	187	224	183	219	6,051	7,251
Butane	000 MT	97	125	97	125	3,207	4,208
Superior Kerosene Oil & MTO	000 MT	36	54	36	58	934	2,617
Others*	000 MT	120	135	62	88	2,405	4,026
Sub Total (VAP)	**000 MT**	**3,120**	**3,548**	**3,028**	**3,559**	**85,355**	**1,15,095**
Total						**678,909**	**9,57,014**

*Others include ATF, Sulphur-P, Sulphur-C, LSHS, HSD, LDO and MTO

11. Production from Overseas Assets - ONGC Videsh Ltd

Your Company's overseas operations are carried out exclusively through its wholly owned subsidiary, ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), which in turn conducts its operations either directly or through its subsidiaries. Production from overseas assets during FY'21 was 13.039 MMTOE in comparison to 14.981 MMTOE achieved during FY'20; a decrease of approx. 13%. The oil production during FY'21 was 8.510 MMT; 12.8% less compared to the production of 9.755 MMT during FY'20. The gas production of 4.529 BCM during the year was 13.3% less compared to FY'20 production of 5.226 BCM. The production was mainly impacted by compliance to production cuts agreed upon by the host governments of OPEC+ group of countries in Russia, UAE, and Azerbaijan. Geopolitical situation had also impacted production from two projects in Venezuela viz. Sancristobal and Carabobo-1. Other key factors affecting overseas production include natural decline, early water breakthrough in Block 06.1, Vietnam, COVID-19 impact on drilling schedule and deferment of Capex activities; and optimization of Capex and Opex due to low oil price scenario.

12. COVID-19 and ONGC's response

Your Company was one of the first companies to roll out COVID appropriate protocol. It kept an emphasis on the protection of people, materials and resources and at the same time ensured continuity of exploration in onshore and offshore and production operations.

During lockdown and non-availability of flights, railways and road transport, ONGC carried out Operation Nishtha - the biggest roll over of crew for Offshore rigs, platforms and installations through creation of bio-bubbles and hubs.

ONGC reached out to every stakeholders in different parts of the country to make available basic amenities during pandemic and contributed ₹3,000 million to PM Cares Fund. ONGCians also voluntarily contributed ₹300 million from their salary.

Along with erosion of demand due to pandemic, there was crash in crude oil prices, which required rolling out a sustainable survival strategy to meet all operational needs with available cash.

13. Other Exploration Initiatives/Activities

a) National Seismic Programme (NSP)

To accomplish its mandate of 2D seismic Acquisition, Processing & Interpretation (API) of 42,211 LKM assigned by the Government of India (GoI) in un-appraised areas of Indian sedimentary basins grouped in 11 on-land sectors, your Company, as on 31.03.2021, has completed data acquisition of **41,137.01 LKM (97.46%)** and has processed about **39,268.43 LKM (93%)** of seismic lines. Your Company had completed the interpretation of about **35,047.29 LKM (83.02%)** on 31.03.2021. This data in turn would contribute in augmenting domestic production of oil and gas.

b) Basement Exploration:

Concerted efforts for Basement exploration-a frontier exploration play, has been taken up by the Company as a major initiative. Your Company has achieved success in Mumbai Offshore, Kutch offshore, Cauvery, Cambay, and A&AA Basin and has been producing from Mumbai Offshore, Cambay, Assam & Assam Arakan and Cauvery basin. During the year 2020-21, a total 23 wells were drilled for Basement (15 exploratory and 08 development wells). Out of 23 wells drilled, 14 wells are hydrocarbon bearing (5 exploratory and 9 development wells) and 02 wells are under drilling as on 01.04.2021. Besides, several G&G Interpretation projects on Basement fracture characterization in Narsimhapuram- Kovilkalappal-Thiruthuraipundi-Tulsapattinam area of Cauvery Basin and in South of Mumbai High PML and adjoining B-119-121 ML area were also attempted including Static modelling of Madanam Basement reservoir.

Supportive fiscal incentives for Basement reservoir may provide boost in Basement exploration and exploitation in India.

c) HP-HT Exploration:

HP-HT and Tight reservoirs have been a challenge for your Company due to bore-hole complications, fluid design, high-cost drilling technology including HP-HT cementing, well construction and other reservoir engineering problems. Despite these challenges, your Company has successfully established hydrocarbon in Bhuvnagiri, Malleswaram, Periyakudi, Kottalanka, Bantimulli South, Yanam shallow offshore, GS-OSN-2004, G-4-6 and certain areas of Assam Arakan Fold Belt.

Presently, plays are being targeted mainly in KG, Cauvery, and Western Offshore Basins where such environment have been encountered during exploration for deeper pays. These plays have been an exploration challenge for drilling, as well as for testing. During 2020-21, 03 wells viz. Akanvaritota-1,Pendurru West-1 South Velpuru-2 are under testing whereas well Bantumili South-4 was completed as a dry well with gas indications. As on 31.03.2021, one well Tundurru-1 is under drilling in KG Basin.

14. Exploration and Production from Unconventional Sources

a) Coal Bed Methane (CBM):

Your Company has been operating four CBM blocks in Jharia, Bokaro and North Karanpura in Jharkhand and Raniganj in West Bengal.

Exploration activities have been completed in these blocks and developmental activities are at an advanced stage in all the three blocks viz Bokaro, Jharia and North Karanpura.

During FY 2020-21, 19 wells were drilled in Bokaro CBM block and 01 well was drilled in Jharia CBM block. Hydro fracturing was performed in 23 wells followed by dewatering by lowering artificial lifts in 17 wells and Gas break-in was observed in 16 wells.

In North Karanpura block, total 35 wells were drilled. Hydro fracturing is done in 30 wells and gas break-in is observed in 11 wells.

In Raniganj block, PML (Petroleum Mining Lease) grant had been received from Govt. of West Bengal w.e.f. 09.06.2019. Formulation of Revised FDP and Techno economics is fast tracked to initiate development activities.

b) Shale Gas:

Under the Shale Gas/ Oil Exploration and Exploitation Policy of Govt. of India, during 2020-21, your Company has completed one dual objective well Lakshmipuram East-1 in KG Onland with gas indication. Your Company has completed coring and other shale specific data collection programme in 30 wells (10 exclusive and 20 dual objective wells) in 25 identified nomination blocks spread over four basins viz. A&AA, Cambay, Cauvery and KG Basins.

c) Underground Coal Gasification (UCG):

Your Company has taken an initiative to test the UCG technology in India for which all the ground work has been completed with obligatory inputs for construction and implementation of UCG R&D Pilot Project at Vastan Mine block site belonging to Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited (GIPCL) in Naninaroli, district Surat, Gujarat.

All State PSUs of Gujarat, including MOU partner GIPCL, have backed out of the UCG project due to the low calorific value of the Syngas.

Additionally, processing of gas at surface shall be a challenge as Syngas has many impurities & contamination and non-availability of business partners from Coal/ Chemical/ Power sectors for business ease during pilot/ commercialization. Considering all the factors and current gas price scenario, your Company is of the opinion that it is not prudent to venture into this business at this juncture.

d) Gas Hydrate Exploration Program

Your Company has been an active contributor on gas hydrates exploratory research under National Gas Hydrate Program (NGHP) of Govt. of India since its inception in the year 1997. So far, ONGC, as a NGHP Consortium Member of GoI has played a significant role in G&G studies for the identification of sites for NGHP-01 and NGHP R&D Expedition-02 and successfully completed on-board studies. Based on the results of NGHP-02, two world class gas hydrate reservoirs have been discovered (Block KG-DWN-98/5 and Block KG-DWN-98/3).

Based on the post-expedition studies and review by international experts, the site located in KG-DWN-98/5 has been found suitable for pilot production test during NGHP-03 expedition for which various studies like sand control measures, well design, reservoir and production simulation modelling as prerequisite for the pilot production have been completed.

Presently, Gas Hydrate Research & Technology Centre (GHRTC) of ONGC is involved in R&D activities in exploration for gas hydrate prospects in Indian Deep waters and potential exploitation methodologies for gas hydrates through in-house efforts and PAN IIT collaborations.

Your Company is gearing up for the first ever pilot production test in deep waters for gas hydrate.

Your Company has signed MoU with initial validity of five years on 02.03.2021 with Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (Skoltech), Moscow for collaborative studies to establish cooperation in the Gas Hydrate Research & Technology applicable to Indian Basins.

15. Infrastructure Up-gradation

Several policy decisions have been taken for the introduction and induction of new advanced equipment as well as up-gradation of existing resources with State-of-the-Art equipment to remain competitive in the global E&P business. Your Company has taken actions to refurbish, upgrade and replace its Onshore/Offshore drilling rigs, Workover rigs, Cementing units, Crisis Management equipment in various phases. Major Infrastructure Up-gradations are as under:

- 38 new WSS units were inducted thereby enhancing the Frac Setups at Rajahmundry, Assam and Ahmedabad.
- Two State-of–Art hydraulic drilling rigs are under commissioning at Ahmedabad Asset.
- 25 State-of-Art drilling rigs and 20 Automated Hydraulic Workover rigs are under advanced stage of manufacturing and shall be delivered in 4 lots in 2021 & 2022.

16. Information Technology

- On the Information Technology (IT) front, Satellite communication network- comprising of 176 sites at onshore and 25 sites at offshore were successfully revamped with latest technology and enhanced bandwidth for seamless connectivity at remote locations. Replacement of existing IT hardware in compliance with SAP-HANA requirement is in progress. Production & Drilling SCADA systems are also being upgraded.
- Bandwidth was enhanced by 400% and VPN based remote access was provided to ONGCians to access paperless approval process DISHA and ONGC ERP System – ICE to work from home during Covid

lockdown, with uninterrupted 24x7 remote IT support to user.

- A Digital Centre of Excellence has been established to scout and induct latest Industry 4.0 technology for enhancing efficiency in E&P operations.

- Internet-based Video Conferencing facilities were provided to organize virtual meetings and monitor field operations during national lockdown imposed due to Covid-19 pandemic.

- In the field of Information security, Enterprise Wide Access Control System (EACS) is nearing completion with 98.75% progress achieved despite Covid-19 related set-backs and Information Security Operation Centre (ISOC) has been implemented.

17. Financial Highlights

Your Company earned Profit After Tax (PAT) of ₹112,464 Million, down by 16.47% over FY'20 (₹134,637 Million - restated) and registered Revenue from Operations of ₹681,411 Million, down by 29.18% over FY'20 (₹962,136 Million) mainly due to lower crude and gas price realization during the year.

Highlights – Standalone Financial Statements

- Revenue from Operations : ₹681,411 Million
- Profit After Tax (PAT) : ₹112,464 Million
- Contribution to Exchequer : ₹260,773 Million
- Return on Capital Employed : 12.23%.
- Debt-Equity Ratio : 0.07:1
- Earnings/ Share (Face value /share ₹5) : ₹8.94
- Book Value/ Share : ₹163

Particulars	₹ in Million	
	2020-21	**2019-20***
Revenue from operations	681,411	962,136
Other Income	71,425	66,102
Total Revenue	**752,836**	**1,028,238**
Profit Before Interest Depreciation & Tax (PBIDT)	335,697	472,135
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	164,028	203,878
Profit After Tax (PAT)	**112,464**	**134,637**
Transfer to General Reserves	75,400	50,094

* re-stated figures.

Material Changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company:

There have been no material changes and commitments, which affect the financial position of the Company, which have occurred between the end of the financial year to which the financial statements relate and the date of this Report.

18. Issue /change in Share Capital and Debt Structure

18,972 equity shares of ₹10 each (equivalent to 37,944 equity shares of ₹5 each) which were forfeited in the financial year 2006-07 were cancelled during the year and accordingly the partly paid-up amount of ₹0.15 million against these shares has been transferred to the Capital Reserve.

Issue of Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs)

In FY'21, the Company raised ₹41,400 million by issue of NCDs on private placement basis as per below details:-

Series of NCDs	Issue Size	Date of Issue	Coupon Rate (per annum)	Maturity Date
Series-I	₹5,000 million	31.07.2020	5.25%	11.04.2025
Series- II	₹10,000 million	11.08.2020	6.40%	11.04.2031
Series- III	₹11,400 million	21.10.2020	4.64%	21.11.2023
Series-IV	₹15,000 million	11.01.2021	4.50%	09.02.2024

Utilisation of proceeds of NCDs: -

Your Company utilized the proceeds of NCDs for the purposes as set out in the respective prospectus.

19. Dividend

Your Company paid an interim dividend of ₹1.75 per share of ₹5 each (@35%) in February 2021 amounting to ₹22,015 million.

Further, the Board of Directors has recommended final dividend of ₹1.85 per share of ₹5 each (@37%) amounting to ₹23,274 million subject to your approval at the forthcoming AGM. The total dividend pay-out for FY'21 would be ₹45,289 million with pay-out ratio of 40.27%.

The Dividend Distribution policy of the Company, may be accessed at the web link: https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/investors/policies

20. Management Discussion and Analysis Report

In the terms of regulation 34(2)(e) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure) Regulations, the Management Discussion and Analysis Report (MDAR) as appended, forms part of this report.

21. Financial Accounting and Secretarial Standards

The Financial Statements of the Company for FY'21 have been prepared in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and Guidance Note on Accounting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Secretarial Standards:

The Company has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

22. Loans, Guarantees or Investments

Your Company is engaged in Exploration & Production (E&P) business which is covered under the exemption provided under Section 186(11) of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the details of loans given, investment made or guarantee or security given by the Company to subsidiaries and associates is not reported.

23. Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Act

Your Company has not accepted any deposits during the year. Further, there was no outstanding deposit and/or unpaid or unclaimed principal amount or interest against any deposits either at the beginning or at the end of FY'21.

24. Credit Rating of Securities

Details of the Credit Ratings of Debt Securities of the Company as on 31.03.2021:

1	Name of Debt Security	International Bonds (Senior unsecured notes) issued by company and subsidiaries which are guaranteed by the company	International Bonds (Senior unsecured notes) issued by company and subsidiaries which are guaranteed by the company	Commercial Paper up to ₹100,000 Million outstanding at any point of time	Non-Convertible Debenture upto ₹50,000 Million
2	Credit Rating obtained	Rating : Baa3 (Negative) [Including for Issuer Rating]	BBB- (Stable) [Including for Issuer Rating]	[ICRA]A1+, CARE A1+	[ICRA] AAA (Stable), IND AAA (Stable)
3	Name of the credit rating agency	Moody's Investors Service	S&P Global Ratings	ICRA Limited (ICRA), CARE Ratings Limited (CARE)	ICRA Limited (ICRA), India Rating and Research Private Limited(IRRPL)
4	Date on which the credit rating was obtained	February 2005 and annual surveillance thereon every year.	November 2012 and annual surveillance thereon every year.	ICRA: 18.06.2018 and periodical surveillance and revalidation from time to time. CARE: 25.06.2018 and periodical surveillance and revalidation from time to time.	ICRA: 17.07.2020 and periodical surveillance and revalidation from time to time. IRRPL: 23.07.2020 and periodical surveillance and revalidation from time to time.
5	Revision in the credit rating	Yes, foreign currency rating and Local issuer Rating is downgraded from Baa2 to Baa3	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6	Reasons provided by the rating agency for a downward revision, if any	Pursuant to downgrade of India's sovereign rating from Baa2 to Baa3 on 01.06.2020, Moody's Investor Services had downgraded Company's local and foreign currency issuer and issue rating from Baa2 to Baa3 on 02.06.2020.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

On 01.07.2021, Fitch Ratings has assigned "BBB-"rating with negative outlook to the international bonds (Senior unsecured notes) issued by the Company and subsidiaries which are guaranteed by the Company.

25. Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF)

Details of transfer of unclaimed dividends and eligible shares to IEPF have been placed in the Corporate Governance Report, which forms part of this Annual Report.

26. Related Party Transaction

Particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties as referred to in Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, is provided in specified Form AOC-2, and placed at **Annexure-'B'.**

27. Subsidiaries

a) ONGC Videsh Limited

ONGC Videsh Ltd, the wholly-owned subsidiary and overseas arm of your Company for carrying on E&P activities, had participation as on 01.04.2021 in 35 oil and gas projects in 15 countries., viz. - Azerbaijan (2 projects), Bangladesh (2 Projects), Brazil (2 projects), Colombia (7 projects), Iran (1 project), Iraq (1 project), Libya (1 project), Mozambique (1 Project), Myanmar (6 projects), Russia (3 projects), South Sudan (2 projects), Syria (2 projects), UAE (1 project), Venezuela (2 projects) and Vietnam (2 projects). In FY'21, ONGC Videsh has relinquished 2 exploration projects, viz., Satpayev, Kazakhstan and Block-32, Israel.

ONGC Videsh portfolio as on 01.04.2021 comprised 14 producing, 4 discovered/ under development, 14 exploration and 3 pipeline projects. ONGC Videsh was Operator in 12 projects, Joint Operator in 6 projects and non-operator in the remaining 17 projects. Share of ONGC Videsh in production of oil and oil equivalent gas (O+OEG) is provided at para 11 above.

Gross consolidated revenue from operation of ONGC Videsh for FY'21 was ₹1,19,558 million (against ₹1,54,980 million during FY'20) and the PAT registered was ₹18,859 million during FY'21 as against ₹4,352 million during FY'20. The increase in profit was mainly on account of lower impairment reported as exceptional items and lower tax expense.

Significant Financial/Funding activities

- Overall borrowing of ONGC Videsh Group reduced by USD 271.71 million during the FY'21;
- USD 700 million Syndicated loan concluded successfully for part refinancing USD 775 million syndicated loan on maturity.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

ONGC Videsh has executed the extended MOU with GeoPark Limited, a Latin America focused E&P company, on 12.02.2021 to jointly acquire, invest and value addition from upstream oil and gas opportunities and also to jointly build a large-scale, economically rewarding risk-balanced portfolio of upstream assets across Latin American region.

Significant events in the area of Exploration & Operations:

1. ACG, Azerbaijan

The Operator has been regularly introducing new technologies such as Multi-zone producers, Multi-zone water injection and improved gravel packs for better sand management to sustain and improve production. During FY'21, 5 Nos. of Multi-zone Water Injector wells (with Down Hole Flow Control device) were drilled and completed for better sweep efficiency. Also, the first comingled well was completed for improved reservoir recovery by producing from major and minor zones of Balakhany Reservoir in the Deep Water Gunashli area of the field.

2. **Sakhalin-1, Russia**

   a. Project successfully achieved production of 1 billion barrels of oil in February 2021. Since 2005, the project has successfully implemented cutting edge technologies, drilled record length wells & maintained reliable operations to produce and load crude oil in more than 1,450 tankers at De-kastri Export Terminal without a single oil spill incident.

   b. Consequent to the Consortium approval of 6.2 MTA Russian Far East (RFE) LNG plant as a chosen monetization option for Chayvo Phase-2 Gas development, the Consortium awarded the FEED contract for the RFE LNG to Technip FMC with effective date of 05.10.2020.

3. **Imperial Energy, Russia**

   Construction and installation of Associated Petroleum Gas (APG) Plant, except Booster Compressor, was completed on 26.12.2020 and gas intake to APG plant started on 07.02.2021. After plant start-up and achieving the dry gas quality, transfer of gas to main trunk line (sale of dry gas) of Transgaz commenced on 05.03.2021. With successful commissioning, the APG plant will generate revenue by sale of value added products (LPG, stable condensate and dry gas) besides enabling restarting of closed high GOR wells. As part of field development strategy of Snezhnoye field in phased manner, drilling of 2 development wells (followed by multi-stage hydrofrac) and 1 appraisal well has been initiated in the first phase.

4. **MECL, Colombia**

   a. In view of impending expiry in Nov'21 of the NARE Association Contract, which was contributing around 88% of MECL production, MECL is evaluating various strategic options for the future course of action.

   b. MECL has decided to divest the Velasquez-Galan pipeline (189 Km, 50,000 BOPD capacity) as a part of strategic decision.

5. **A1 & A3, Myanmar**

   a. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs of GoI on 24.06.2020 approved additional investment of USD 121.27 million for execution of Phase-III development and new exploration program.

   b. Phase-III drilling schedule could not commence in March-2020 on account of Covid-19 pandemic. Drilling operations commenced in December 2020 and drilling of the first well (out of total 8 wells planned) was completed in March'21. Additional rig has been engaged to expedite the drilling campaign.

   c. ONGC Videsh conveyed the approval of FDP (Field Development Plan) on 11.11.2020 for the Shwe Project Phase-III Development (comprising installation of LP Compressor) with JV level firm budget of USD 617.981 million. Phase-III EPCIC has commenced in February 2021. The commissioning of LP compressor is scheduled in July, 2024.

   d. ONGC Videsh conveyed approval of Mahar Appraisal & Exploration program on 04.01.2021, budgeted at USD 191.921 million for drilling of 1 appraisal well (Mahar-2) & 1 exploratory well (Mahar west) in Block A-3 Myanmar.

6. **Block 06.1, Vietnam**

a. In view of new discovery in the PLD clastic reservoir, one appraisal well was planned but drilling could not commence due to the directive received from Vietnamese government authorities. Notice of Force Majeure has been served in August, 2020 by operator Rosneft B.V on behalf of the Consortium.

b. Proposal for sale of 100% shares in Rosneft B.V. (Operator) to ZN Development Ltd. was received in September, 2020. Change in control to ZN Development is under consideration of the Government of Vietnam.

c. Current PSC is expiring in May 2023 and efforts for PSC extension for development of clastic prospects are ongoing.

7. **Rovuma Area-1, Mozambique**

a. Project Financing with Debt Cap of USD 16 billion has been finalized with ECAs/Commercial Banks to fund the initial G-A development. Dry Close (execution of key financing documents), achieved on 15.07.2020, wherein commitment of USD 14.9 billion received from lenders. Financial Close (Wet Close) was achieved on 24.03.2021 and the debt drawdown from the project financing has commenced from 26.03.2021.

b. Following the insurgency incidents around project site since 24.03.2021, Total Energies, Operator of Mozambique Area-1, evacuated all the project personnel from the site by 02.04.2021 in accordance with the Security Protocol. Since then, the construction activities on Project site have been stopped. Area 1 consortium has subsequently declared Force Majeure as it was unable to perform its obligations as a result of the severe deterioration of the security situation in Cabo Delgado, a matter which is entirely out of consortium's control.

8. **GPOC, South Sudan**

Despite difficulties faced during the pandemic and the logistical challenges due to travel restrictions, GPOC was able to bring 35 additional wells into production during the financial year. In FY'21, GPOC achieved production rate of 57,142 BOPD compared to 45,023 in FY'20.

9. **SPOC, South Sudan**

The Addendum to Original EPSA and Transition Agreement of Block 5A was signed and executed by the concerned parties on 08.06.2020. EPSA has been extended from 06.02.2024 to 05.04.2037. The exploration period has been adjusted by 54 months commencing from 08.06.2020. Resumption activities are ongoing and production is expected to resume in Q1, 2022

10. **BC-10, Brazil**

Drilling of well OS-2 as part of the Infill drilling campaign-2 was completed on 14.02.2020 and first oil production has commenced on 05.08.2020. OS-2 well is producing @ 10,250 BOPD against the envisaged target of 4,560 BOPD for March'21.

b) **Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)**

Your Company holds 54.90% stake in HPCL (53.50% as on Mar 31, 2021), a Schedule 'A', Maharatna, and listed entity. HPCL owns and operates 2 major refineries – one at Mumbai

(7.5 million metric tonnes per annum - MMTPA) and the other one at Visakhapatnam (8.3 MMTPA). It also owns and operates the largest Lube Refinery in the country with a capacity of 428 TMT (thousand metric tonne). HPCL has a vast marketing network consisting of 14 Zonal offices in major cities and 133 Regional Offices facilitated by a Supply & Distribution infrastructure comprising of Terminals, Installations, Tap Off Points, LPG Bottling Plants, Aviation Service Facilities, Lube Blending plants, Lube depots and various customer touch points across the country. HPCL has its Research & Development Centre named 'HP Green R&D Centre' in Bengaluru.

FY 2020-21 has been very eventful in view of crude oil price fluctuations, demand contraction in petroleum products and challenges on business continuity, supply chain management and concerns related to health and safety of workforce due to pandemic.

The combined GRM for HPCL Refineries for FY20-21 works out to USD 3.86 /bbl compared to USD 1.02 /bbl in the corresponding previous year.

During FY 2020-21, HPCL recorded its highest ever standalone Profit After Tax (PAT) of ₹106,639 million as compared to ₹26,373 million for the previous year. Revenue from operations for the FY 2020-21 was ₹2,703,263 million as compared to ₹2,874,169 crore during the previous year. Enhanced profitability was a result of robust operational performance, improvement in refinery margins helped by inventory gains and favourable exchange rate variations. For the year 2020-21, HPCL has proposed a final dividend of ₹22.75 per share.

During the year, HPCL refineries achieved combined refining throughput of 16.42 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) with capacity utilization of 104%. Effective crude sourcing plans, optimizing day-to-day crude run rate, efficient logistics management and regulating product procurements from other sources enabled HPCL to achieve more than 100% capacity utilization in refineries in spite of overall demand contraction.

During the year, HPCL achieved sales volume of 36.59 MMT compared to previous year's sales of 39.64 MMT. HPCL registered market share gain for transport fuels and recorded least de-growth of 6.6% in domestic sales among the industry, industry de-growth for 2020-21 being 8.4% compared to the previous year. HPCL continued to be India's largest lube marketer and second largest LPG marketer during the year.

To further enhance its presence across the value chain of natural gas business, HPCL acquired the balance 50% stake held by SP Ports Pvt. Ltd. in the Joint Venture Company HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt. Ltd. (HSEPL) and accordingly, effective 30th March 2021, HSEPL has become a wholly owned subsidiary of HPCL. The company was incorporated to set up and operate a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) regasification terminal at Chhara, Gujarat. The construction work for Chhara LNG terminal is in full swing.

HPCL R&D centre at Bengaluru received 44 patents during the year for the new products, technologies developed by it. HPCL has worked out a detailed Digital Transformation strategy and is actively working on harnessing the potential of new age technologies in its various business operations.

During the year 2020-21, HPCL commissioned 2,158 new retail outlets, which is the highest in a year taking the number of total retail outlets to 18,634. HPCL also commissioned 112 new LPG distributorships taking number of total LPG distributors to 6,192 as of 31.03.2021. Towards ensuring availability of alternate fuels and offering more choices to customers, CNG dispensing facilities were provided at 203 retail outlets, taking total number of outlets dispensing CNG to 674 as of March 2021. EV Charging facilities were provided at 84 retail outlets. To meet the requirement of select customers for getting diesel delivered at their premises, total 387 Mobile Dispensers were commissioned as of March 2021.

HPCL's Visakh Refinery Modernization Project and Mumbai Refinery expansion Project are in the advance stages and are progressing towards completion during the financial year 2021-22. Residue Upgradation Facility at Visakh is also likely to achieve mechanical completion in the calendar year 2022. HPCL's major ongoing cross-country pipeline projects - Vijayawada to Dharmapuri product Pipeline, Hassan-Cherlapally LPG Pipeline and Barmer - Palanpur product Pipeline are also progressing well.

c) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)

Your Company holds 71.63 % equity stake in MRPL, a Schedule 'A' Mini Ratna and listed entity, which is a single location 15 MMTPA Refinery. Further, HPCL, another subsidiary of your Company, also holds 16.95% in MRPL.

MRPL's refinery is established with a versatile design with complex secondary processing units and a high flexibility to process Crudes of various API, delivering a variety of quality products. Refining Net throughput of MRPL during FY'21 was lower at 11.50 MMT, against 14.14 MMT during FY'20, due to demand destruction of petroleum products caused by travel restrictions and lockdowns due to COVID pandemic.

In stressed global market conditions, MRPL registered a standalone turnover of ₹510,192 million (₹607,515 million in FY'20) and recorded Loss of ₹2,405 million (against loss of ₹27,403 million in FY'20). GRM for MRPL was USD 3.71/ bbl (against negative USD 0.23/bbl during FY'20).

To capture retail margins, MRPL is focused on setting up and expediting own retail outlets. 11 new Retail Outlets were commissioned during FY'21. With this, MRPL has 18 operating outlets.

Direct Subsidiary of MRPL

ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited (OMPL)

Your Company has divested 49% equity holding in OMPL to its subsidiary MRPL on 01.01.2021, to get synergic benefit and compound value addition upon merger with MRPL. Consequently, OMPL became a wholly owned subsidiary of MRPL and its merger with MRPL is in process.

OMPL was set-up as Aromatic Complex with an annual capacity 914 KTPA of Para-xylene and 283 KTPA of Benzene in Mangalore Special Economic Zone (MSEZ) as a value-chain integration project aligning with MRPL's operations.

OMPL earned revenue from operations of ₹33,888 million in FY'21 (₹49,542 million in FY'20) and incurred loss after tax of ₹4,557 million (loss after tax of ₹14,038 million in FY'20).

d) Petronet MHB Ltd (PMHBL)

Your Company and its subsidiary HPCL are holding equity of 49.996% each in PMHBL. With your Company's holding of 54.90% in HPCL, the extent of effective holding in PMHBL by your Company is 77.44% and makes PMHBL a subsidiary of ONGC.

PMHBL owns and operates a multiproduct petroleum pipeline to transport MRPL's petroleum products to various parts of Karnataka State.

FY'21 was a challenging year for PMHBL due to COVID 19 pandemic. PMHBL achieved a thruput of 2.139 MMT in FY'21 against 2.925 MMT in FY'20 and reported total revenue of ₹1,113 million in FY'21 (₹1,625 million in FY'20) and recorded a net profit (PAT) of ₹518 million in FY'21(₹883 million in FY'20).

PMHBL paid an interim dividend @ ₹6/- per equity share totalling to ₹3,292 million during the FY'21 out of which your Company's share is ₹1,646 million.

Associates and Joint Ventures

e) ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL)

OPaL is a mega petrochemical project established in Dahej SEZ and incorporated in 2006 for utilizing in-house production of C2-C3 and Naphtha from Hazira and Uran units of your Company. Your Company, GAIL and GSPC held 49.36%, 49.21% and 1.43% of equity shares respectively in OPaL.

OPaL was commissioned in 2016-17 and has established itself in domestic/export market with sale of prime grade products. OPaL obtained Food Grade approvals for all polymer grades as per US-FDA, EU and Indian standard and has also obtained RoHS-III approval for all these polymer grades as per EU directive.

During the FY'21, stable and uninterrupted plant operations were ensured as per Covid protocols and statutory guidelines. OPaL Introduced PP Fibre & Filament grades "OPaLene RH38" for mask/PPE kits application during the beginning of the pandemic period to meet growing domestic demand.

During the FY'21, OPaL commissioned Hydrogen Generation Unit which will provide continuity & stability in Polymer units operations in case of interruptions in Dual Feed Cracker Unit and add to reliability of complex operations. OPaL also commissioned LPG Pipeline to provide assurance and flexibility in feed for the complex.

Revenue from operations of OPaL during FY'21 was ₹114,860 million (₹101,829 million in FY'20) and posted loss after tax of ₹7,978 million in FY'21(Loss of ₹20,897 million in FY'20).

f) ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited (OTPC)

OTPC was incorporated in 2004 as a joint venture of your Company. Your Company holds (50%) along with the Government of Tripura (0.5%); IL&FS Energy Development Co. Ltd. (IEDCL - an IL&FS subsidiary) (12.03%); IL&FS Financial Service Limited (IFIN) (13.97%) and India Infrastructure Fund –II (23.5%).

OTPC has a 726.6 MW gas based Combined Cycle Power Plant at Palatana, Tripura with two generating units with equal capacity. The basic objective of the project is to monetize idle gas assets of your Company in landlocked Tripura State and to boost exploratory efforts in the region. Power evacuation for both the units is done through 662.8 KM long 400 KV double circuit transmission network by North-East Transmission Company Limited (NETC), a joint venture of Power Grid Corporation, OTPC and Governments of the North-Eastern states.

Average Plant load factor for FY'21 was about 80% and the company has achieved highest generation of 5090 MU in FY'21 since inception.

Revenue from operations during FY'21 was ₹16,456 million (₹12,483 million in FY'20) and profit after tax (PAT) was ₹2,206 million (₹706 million during FY'20). PAT in FY'21 is the highest since inception of the company.

OTPC paid ₹0.60 per share as interim dividend and Board has recommended ₹0.70 per share as final dividend for FY'21.

g) ONGC TERI Biotech Limited (OTBL)

OTBL is a JV formed and incorporated in 2007 by your Company (49.98%) along with The Energy Research Institute (TERI) (48.02%) and the balance 2% shares are held by individuals. OTBL has developed various Biotechnical Solutions for oil and gas Industry through collaborative researches involving the Company and TERI. These technologies include Bioremediation, Paraffin Degrading Bacteria (PDB), Wax Deposition Prevention (WDP) and Microbial Enhanced Oil Recovery (MEOR) which are being provided to oil and gas industries both in India and abroad.

Revenue from operations of OTBL during FY'21 was ₹270 million (₹224 million in FY'20) and profit after tax (PAT) was ₹88 million (₹75 million during FY'20).

h) Dahej SEZ Limited (DSL)

DSL, a 50:50 JV of your Company along with Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC), was formed and incorporated in 2004 for establishing a multi-product SEZ at Dahej. Your Company has set up C2-C3 Extraction Plant as a value-chain integration project in this SEZ, which serves as feeder unit to OPaL, JV of your Company. The company is expanding with its Phase –II project and initiated acquisition of additional land.

Revenue from Operations of DSL during FY'21 was ₹624 million (₹650 million in FY'20) and PAT was ₹359 million (₹464 million during FY'20).

i) Mangalore SEZ Limited (MSEZL)

MSEZ is a Special Economic Zone promoted by the Company with an equity stake of 26% along with KIADB (23%), IL&FS (50%), OMPL (0.96%) and KCCI (0.04%). MSEZ, was set up and incorporated in 2006 for development of infrastructure to facilitate and locate industrial establishments including OMPL. MSEZ is operational since April 2015.

Total Revenue from operations of MSEZL during FY'21 was ₹1,651 million (₹1,741 million in FY'20) and loss after tax of ₹321 million (Net loss of ₹316 million during FY'20).

j) Pawan Hans Limited (PHL)

PHL, is an Associate of the Company, with 49% holdings, and the Government of India (GoI) holding the remaining 51% of the share capital. PHL was formed primarily for catering to the logistic requirements of offshore and other remote area oil fields. PHL is a Mini Ratna-I Category PSU, having fleet of 43 helicopters. The GoI is in the process of identifying a strategic investor for its entire holding and hence, your Company has also decided to exit PHL along with the Government of India.

k) Petronet LNG Limited (PLL)

Petronet LNG Limited (PLL), a JV of your Company, which was incorporated in 1998 with 12.50% equity holding along with same shareholding held by other Oil PSU co-promoters viz., IOCL, GAIL and BPCL, is a listed Company. PLL, has set up the country's first LNG receiving and regasification terminal at Dahej, Gujarat, and another terminal at Kochi, Kerala. While the plant at Dahej terminal has 17.5 MMTPA capacity, the Kochi terminal has capacity of 5 MMTPA.

During FY'21, PLL recorded revenue from operations of ₹260,229 million and Profit after tax (PAT) of ₹29,494 million. PLL paid interim dividend ₹8 per share and proposed a final dividend of ₹3.50 per share during the FY'21.

l) Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL)

Your Company has subscribed 20% equity capital in IGGL, a JV company along with IOCL, GAIL, OIL and NRL. IGGL was incorporated in 2018 for the purpose of laying 1,656 KM pipeline covering north-east states with a Capex of ₹92,650 million. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) has approved Viability Gas Funding (VGF) of ₹55,590 million which is 60% of the project cost. IGGL has initiated the project related activities like procurement and laying of pipelines. IGGL has spent ₹3,050 million till 31.03.2021.

m) Companies Which Have Become/ Ceased To Be Company's Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures And Associates Companies during FY'21

a) Companies which have become subsidiaries: NIL

b) Companies which have ceased to be subsidiaries: Your Company has divested 49% equity holding in OMPL to its subsidiary MRPL on 01.01.2021. Consequently, OMPL became direct and wholly owned subsidiary of MRPL and merger of MRPL and OMPL is in process.

c) Companies which have become a joint venture or associate: NIL

d) Companies which have ceased to be a joint venture or associate: NIL

28. Make in India and Start-up Initiative

ONGC has been the lead PSU of Upstream Sector for **Make in India** and **Atmanirbhar Bharat** Programs. ONGC's main projects/ initiatives under the said program are as under:

- **Purchase Preference linked Local Content Policy:** Induction of revised PP-LC in 2020.
- ONGC has introduced the policy to adopt National Competitive Bidding for procurements up to value of ₹200 Crore in order to promote Atmanirbhar Bharat.
- The Government policies on PP-LC, MSME, GeM, DMI&SP and DMEP have been adopted by ONGC.
- ONGC has stepped up its drive for localization of procurement under Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign of the Government.
- ONGC has recently introduced the new Development Order Policy, to promote development of E&P sector equipment and services in India by domestic industry and to make country self-reliant in E&P equipment and services. Five Year Procurement plan has been posted on ONGC website to encourage the domestic manufacturers to enhance their product portfolio /installed capacities. Bid Evaluation Criteria for Supply / Services has been suitably modified to support Localization.
- Expression of Interest for indigenous development of products was called in Dec 2020 – Jan 2021. More than 60 domestic companies have shown their interests.
- Your Company has carried out 6 National Webinars with domestic manufacturers to promote Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign, and conducted video conferencing and inspection of facilities of domestic manufacturers to promote localization of product & services.
- In North East, ONGC has developed vendors for industrial grade Air Conditioners and special Batteries for use in operations. Tripura asset has developed local vendors for manufacturing of Orifice of different sizes, Elbow Seal valve Cover etc. Tripura Asset has also helped Indian vendor of bits to develop PDC bits for use in drilling of wells in the asset. These drilling bits are locally manufactured in India. More development work is being done in this area.
- In western sector, local vendors for manufacturing of Moulded Guides on Sucker Rod, Rubber centralization for CBT Tool, Thermal Fan-fold paper, Hydraulic hoses for pressure control equipment, Grease Lubriplate & Wireless radio remote control of Upet Rig have been developed. These product localizations at work center level carries an annual offtake value of ₹20 million and is aimed to support local vendors in the locations.
- ONGC has placed 14 NOAs of development orders for different products under new development Policy. The annual offtake of these products is around ₹8,000 million. These products are in various stages of development, some of the developed products are under field trial and vendors of some successfully developed products have been declared as developed indigenous sources.

29. ONGC Start-up Initiative

Your Company announced a ₹1,000 million Start-up fund on its 60th foundation day i.e. on 14.08.2016 to foster, nurture and incubate new ideas related to energy sector. The initiative, christened as 'ONGC Start-up Fund', is in line with the 'Start-up India' initiative launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 16.01.2016.

The initiative is intended to promote entrepreneurship among the younger Indians by creating an ecosystem that is conducive for growth of Start-ups in the energy sector, which has a huge potential for technology-enabled ideas. The energy sector is contributing enormously to the growth of economy. Currently, the sector faces various critical challenges and new ideas are required to mitigate those challenges.

A dedicated website https://startup.ongc.co.in was launched for registration of proposals. The website also contains an application form to capture proposals for Funding support for Start-Ups.

Your Company has completed ten pitching rounds and has committed to support fifteen start-ups from energy sector with total commitment of ₹565 million. Sixteen Start-Ups are under due diligence and evaluation for identifying suitability for investment. Applications received during recent invitations on the start-up website are under evaluation / review.

30. Health, Safety and Environment (HSE)

Your Company accords topmost priority to the Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) management by carrying out its operations ensuring zero harm to the people or the environment. HSE in ONGC's operations is guided by HSE Policy and HSE management system (HSEMS). In addition there is also dedicated Environment Policy and e-waste policy.

ONGC in order to maintain high standards, goes beyond the Regulatory requirements and practices proactive HSEMS, which is based on International Standards, ISO 9001, OHSAS 18001/ ISO 45001 and ISO 14001.

Tauktae incident

Your Company received weather forecast and warnings related to cyclone Tauktae in Arabian Sea on 16th and 17th May 2021. All the Installations, Rigs were advised to initiate Installations specific Emergency Response Plans to deal with the cyclone. All the Rigs went into storm survival mode. All process platforms also moved into safe mode. Chopper services were suspended. All barges in the field were instructed to move to safe location.

In the early hours of 17.05.2021, Cyclone Tauktae hit Arabian Sea off the coast of Mumbai. The Cyclone changed its path to the operational areas of ONGC and also picked up speeds much higher than the predictions.

The fury of the cyclone was unprecedented and winds gusted up to nearly 110 Knots in the areas of operations. Three construction barges along with their AHTs belonging to consortium of LSTK contractors, one ONGC owned floater Rig and one charter hired Jack-up rig were severely impacted. One of the Accommodation barge, Papaa-305, hit an unmanned well platform after failure of its anchor and later capsized. One of the Anchor Handling Tug, Varaprada also capsized in the cyclone.

On getting the information, your Company immediately launched rescue operations along with Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard. Immediate rescue operations were hampered by the inclement weather, however by 18.05.2021, the situation was brought under control. The impact of the cyclone resulted in unfortunate vessel incidences in which 86 people could not survive and became brave nature victims (BNV).

Your Company, immediately launched the rehabilitation efforts and special teams were formed to contact the family of impacted persons. A special team of ONGC Officials was deputed at the Hospital for smooth coordination with the affected families. A nodal officer was assigned for families of each BNV (Brave Nature's Victim), who was responsible for facilitating logistics, boarding & lodging, counselling, interaction with authorities and any other local support. As an immediate relief, apart from insurance and other facilities available to the workers from their employers, Your Company disbursed grant of ex-gratia payment amounting to ₹0.20 million to the next of kin of each 86 BNVs and ₹0.10 million to each of the 188 survivors.

Your Company has initiated a major exercise of reviewing all its emergency response, contingency and disaster management plans with special emphasis on handling such unprecedented cyclonic situations. Your Company has also launched a massive exercise of companywide safety management assessment and implementation of reviewed safety standards benchmarked to international practices of E&P industries.

HSE Initiatives

a. To check the conformity of activities and processes with the existing HSE management systems as well as to prevalent rules, regulations, guidelines and standards, regular internal audits are being conducted by multi-disciplinary teams of the Company.

   i. Internal Safety Audits (ISAs) are being conducted by Multi - disciplinary Teams at regular intervals depending upon their criticality. Inspite of COVID-19 challenges, 291 ISAs were conducted last year.

   ii. During the year 2020-21, External Safety Audits were conducted by Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) at 64 Installations. Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) is a Regulatory Agency under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI in matters pertaining to occupational safety, health and welfare of persons employed in mines including oil-mines. DGMS carried out inspections at 86 Installations during the year 2020-21.

   Concerted efforts are being made to liquidate Safety Audit Recommendations within the stipulated timelines. Suitable compensatory safety measures are put in place till the audit observations are complied with.

b. Your Company has been laying great emphasis on Near Miss reporting and timely action on the same as this shall reduce the accidents in operations.

c. Your Company has also launched an award scheme to encourage the employees to be more safety conscious in operations and improve the safety culture. Every quarter, Safety Champion and Safe Installation awards are being declared by Assets/ Plants/ Basins based on a criteria which ensures enhancing safe operations. The awards are in recognition of commendable performance in safety and encourage employees to enhance the safety culture. The awardees were well recognized on public forums.

d. Your Company has implemented SAP based E-PTW (Electronic Permit to Work). The system removes requirement of physical approvals, provides a single point of monitoring from anywhere, and maintains system based checks & balances. This online tool is serving as an effective measure to ensure that procedures are followed and implemented.

e. Benchmarking of all installations has been done on various HSE parameters in SAP. HSE Index is an important measure of monitoring safety performance of installations. Compliance of all work centres is monitored on monthly basis. On basis of analysis of performance of work centres and specific services, Half Yearly HSE Index report is being published which also includes observations and recommendations for improvement.

f. Mock drills are being conducted at installations/rigs to check the efficacy of preparedness against defined emergency scenarios as per the risks envisaged in the respective emergency response plans. During 2020-21, mock drills were conducted against a target of 12670, total 14803 ERP (Emergency Response Plan) and 8 DMP (Disaster Management Plan). All the data is analysed for further improvement.

g. Mines Vocational Training (MVT), a mandatory training as per Mines Act, is being imparted to both employees and contract personnel through inhouse training centres. It is an essential safety training being provided to staff level field going personnel. Inspite of COVID-19 pandemic limitations, MVT was provided to 2,643 personnel (976 Company Employees and 1,598 Contract Personnel) in 2020-21.

h. In order to ensure awareness amongst all the employees and contract workers, Ten Safety Rules Awareness Programs are regularly being conducted at rigs/ installations. In 2020-21, the program could cover 18,556 personnel, which is one of the highest achieved so far on annual basis.

i. Your Company has a very robust system of enquiry of an accident. All the accidents even minor ones, are enquired into and required actions are taken in order to avoid reoccurrence. Safety Alerts are being issued on the basis of root cause analysis of these incidents. Such alerts are being issued on regular basis and widely circulated to all concerned and awareness workshops are also held. In 2020-21, nearly 30 such Safety Alerts were issued.

j. On the basis of analysis of incidents/ accidents causes and recommendations, Safety Advisories have been issued from time to time with guidelines/ recommendations to be followed by all stakeholders.

k. The HSE Committee of the Board has been reviewing the HSE performance on quarterly basis.

l. Environmental Clearances: During the 2020-21, ONGC received 06 environment clearances (ECs), 03 EC Amendments & 1 Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) for carrying out exploration, development and production activities in 48 fields in onshore and offshore areas. Approvals were also accorded for drilling of 4 exploratory and 448 development wells, converting of one exploratory well to development well, setting up of Additional Cogeneration Unit GT-IV and Enhanced Reactive Thermal Oxidizer (ERTO) at Uran Plant.

m. Since 2013, ONGC has been accredited by Quality Council of India (QCI) – National Accreditation Board for Education & Training (NABET) as an EIA Consultant Organization which is a prerequisite for preparing EIA reports to accord of Environmental Clearances (ECs) by MoEFCC. The accreditation is helpful in securing the ECs for Company's projects.

n. Waste Management

i. Waste Water Management: ONGC monitors the waste water usage and maintains the quality of effluent discharged conforming to statutory requirements specified for discharge of treated effluent at surface/ subsurface. The Company has 43 number of Effluent Treatment Plants across onshore work centres to treat approx. 104,000 m^3/day of waste water produced during E&P operations. For Offshore effluent treatment, Produced Water Conditioners have been installed at process platforms. Sewage Treatment Plants for treatment of sewage water generated are also provided at offshore facilities.

ii. Solid Waste Management: For environmentally safe disposal of oily waste, OTBL has developed specialized patented technology for bioremediation of oily sludge/oil contaminated soil. The technology uses a consortium of Hydrocarbon degrading bacteria which reduces the Petroleum Hydrocarbons levels in waste/soil to less than 0.5 per cent. During 2020-21, 74,569 Metric Tons of oily sludge/oil contaminated waste has been bio-remediated.

31. Carbon Management and Sustainable Development

Your Company believes that being a safe, responsible and ethical operator it should take care of communities around its areas of operations, to create long-term value for our stakeholders. Your Company recognizes the growing concern around environmental issues related to the operations of oil and gas sector and accepts this challenge as an opportunity to integrate the concepts of sustainable and responsible business into our planning. As a result, ONGC Group of companies is a fully integrated energy major with verticals from upstream, midstream and downstream domains of the sector.

Sustainable Development is a commitment to continually enhance the benchmarks of economic, environmental and social performance. The major endeavours towards corporate sustainability are as under:

Clean Development Mechanism

Your Company commenced its Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) journey in 2006. So far, it has registered 15 CDM projects with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) under the Kyoto protocol, demonstrating its commitment towards protection of our environment and sustainable development. Three new projects (05 MW solar power project at Ankleshwar, 01 MW solar power project at IPSHEM-Goa, and rooftop solar power projects at work centres of Gujarat, Assam and Dehradun) are under validation process, for registration as new CDM projects. The Company has 2.2 million Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) in CDM account. Verification of 05 CDM projects were in progress in FY'21 for crediting of CERs.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Accounting and Mitigation

Your Company aims to reduce GHG emissions by focusing on improved energy efficiency. GHG Accounting is being carried out and disclosed in Sustainability Report of the Company. Total emissions during FY'21 including scope-1 and scope-2 emissions were 09.66 MMT CO2e, recording a reduction of about 5.85 % from the previous year.

Global Methane Initiative

The Global Methane Initiative (GMI) is an action-oriented initiative from United States Environment Protection Agency (USEPA) to reduce global fugitive methane emissions to enhance economic growth, promote energy security, improve the environment, and reduce greenhouse gases emission. Under this programme, during 2020-21, GMI survey were conducted at three production installations of Cambay Asset and eight production installations of Ahmedabad Asset. Through this programme, ONGC could so far prevent approximately 20.48 MMSCM of methane gas leakages in to the atmosphere with an environmental benefit of approximately 3,06,250 tonnes CO_2 Equivalent (TCO_2e).

Solar and wind energy initiatives

Your Company has installed about 31 MW capacity Solar Power plants across work centres depending on the availability of open spaces and rooftops.

Since 2008, your company has been a forerunner in adopting renewable energy with its first 51MW wind power project (34 numbers of 1.5 MW Wind turbine generators) in the Bhuj district of state of Gujarat. Your Company has a dedicated Renewable Energy Cell (REC) which acts as the knowledge center on all renewable energy projects. In 2015, its second wind power plant with 102 MW (49 numbers of 2.1 MW Wind Turbine Generators) capacity at Jaisalmer, Rajasthan was successfully completed enhancing the capacity of wind energy to 153 MW.

The total installed capacity of renewable energy as on 31.03.2021 is about 184 MW (Solar: 31.06 MW and Wind: 153 MW). Another 20 MW solar projects are under way for commissioning in work centres. Your Company is committed to undertake such projects in the coming times and has set an initial target of 2 GW capacity by 2030.

Carbon Capture, Storage and Utilisation (CCSU)

CCSU is the only clean technology capable of decarbonising major industrial sectors such as steel, cement, pulp and paper, refining and petrochemicals. Your Company has signed an MoU with Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) on 01.07.2019 for CO_2 based Enhanced Oil Recovery in Gandhar Field of ONGC by injecting CO_2 captured from IOCL's Koyali refinery into specially prepared well (s) in Gandhar oil field. Detailed technical feasibility study was carried out for CO_2 - EOR in GS 9 & 11 sands of Gandhar and Koyali refinery of IOCL has been found suitable for the project. The project has the potential for sequestrating 5 to 6 million TCO_2 by the year 2040.

Electric Vehicle pilot project

Towards promoting electric mobility in its value chain, your Company flagged off the first batch of ten electric vehicles for its officers at Delhi, in collaboration with EESL.

Video Conferencing - a step towards mitigating scope-3 emissions

Taking advantage of the digital revolution like broad band and web-cam, ONGC has adopted video conferencing for interaction of top management with key executives across work centres. Presentations and business meetings are being held through video conferencing which reduces the travel cost, saves executive man-hours and mitigates scope-3 emissions from air travel.

Besides, during the period of COVID-19, your Company immediately shifted to online mode of video-conferencing through various platforms and held several meetings viz. coordination of all activities with different work centres and decisions/actions were taken including update on the emerging COVID-19 scenario.

32. ONGC Group Sustainability Report

Your Company has been publishing GRI based, independently assured Group Sustainability Report covering ONGC, ONGC Videsh, MRPL, OMPL, OPaL and OTPC. The focus of Sustainability Reporting is on Social, Environmental and Economic impacts with Governance aspects also. The Principle of Responsible Investment is rapidly becoming a mainstream concern based on the belief that addressing Environmental-Social-Governance (ESG) issues will protect and enhance portfolio returns of all stakeholders. ESG Reporting has evolved as industry best practices and become necessary as ESG considerations are incorporated in to the Credit Ratings of the company. Your Company would be publishing GRI based ESG report along with traditional Sustainability Report from this year. The report will meet Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards and also independently assured through third party assurer as per AA 1000 AS Standard.

33. Technology induction/ up-gradation and Energy Conservation

The information required under section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, is annexed as **Annexure-'C'**.

34. Business Responsibility Report

Clause (f) of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 34 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, stipulates that the Annual Report shall contain a Business Responsibility Report describing the initiatives taken by the listed entity from an environmental, social and governance perspective in the format specified. Accordingly, the Business Responsibility Report for FY'21 has been appended to this Annual Report.

35. Internal Financial Control System

Your Company has put in place adequate Internal Financial Controls by laying down policies and procedures to ensure the efficient conduct of its business, safeguarding of its assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and timely preparation of reliable financial information commensurate with the operations of the Company. Effectiveness of Internal Financial Controls is ensured through management reviews, self-assessment and independent testing by the Internal Audit Team indicating that your Company has adequate Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and such Internal Financial Controls are operating effectively. The Audit Committee/ Board reviews the Internal Financial Controls to ensure its effectiveness for achieving the intended purpose. Independent Auditors Report on the Internal Financial Controls of the Company in terms of Clause (i) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 by the Statutory Auditors is placed along with the Financial Statements.

36. Human Resource Development

Your Company operates in various challenging terrains from deserts to jungles to offshore. Your Company truly values its Human Resource who commit themselves towards the pursuit of E&P of hydrocarbons to ensure India's Energy security. To keep their morale high, your Company extends best of welfare benefits to employees and their dependents by way of comprehensive medical care, education, housing, social security and other facilities.

Your Company caters to meet the demands of maintaining a steady flow of talent, in a business which is characterized by high risks and uncertainties, enormous costs, rapid technological advances, physically challenging work environment, fluctuating product prices and growing competition. Your Company's talent management strategy is focused on building an optimal and competent workforce to meet business needs, and is centered around workforce planning and talent acquisition, performance management, learning & development, career growth, succession planning and leadership development.

There were 28,479 employees on rolls as on 31.03.2021. These ONGCians dedicated themselves to securing your Company's excellent performance during the year, even amidst the challenges of a global pandemic situation. ONGCians responded to the imperatives of a New Normal with agility, resolve and spirit of collective collaboration to ensure continuous operations while maintaining focus on health & safety through institutionalized Covid appropriate Standard Operating Procedures and modified norms such as roster attendance, staggered timing, work from home, etc.

Your Company ensured constant support for its employees during the health crisis by extending complete medical support to its employees and their families. 24x7 Helpline Numbers for all work centres were operationalized to help and assist employees and their family members. Continuous communication & connect of Top leadership with operations teams at locations across the country was ensured to reinforce employee safety, boost workforce morale and provide all necessary support for smooth operations.

A number of welfare measures were extended to employees to provide relief during the pandemic situation. Further, in order to rehabilitate bereaved ONGC families, a special Employment Assistance scheme was introduced to provide employment assistance to dependents of regular employees who succumbed to Covid-19.

During FY 2020-21, a number of digital initiatives were adopted towards improved employee processes, claims and paperless transactions. Further, talent acquisition processes were modified to meet the new challenges. Selection Interviews were conducted online during campus recruitment and engagement of contract medics across work centres. Corporate Promotion exercise was conducted on digital/ virtual platforms, minimizing travel and physical contacts. Assessment Development Centres for all eligible executives were also completed in online mode, which not only helped to protect the health of employees but also resulted in cost savings.

During the year, in view of the Covid-19 pandemic, with a quick and adaptive approach, learning methodologies were revamped to adopt online mode, and the Annual Training Calendar was realigned to facilitate conduct of online trainings. 16,518 executives and 3,287 non-executives were imparted training in relevant domains/ areas, spanning 135,994 executive and 6,735 non-executive training days.

Your Company also pursued structured initiatives for maintaining a vibrant academia – industry interface through Chairs, participation in various academia-industry level forums, workshops, seminars, and conferences, etc.

Major Emergency Management trainings were conducted through in-house faculty for the first time for Offshore Installation Managers.

Taking the initiative further and carrying the leadership role of Upstream National Oil Company, ONGC Academy collaborated with National Institute of Disaster Management to broad base the training outreach by including other companies under administrative control of MoPNG viz: BPCL, EIL, GAIL, HPCL, IOCL, Oil India Ltd and conducted a One Day Basic Disaster Management training programme for ONGC Employees and employees of these companies.

In FY'21, your Company continued with the two focused leadership development programmes for junior and middle level executives - FuEL (Future Energy Leaders Programme) for E1 to E3 level executives and OYL (ONGC Young Leaders Programme) for E4 and E5 level executives. Five programmes each were conducted. These customized programmes were in association with Centres of Excellences to groom young executives as future leaders who will take ONGC to the next level. Five batches of Management Development Programs (MDP) were organized for officers who were recently promoted to corporate level.

Employee Engagement

Your Company utilized technology to organize a number of online engagement activities during the year, such as Make a Mask contest for employees & their family members, Story writing contest called Humans of ONGC, case-study contest, memoir-writing contest for serving &

retired employees, etc., apart from a number of webinars and virtual meets on relevant topics, including improving productivity, health & emotional well-being.

Your Company also conducted the Annual Business Games to hone the business acumen of its executives through business quizzes, business simulations and case-study presentations.

Similarly, Online 'Fun Team Games' (FTG) were organized for E0 and below level employees to inculcate MDT (Multi-disciplinary Team) concept and spirit of camaraderie and belongingness to the organization, which was very well received by the participants.

Your Company also organized a unique engagement event for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) called Mosaic 2020 – Online Games consisting of quiz, debate, extempore, poetry recitation, art & crafts, poster contest and a unique talk show named 'Candid for Covid', where PwD employees shared their thoughts & experiences on the pandemic. The event culminated on International Day for PwD on 03.12.2020.

Implementation of Govt. Directives for Priority Section

Your Company complies with the Government directives for Priority Section of the society. The percentage of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) employees were 15 percent and 11 percent respectively as on 31.03.2021.

Your Company is fully committed for the welfare of SC and ST communities. The following welfare activities are carried out by your Company for their betterment in and around its operational areas:-

Annual Component Plan

Under Annual Component Plan for SC/ST, every year allocation of ₹200 Million is made. Out of this, ₹60 Million is distributed amongst all the work-centres of the Company for taking up welfare activities for communities in and around areas of the Company's operations. In addition, ₹140 Million is managed centrally, and is earmarked for special projects/ proposals/ schemes for the welfare of areas/ persons belonging to SC/ST communities. The amount under component plan is utilised for taking up various measures for the welfare and upliftment of the needy people of the said communities.

Scholarship to meritorious students

Your Company provides 1,000 scholarships for meritorious SC and ST students for pursuing higher professional courses at different Institutes and Universities across the country in Graduate Engineering, MBBS, PG courses of MBA and Geo-Sciences. The scholarship amount is extended up to ₹48,000/- per annum per student subject to conditions of the scheme.

Women Empowerment

Women employees constituted 7.5 per cent of your Company's workforce as on 31.03.2021. Your Company continued to make concerted efforts towards providing an enabling workplace environment for women employees to grow and strengthen the talent pipeline as future leaders of the organisation. In addition to a number of women-friendly policies and facilities which are in place, various programmes for women empowerment and development, including programmes on gender sensitization, were organized. Your Company also actively supported and nominated women employees for programmes organized by reputed professional agencies. In its continued endeavour to encourage and facilitate more women employees to take-up field assignments for developing core operational competencies, a new dungaree (industrial overall) was designed specifically for women employees, in association with National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, to enable them to perform field jobs with greater ease.

Disclosure under the Sexual Harassment

Your Company has complied with the provisions under the Sexual Harassment of women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 including constitution of Internal Complaints Committees (ICC) for dealing with complaints of sexual harassment of women at workplace. Skill enhancement programs were conducted for members of ICC to equip them with requisite skills for enquiring into complaints. The Company also issued detailed guidelines for dealing with complaints of sexual harassment. A dedicated page on Prevention of Sexual Harassment, with valuable resources on creating awareness, has been added on the internal portal of the Company.

The following is a summary of sexual harassment complaint received and disposed-off during the financial year 2020-21:

Financial Year	No. of complaints received	No. of complaints disposed off	No. of pending complaints
2020-21	01	01	Nil

Work-Life Balance

Your Company provides an enabling environment for work-life balance of its employees. Townships at many work centres have developed facilities like gymnasiums, clubs, sports facilities and music rooms. Facilities for gym, sports, yoga, library, etc. are also provided in Offshore Living Quarters. Apart from social communities such as Officers Clubs, Employee Welfare Committees, Resident Welfare Associations, ONGC Officers' Mahila Samiti etc., your Company also has a unique adventure wing named 'ONGC Himalayan Association' which organizes adventure programmes like mountaineering, trekking, water rafting, etc.

37. Industrial Relations

Your Company maintained harmonious Industrial Relations throughout the year. Man-days loss due to internal industrial action was reported as 'NIL' for FY'21.

38. Compliance under the Right to Information Act (RTI), 2005

Your Company has a well-defined mechanism in place to deal with the RTI applications received under the RTI Act 2005. Your Company has a designated senior level officer as a 'Nodal Officer' to oversee its implementation. The applications received are processed by 23 designated 'Central Public Information Officers' (CPIOs) in various work centres across the Company, in compliance of Sections 5(1) and 5(2) of the Act. The particulars of all the quasi-judicial authorities under the ambit of RTI Act, 2005 have been uploaded on the Company website (www.ongcindia.com) for information of the general public. In compliance of Government directives, your Company is efficiently processing the online applications under the Act.

Your Company received 1,893 applications (including 24 transferred by other Public Authorities) during FY'21, and 185 RTI applications were carried forward from FY'20. Against 1,893 applications, information as sought were provided, 12 applications were rejected and 24 applications were transferred to other public authorities, in accordance with the provisions of the RTI Act 2005. There were 293 first appeals, which were disposed-off during the period. Additionally, 58 Second Appeals which were listed for hearing before the Central Information Commission during FY'21 were also processed.

39. Implementation of Official Language Policy

Your Company makes concerted efforts for promotion and implementation of Official Language. Some of the efforts undertaken in this regard, during the year were:

- Unicode Hindi software installed in all offices.
- Hindi workshops were conducted at regular intervals in all work centres.
- Hindi technical seminars/Webinars, Kavi Goshties, Kavi Sammelan and Hindi plays were organised at various work centres.
- Various programmes were conducted at all work centres of the Company during Rajbhasha Fortnight (14-28.09.2020) and Vishva Hindi Divas (10.01.2021).
- Hindi Teaching Scheme of Government of India was implemented effectively at all regional work centres of the company. Hindi e-magazines were published by all work centres.
- E-Roster of Employees regarding working knowledge of Hindi has been put in place.
- Paperless office has been made bilingual for effective implementation of Official Language policy. Besides, Unicode has been installed in SAP platform for enabling bilingual working.
- For effective implementation of OL Policy, a bilingual handbook has been prepared and uploaded on internal portal reports.ongc.co.in for ready reference.

40. Sports

Your Company continued its support for development of sports in the country by providing employment opportunities to sportspersons and also granting scholarships to budding talents in 22 games. Your Company also sponsored various sports associations/ federations/ sports bodies for organizing sports events as well as developing sporting infrastructure. The support has enabled many sportspersons to achieve, excel and bring home laurels for the nation and the organization. Some of the significant achievements of our sportspersons during the year were as follows:

- ONGC has been conferred with prestigious Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar 2020.
- Three ONGCians namely Vishesh Bhriguvanshi (Basketball), Ishant Sharma (Cricket), and Madhurika Patkar (Table Tennis) were conferred the prestigious “Arjuna Award” for the year 2020.
- ONGCian Manpreet Singh, was conferred with the “Dhyanchand award” in the year 2020.
- The total number of National Awardees in the organization is as follows:
  - o Padma Bhushan – 1
  - o Khel Ratna – 2
  - o Padma Shri – 6
  - o Arjuna Award – 45
  - o Dhyanchand Award – 2
- ONGCian Koneru Humpy, Padmashri and Arjuna Awardee, led India to final of FIDE Online Chess Olympiad held in August 2020. India and Russia were declared joint winners of the Online Chess Olympiad.
- ONGCian Vidit Gujarathi was captain of Indian Chess team which was declared Joint winners along with Russia.
- Two ONGCians namely Shiva Thapa and Sumit Sangwan, were part of Indian Boxing Team which won the Bronze medal in Alexis Vastine Memorial International Boxing Tournament 2020 at Nantes (France) in

October 2020 in their respective weight category.

- ONGCian Sourav Kothari won the All India National "A" level Snooker Championship 2021 held at Hyderabad in February, 2021
- ONGCians Chess Grandmaster S P Sethuraman, International TT player G Sathiyan and International Carrom player S. Ilavazhaki were among the 30 Sports persons felicitated with "Chief Minister's State Sports Award for Outstanding Sportspersons" by Govt. of Tamil Nadu at Chennai, in February 2021 for their achievements in Sports over the past several years.
- ONGCian and International Badminton player P.C. Thulasi conferred with the G.V. Raja Award (Kerala's highest sports award) in February 2021 for her exceptional performances and accomplishments in the field of Badminton.
- ONGCian Ankita Raina won her WTA title as she and her Russian partner Kamilla Rakhimova clinched the doubles event in the Phillip Island Trophy 2021 held in Melbourne. This win propelled the 28-year-old Ankita to top-100 in the WTA rankings in doubles. She is the third Indian woman player to be in top-100.
- ONGCian Ishant Sharma created history at Motera stadium Ahmedabad against England by becoming only the 2nd Indian pacer after legendary Kapil Dev to play 100 Tests. With this rare achievement, Ishant has joined James Anderson and Stuart Broad in the list of current pacers who have played 100 or more Test Matches.
- ONGCian International Tennis star V.M. Ranjeet won Singles Title by winning the AITA Ranking Tournament 2021 held in Gurugram.
- ONGCian Yuki Bhambri, International Tennis star, made a comeback with a Doubles title at the ITF World Tour 2021 in Lucknow.

41. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

- As one of India's foremost Nation Builders, your Company is committed towards its social responsibility and in this pursuit has spent ₹5,530 Million during the FY'21, which is higher than spending obligations of the Company for the year.
- Your Company strongly stands by the nation in its fight against the Covid-19 virus, and took up various initiatives during the year to support the communities to tide over the health crisis.
- Annual Report of CSR for the FY 2020-21 in the prescribed format under the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules is appended as **Annexure- 'D'**.

42. Regulatory or Courts order

During FY'21, there was no order or direction of any court or tribunal or regulatory authority either affecting Company's status as a going concern or which significantly affected Company's business operations.

43. Directors' Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to the requirement under Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, with respect to Directors' Responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed that:

a) In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards were followed and there were no material departures from the same;

b) The Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that were reasonable and prudent, so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31.03.2021 and of the profit of the Company for the year ended on that date;

c) The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d) The Directors had prepared the annual accounts of the Company on a 'going concern' basis;

e) The Directors had laid down internal financial controls which were being followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls were adequate and were operating effectively; and

f) The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

44. Corporate Governance

A report on Corporate Governance, including details of Board Meeting held, as stipulated under Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is appended and forms part of the Annual Report.

45. Statutory Disclosures

Your Directors have made necessary disclosures, as required under various enactments including the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

46. Annual Return

Pursuant to Section 134(3)(a) read with Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 Annual Return of the Company is placed at https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/investors/annual-return/

47. Particulars of Employees

Your Company being a Government Company, the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 and relevant Rules issued thereunder, are not applicable.

The terms and conditions of the appointment of Functional Directors are subject to the applicable guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Government of India.

48. Audit Committee

In compliance with Section 177(8) of the Companies Act, 2013 & Regulation 18 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and DPE Guidelines the details regarding Audit Committee is provided under Corporate Governance Report which forms part of this Report.

In the absence of minimum 2 independent directors required to constitute the Audit Committee, all matters required to be considered by the audit committee were directly reviewed and considered by the Board since 08.09.2020.

There was no instance during FY'21, where the Board had not accepted any recommendation of the Audit Committee.

49. Vigil Mechanism

Details regarding Vigil Mechanism is provided under Corporate Governance report which forms part of this Annual Report.

Apart from vigil mechanism, Company has a full-fledged Vigilance Department headed by Chief Vigilance Officer. The Department operates on the guidelines of Central Vigilance Commission on Vigilance management in Public Sector Enterprises and is guided further by instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and

Training and MoPNG from time to time. Complaints are handled as per the complaint handling policies stipulated in Vigilance Manual issued by the Central Vigilance Commission.

The prime focus of Vigilance activities has been Preventive and Participative Vigilance by having regular interaction with employees and other stakeholders to spread awareness among the masses.

50. Risk Management Policy and Implementation

The Company has a Board approved Risk Management Policy. Risk framework and Risk portfolio are periodically monitored by the Risk Management Committee, Audit Committee and the Board.

51. Auditors

The Statutory Auditors of your Company are appointed by the CAG. There were 6 chartered accountants firms namely M/s. G.M. Kapadia & Co., M/s. R. Gopal & Associates, M/s. SARC & Associates, M/s. Kalani & Co., M/s. R.G.N. Price & Co. and M/s S. Bhandari & Co. who were appointed as Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company for FY'21.

The Statutory Auditors have been paid a total remuneration of ₹45.32 Million towards audit fees, certification and other services. The above fees are exclusive of applicable GST and re-imbursement of actual travelling and out of pocket expenses.

52. Auditors' Report on the Accounts

Statutory Auditors Reports and the comments of CAG on standalone and consolidated accounts of the Company are placed along with respective financial statements for FY'21.

There is no qualification in the Statutory Auditors Reports on the Financial Statements of the Company for FY'21.

The comments of Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) form part of this Report and attached as **Annexure- 'E'.**

During FY'21, no fraud has been reported by the Auditors of the Company.

53. Cost Audit

There were 6 cost accountants firms, namely M/s. M. Krishnaswamy & Associates, M/s. Musib & Co., M/s. Chandra Wadhwa & Co., M/s. Bandopadhyaya Bhaumik & Co., M/s. N. D. Birla & Co. and M/s. Joshi Apte & Associates, appointed by the Board as Joint Cost Auditors of the Company for FY'21. Necessary cost audit report shall be prepared by the said auditors and filed with the Central Government as per requirements under the Companies Act, 2013.

Company maintains Cost Records, as specified under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

54. Secretarial Audit

Secretarial Audit Report of your Company for the financial year 2020-21, as issued by M/s. Ashu Gupta & Co., Company Secretaries in whole-time practice is enclosed as **Annexure- 'F'**, which forms part of this Report.

Reply of management to the observations made in the Secretarial Audit Reports are as under:-

1. Board Composition & Evaluation

The Company, being a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), composition of its Board of Directors is the prerogative of the President of India as provided under the Articles of Association of the Company. The Company has been requesting the MoPNG for appointment of requisite number of Independent Directors including Independent Woman Director, from time to time, to meet statutory requirements. As the Company has only one Independent Director since 08.09.2020, meeting of Independent Directors could not be convened.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide notifications dated 05.06.2015 and 05.07.2017 exempted government companies from the provisions relating to appointment, performance evaluation and remuneration of directors under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has requested to the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) to arrange similar exemptions under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 in line with the Companies Act, 2013.

2. **Audit Committee and Nomination & Remuneration Committee**

There being only one Independent Director on the Board since 08.09.2020, Audit Committee and Nomination & Remuneration Committee were not constituted for want of minimum 2 independent directors. Agenda items pertaining to these committees were directly considered at the Board meeting.

55. Details of changes in Directors and other Key Managerial Personnel:

The following changes took place in the Board/ Key Managerial Personnel of the Company during the year and up-to date of Report:

Appointments

i. Shri Om Prakash Singh has been appointed as the Director (Technology & Field Services) of the Company w.e.f. 01.04.2020.

ii. Shri Anurag Sharma has been appointed as the Director (Onshore) of the Company w.e.f. 01.06.2020.

iii. Shri Subhash Kumar, Director (Finance) has been entrusted with the additional charge of Chairman & Managing Director w.e.f. 01.04.2021 and accordingly, he has been appointed as the Chairman & Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Company.

iv. Shri Vivek Chandrakant Tongaonkar, Executive Director (Finance), has been appointed as Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Company w.e.f. 23.04.2021.

v. Shri Rajni Kant has been appointed as the Company Secretary w.e.f. 29.06.2021.

Cessations

i. Shri Shashi Shanker, on his superannuation, ceased to be the Chairman & Managing Director of the Company w.e.f. 01.04.2021.

ii. Shri Rajesh Kakkar, on his superannuation, ceased to be the Director (Offshore) w.e.f. 01.05.2021.

iii. Smt. Ganga Murthy, Independent Director ceased to be director of the Company w.e.f. 08.09.2020.

iv. Shri Sanjay Kumar Moitra, on his superannuation, ceased to be Director (Onshore) of the Company w.e.f. 01.06.2020.

v. Shri M E V Selvamm, ceased to be the Company Secretary w.e.f. 25.06.2021.

The Board places on record its appreciation for commendable contribution made by S/ Shri Shashi Shanker, Sanjay Kumar Moitra, Rajesh Kakkar and Smt. Ganga Murthy during their tenure on the Board of your Company.

Directors liable to retire by Rotation

Dr. Alka Mittal, Director (Human Resources) is liable to retire by rotation and being eligible is proposed to be re-appointed at the Annual General Meeting.

As on 31.03.2021, there were 10 Directors on the Board, comprising of 7 Whole-time Directors (including the Chairman & Managing Director) and 3 Non-Executive Directors - 2 Government Nominee Directors and 1 Independent Director. There were vacancies for 8 Independent Directors to meet the statutory requirements.

Declaration by Independent Directors

The Company has received the declaration from Independent Directors confirming that they met the criteria prescribed under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

56. Acknowledgement

Your Directors are highly grateful for all the help, guidance and support received from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Finance, DPE, MCA, Ministry of External Affairs, and other agencies in Central and State Governments. Your Directors acknowledge the constructive suggestions received from Auditors and Comptroller and Auditor General of India and are grateful for their continued support and cooperation.

Your Directors thank all share-owners, business partners and all members of the ONGC Family for their faith, trust and confidence reposed in the Board.

Your Directors wish to place on record their sincere appreciation for the unstinting efforts and dedicated contributions put in by the ONGCians at all levels, in spite of the challenging and unprecedented pandemic situation, to ensure that the Company continues to sustain, grow and excel.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

27.08.2021 **(Subhash Kumar)**

New Delhi **Chairman & Managing Director**

Annexure-A

Awards and Accolades

ONGC in Forbes list of "World's Best Employers"

ONGC has been ranked 377th in the Forbes World Best Employers list 2020, evaluated on parameters such as image, economic footprint, talent development, gender equality and social responsibility.

Forbes 2000 list 2021

Forbes has ranked the Company 13th largest in India and 665th worldwide in Global 2000 list based on sales, profit, assets and market value.

Platt's Top 250

ONGC is ranked 11th among global energy majors in the coveted Platt's Top 250 Global Energy Company Rankings 2020.

Fortune Global 500 list 2021

ONGC is ranked 243rd globally and 4th in India in 2021 ranking of Fortune Global 500 list.

FIPI Oil & Gas Awards 2020 - 2 honours

ONGC awarded with two major honours in FIPI Oil & Gas Awards 2020 - "Best Project Management Company" and its employee Ms. Sayanima Kisku was awarded with the "Young Achiever of the year (Female)".

Golden Peacock National Quality Award 2020

ONGC has been conferred with the "Golden Peacock National Quality Award" 2020.

Golden Peacock Environment Management Award 2020

ONGC in recognition of its outstanding practices in protection of environment has been awarded with the prestigious "Golden Peacock Environment Management Award" for the second consecutive year.

ONGC shines at Learning and Development Summit, bagged four awards including 'Diversity and Inclusive Champion Award'.

ONGC has been conferred with **'Best Overall Performance for Upstream Sector Award' by Petroleum Conservation Research Association** at Saksham-2020.

Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar

Hon'ble President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, presented "Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar" in the category "Encouragement to sports through Corporate Social Responsibility". The award was bestowed for immense contribution of the Company in the development and promotion of sports in the country.

SKOCH Silver Award

The Energy Maharatna has been honoured with "SKOCH Silver Award" under the category "Response to COVID-19" for ensuring energy security of the nation & aligning its resources with national priorities during the pandemic.

IPSHEM bags 'Apex India Green Leaf & CSR Awards 2019

ONGC's institute IPSHEM Goa has received the "Apex India Green Leaf & CSR Awards 2019" from Apex India Foundation for its outstanding contribution towards environment excellence.

IPSHEM bags Global Environment Award 2020

IPSHEM, Goa has received prestigious "Energy & Environment Foundation Global Environment Award

2020" under Platinum category organized by The Energy and Environment Foundation.

IPSHEM conferred Greentech Environment Award 2020

IPSHEM, Goa has been declared the winner of the "20th Greentech Environment Award" by Greentech Foundation for its outstanding achievements in "Environment Protection" category.

Assam conferred with Greentech Awards

In recognition of its outstanding performance in maintaining safety and environment management, Assam Asset has been conferred with four excellence awards at the "Annual Greentech Safety and Environment Awards 2020".

ONGC officer Ms. Sayanima Kisku was awarded "Young Achiever of the year" at the FIPI Oil & Gas Awards 2020, where ONGC was also honoured as "Best Project Management Company"

Annexure-B

Form No. AOC-2

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

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

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis: **"Nil"**

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis:

Sl. No.	(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship		(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/transactions	(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:		(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:
	Name	Relationship			Salient terms	Transaction value (₹ in Million)		
1	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)	Subsidiary	Sale of crude oil	for FY 20-21	As per Crude oil sale agreement	38,887.72		
2	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)	Subsidiary	Purchase of petroleum oil and lubricants/high speed diesel	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	10,252.84		
3	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)	Subsidiary	Lease of Office space	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	52.85		
4	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)	Subsidiary	Guarantee fee received for import of crude	for FY 20-21	Actual	8.24		
5	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)	Subsidiary	Sale of 49 % equity shares of OMPL to MRPL and stamp duty on the same	for FY 20-21	Consideration and stamp duty against sale of equity shares of OMPL	12,169.49		
6	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)	Subsidiary	Tanker/Vehicle hiring charges/ Misc Reimbursement of HR Summit Expenses	for FY 20-21	Other Service	0.34		

Sl. No.	(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship		(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/transactions	(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:		(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:
	Name	Relationship			Salient terms	Transaction value (₹ in Million)		
7	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)	Subsidiary	Manpower deputation/ Miscellaneous receipt on account of transfer of white goods & laptop & Bill Discounting Charges on invoices	for FY 20-21	Manpower deputation & other services	63.94		
8	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)	Subsidiary	Bill discounting of invoices raised on MRPL with recourse to ONGC	for FY 20-21	Commitment given	3,258.96		
9	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Dividend income received	for FY 20-21	As approved by OVL	3,000.00		
10	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Guarantee fee in respect of financial guarantee extended to OVL	for FY 20-21	non cash transcation (Ind As fair valuation)	405.79		
11	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Guarantee fee in respect of financial guarantee extended to OVRL (Subsidiary of OVL)	for FY 20-21	non cash transcation (Ind As fair valuation)	0.02		
12	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Inter-corporate Loan taken	for FY 20-21	Inter-corporate Loan given	2,400.00		
13	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Repayment of Loan	for FY 20-21	Repayment of Loan	(2,400.00)		
14	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Interest on loan taken	for FY 20-21	Interest expenses on above loan	7.20		
15	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Guarantee fee from OVVL (Subsidiary of OVL)	for FY 20-21	Guarantee fee	264.40		
16	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Guarantee fee from BREML (Subsidiary of OVL)	for FY 20-21	Guarantee fee	0.01		
17	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Expenses incurred on behalf of OVL	for FY 20-21	Expenses	575.14		

Sl. No.	(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship		(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/transactions	(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:		(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:
	Name	Relationship			Salient terms	Transaction value (₹ in Million)		
18	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Fee for the Project- 'Review of FDP Ph-3 development of A1&A3 Blocks of Myanmar'	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	2.45		
19	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Consultancy services rendered to OVL Myanmar	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	7.24		
20	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Design of Well of Colombia	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	2.95		
21	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Platts Subscription charges	for FY 20-21	Subscription charges	27.61		
22	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Integrated study of 3D seismic data	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	16.26		
23	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Deemed Capital Contribution for Gaurantee Fee on issue of Financial guarantees by ONGC on behalf of OVL	for FY 20-21	non cash transcation (Ind As fair valuation)	258.52		
24	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Deemed Capital Contribution for Gaurantee Fee on issue of Financial guarantees by ONGC on behalf of OVRL	for FY 20-21	non cash transcation (Ind As fair valuation)	24.92		
25	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Performance Guarantees in favor of National oil company of Libya for Area 43 for USD 61 million.	effective from 05.03.2007	Guarantee amount (₹3960.12 million)	1,837.25		
26	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	ONGC, the parent company guarantee has been given in respect of Block SS-04, Bangladesh dated 27/03/2014 in favour of M/s PETROBANGLA in respect of the Company's obligations as set forth in the Production Sharing Contract.	effective from 27.03.2014	Guarantee amount (₹1246.46 million)	1,940.14		

Sl. No.	(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship		(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/transactions	(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:		(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:
	Name	Relationship			Salient terms	Transaction value (₹ in Million)		
27	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	ONGC, the parent company guarantee has been given in respect of Block SS-09, Bangladesh dated 27/03/2014 in favour of M/s PETROBANGLA in respect of the Company's obligations as set forth in the Production Sharing Contract.	effective from 27.03.2014	Guarantee amount (₹2103.41 million)	1,227.28		
28	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	ONGC, the parent company guarantee has been given in respect of Onshore Block PSC B-2, Myanmar dated 04/08/2014 in favour of Myanma Oil & Gas Corporation in respect of the Company's obligations as set forth in the Production Sharing Contract.	effective from 04.08.2014	Guarantee amount (₹1,944.80 million)	2,065.07		
29	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	ONGC, the parent company guarantee has been given in respect of Onshore Block EP-3, Myanmar dated 04/08/2014 in favour of Myanma Oil & Gas Corporation in respect of the Company's obligations as set forth in the Production Sharing Contract.	effective from 04.08.2014	Guarantee amount (₹1,280.39 million)	1,359.57		

Sl. No.	(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship		(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/transactions	(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:		(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:
	Name	Relationship			Salient terms	Transaction value (₹ in Million)		
30	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	USD BOND for acquisition of 2.7213% participating interest of Hess Corporation in the ACG fields and 2.36% participating interest in the BTC Pipeline) of: 10 year USD 500 million-Due 07 May 2023	Due on 07/05/2023	Guarantee amount (₹38,306.10 million)	37,296.18		
31	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Financial guarantee for Long term Loan of USD 1775 Million for acquisition of R-2 10% PI from Anadarko	Due on 27/11/2025	Guarantee amount ₹58,497 million	51,594.65		
32	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Financial guarantee for Mozambiq. BREML_ Videocon 6% USD 750 Million - Due 15th July 2024	Due on 15/07/2024	Guarantee amount ₹57,162.73 million	55,655.66		
33	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Financial guarantee for Mozambiq. OVL _ Anadrako 10% Euro 525 Million - Due 15th July 2021	Due on 15/07/2021	Guarantee amount ₹44,544.20 million	46,064.70		
34	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Financial guarantee for USD 400 Million Bonds 2.875% due 27 Jan 2022; Guarantee given to OVL; capped at 109 per cent. of the total aggregate principal amount	Due on 27/01/2022	Guarantee amount ₹32,909.28 million	32,041.64		
35	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Financial guarantee for USD 600 Million Bonds 3.75% due 27 Jul 2026 Guarantee given to OVL; capped at 109 per cent. of the total aggregate principal amount	Due on 27/07/2026	Guarantee amount ₹49,363.92 million	48,062.46		

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	Name	Relationship			Salient terms	Transaction value (₹ in Million)		
36	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Term Loan of JPY 38 Billion taken to refinance Bridge Finance of USD 875 Million taken for acquisition of 11% shares of CJSC Vankorneft by ONGC Videsh Vankorneft Pte Ltd, Singapore. JPY 38 Billion facility due April 2024: Guarantee capped at 103%of Total Commitments	Due on 26/04/2024	Guarantee amount ₹27,264.92 million	25,957.65		
37	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Long term Loan of USD 500 Million taken for part repayment of USD Bond of USD 750 million due for repayment in July 2019	Due on 12/07/2024	Guarantee amount ₹38264.07 million	36,960.12		
38	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Long term Loan of USD 1000 Million taken for part pre-payment of USD 1775 million Term Loan on 31st March 2020	Due on 30/03/2025	Guarantee amount ₹75487.93 million	73,866.15		
39	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Subsidiary	Debt Service Undertaking provided by ONGC with respect to the Project Financing arrangement. ONGC has provided Debt Service Undertaking amounting USD 3072 million for 16% PI in Mozambique. On 26th March'21 drawdown of USD 199.30 million was recieved by the project, for 16% PI the amount is USD 31.89 million.	Due on 15/06/2038	Guarantee amount ₹2,343.60 million	2,343.60		

Sl. No.	(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship		(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/transactions	(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:		(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:
	Name	Relationship			Salient terms	Transaction value (₹ in Million)		
40	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	Subsidiary	Sale of crude oil and value added products	for FY 20-21	As per sale agreement	111,234.40		
41	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	Subsidiary	Purchase of petroleum oil and lubricants/high speed diesel	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	2,066.36		
42	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	Subsidiary	Rent for Office	for FY 20-21	Other Service	0.06		
43	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	Subsidiary	Development of Hirapur Oil Field by Prize Petroleum Company Limited (Subsidiary of HPCL)	for FY 20-21	Other Service	12.74		
44	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	Subsidiary	Dividend income received	for FY 20-21	Dividend	7,593.74		
45	Petronet MHB Limited	Subsidiary	Dividend income received	for FY 20-21	Dividend	1,646.00		
46	ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited (OTPC)	Joint Venture	Sale of Natural gas	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	7,418.86		
47	ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited (OTPC)	Joint Venture	Dividend income received	for FY 20-21	Dividend	448.00		
48	ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited (OTPC)	Joint Venture	Rent of office space at Scope Minar	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	12.18		
49	ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL)	Joint Venture	Sale of Naphtha & C2-C3	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	43,172.95		

Sl. No.	(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship		(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/transactions	(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:		(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:
	Name	Relationship			Salient terms	Transaction value (₹ in Million)		
50	ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL)	Joint Venture	ROU Charges for pipeline received	for FY 20-21	Pipeline service	0.05		
51	ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL)	Joint Venture	Subscription of share warrants	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	8,709.09		
52	ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL)	Joint Venture	Deemed investment for Financial guarantees of interest on Compulsory Convertible Debentures	for FY 20-21	non cash transcation (Ind As fair valuation)	16.60		
53	ONGC Teri Biotech Limited (OTBL)	Joint Venture	Bio-remediation services received	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	303.43		
54	ONGC Teri Biotech Limited (OTBL)	Joint Venture	Field study charges and rent for colony accommodation provided	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	0.52		
55	Dahej SEZ Limited (DSEZ)	Joint Venture	Lease rent for SEZ land of C2-C3 plant	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	15.30		
56	Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL)	Joint Venture	Manpower deputation	for FY 20-21	Manpower deputation	16.80		
57	Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL)	Joint Venture	Subscription to Equity	for FY 20-21	Subscription to Equity	490.00		
58	Pawan Hans Limited (PHL)	Associate	Hiring of helicopter services net liquidated damages	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	1,288.38		
59	Petronet LNG Limited (PLL)	Associate	Facilities services received at C2-C3 plant	for FY 20-21	As per contractual agreement	824.79		
60	Petronet LNG Limited (PLL)	Associate	Purchase of LNG	for FY 20-21	Actual	8,992.74		
61	Petronet LNG Limited (PLL)	Associate	Dividend Income received	for FY 20-21	Actual	2,812.50		

THE UNSTOPPABLE ENERGY SOLDIERS

Sl. No.	(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship		(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/transactions	(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:		(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:
	Name	Relationship			Salient terms	Transaction value (₹ in Million)		
62	ONGC CSSS Trust	Trust	Contribution	for FY 20-21	Actual	1,099.10		
63	ONGC Sahyog Trust	Trust	Contribution	for FY 20-21	Actual	23.85		
64	ONGC PRBS Trust	Trust	Contribution	for FY 20-21	Actual	12,166.16		
65	ONGC Contributory Provident Fund Trust	Trust	Contribution	for FY 20-21	Actual	14,387.06		
66	ONGC Gratuity Fund	Trust	Reimbursement	for FY 20-21	Actual	4,649.07		
67	ONGC Energy Center Trust	Trust	Contribution for Research & development	for FY 20-21	Actual	100.00		
68	ONGC Energy Center Trust	Trust	Rental income for land	for FY 20-21	Actual	7.70		
69	ONGC Start Up Fund Trust	Trust	Contribution	for FY 20-21	Actual	79.21		
70	ONGC Foundation	Trust	Contribution	for FY 20-21	Actual	282.20		

Sd/-
(Subhash Kumar)
Chairman & Managing Director

27.08.2021
New Delhi

Annexure-C

1. Energy Conservation and Technology Absorption

a. The steps taken or impact on conservation of Energy

- Energy Audits were carried out in various rigs/ installations across ONGC through in-house energy auditors. A total of 287 energy audits were carried out in 2020-21.
- After successful installation of two Micro Turbine generators at Linch GGS, Mehsana and Geleky Assam, further two and three no. micro-turbines are being installed at MH Asset and Mehsana Asset respectively
- 310,000 LED lights have been installed so far across various work centres of ONGC. This would realize into an annual Electrical energy savings of around 59 Million units (MU) and monetary savings to the tune of ₹413 Million per annum on electricity consumption on lighting.
- At Hazira Plant, optimization of steam pressure, blow down and loading of boilers was carried out in Cogeneration Plant. Online Steam and Water Analysis System (SWAS), at a cost of ₹11.3 million, has been installed. These measures in Cogen has resulted into an annual saving of ₹128.8 million.
- At Ankleshwar Asset, installation of flare gas recovery system at CPF Gandhar and ESP-253 is under assembly (by installing two compressors of 20,000 SCMD capacity each).
- Construction work started for Energy Efficient office building at Kolkata. Similar buildings are already operational at Dehradun, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai.

b. Steps for utilizing alternate sources of Energy

- Total installed wind power generation capacity of ONGC is 153 MW (51MW Bhuj plant installed in 2008-09 and 102 MW Jaisalmer plant installed in 2015-16). During 2020-21, total 181.41 Million unit electricity was generated from these wind power plants.
- Ground Mounted Solar power plants of 5.0 MW and 1.09 MW were commissioned during 2020-21 at Rajamundary and Assam respectively. The total installed solar power generation capacity in ONGC now stands at 31 MW. During 2020-21, total 37.01 Million unit electricity was generated from solar power.
- Ground mounted solar power plant of 5 MW capacity is under execution at Hazira. It is expected to be commissioned in 2021-22.

c. Capital investment on energy conservation equipment

The total capex on solar-based power plants commissioned during 2020-21 is ₹306.2 Million. The details are as under-

- Ground Mounted Solar 5.0 MW in Rajamundary: ₹249.9 million
- Ground Mounted Solar 1.09 MW at Assam: ₹56.3 million

2. Technology Absorption

Efforts made for absorption of new technologies and benefits derived during the year are:

a. Bioreactor/fermenter: It is an instrument that supports the growth of aerobic and anaerobic microbes under controlled condition of temperature, pH, aeration (DO), antifoam agent and rotation, to get desired microbial metabolite and/or biomass. It is being used to culture the microbial cells to observe lipid accumulation in cells

b. 2D Gas chromatogram is used for characterizing the complex fractions of crude oils i.e. hydrocarbons fingerprinting according to individual carbon and group wise such as n-paraffins, iso-paraffins, naphthenes, olefins and aromatics. It provides a complete 'picture' of the composition of a sample with enhanced resolution and is being used for geochemical characterization of crude oils. The technology was used in petroleum geochemistry of Assam shelf and in umbrella project "New oil finds in KG Basin"

c. DS Petrophysics Software is being used in various projects. The software has got Petrophysical evaluation and rock physics modelling for common lithological reservoirs and is being used for evaluation of the limestone reservoirs with lesser clay content. Decision Space interpretation suite is a module for petro-physics interpretation and the licence is being used by various agencies across ONGC.

d. Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) Survey equipment: The instrument has precision of 1cm per km. The instrument is helpful in survey and mapping in large areas. The equipment was successfully used in mapping In Rokhia, Agartala,and Santhal, Mehsana areas.

e. Seisnetics tool: The tool is a high impact seismic software application that rapidly enhances the interpreter's ability to identify leads and prospects on 3D seismic volume. It also helps in evolving a Geological Model and helps in the preparation of Attribute Maps. The software has been installed in dedicated work stations of GEOPIC. The software is planned to be used in different basin projects of 2021-22.

f. New modules in EXPLORE- Integrated Data Platform used in:

- Exploratory Wells in progress-EWIP
- Exploratory Available Locations (RFD)
- Acreage

This platform efficiently monitors the Exploratory Locations and Inconclusive Wells, instantly deduces the final status of the Location and provides online viewing and generation of reports including details of Application phases, Relinquishments, Payment details, MWP vs Actuals, Available locations, Discoveries and Wells.

g. Passive Seismic Tomographic (PST) survey technology initiated in NE region in collaboration with M/s Seismiotech SA, Greece. Provides integrated Acquisition, Processing and Interpretation, to be executed in two phases in parts of West Tripura PML (1327 SKM) and Tulamura PML (39 SKM). Phase-I work has been completed during the FY 2020-21.

h. Indigenous development of new software:

- PLUNG Lift: This software is used to determine the liquid loading propensity of a well. It is also used to assess the suitability of a well for Plunger Lift system and provides the indicative design of the Plunger Lift system.

- DAIL Software: Dynamic Application of Intermittent Gas Lift (DAIL is a mechanistic software which carries out dynamic simulation of the Intermittent Gas Lift process to predict, analyze and optimize its performance. It performs a realistic simulation of the transient physical processes in an Intermittent Gas Lift cycle.

- Easy-lift: This user-friendly interface can be used for carrying out design of intermittent gas lift wells with functional safety and is based on both surface opening (PSO) and closing (PSC) pressures.

i. Wax Removal by Controlled Exothermic Chemical Reaction: Technology for wax removal through controlled exothermic chemical reaction, successfully implemented in 3 wells of Ankleshwar during FY'21.

j. Automation of SRP System Based on Artificial Intelligence: Load Cell for recording the load and position of the polished rod has been indigenously developed. Supervisory Software, to continuously monitor and transmit Surface Dynagraphs of all the wells in the field to base station, a Diagnostic Software, in MATLAB, used to convert Surface Dynagraph to Pump Dynagraph and an Expert Software, based on Artificial Intelligence for interpretation of Pump Dynagraphs by method of pattern recognition have been successfully developed.

k. Surface Rod rotator technology has been implemented in Mehsana and Ahmedabad Assets. This technology will help to reduce tubing/ rod failures in SRP wells through periodic rotation of tubing to avoid continuous localized rubbing between tubing and sucker rods.

l. Ahmedabad Asset successfully commissioned new technology of HOOS (Heavy Oil Operating System) at well NGM#169 on 31.01.2021. The HOOS technology is a special Artificial oil lifting technology suitable for producing highly viscous crude.

m. Tripura Asset installed plunger lifts in 4 gas wells (RO#70, RO#24, AD#38 & SD#08) for regular deliquification. Subsequent to installation of plunger lift, combined gas gain of ~ 56,000 SCMD has been accrued.

n. Tiny bubble technology for processing of produced water was approved after successful Pilot implementation in Kathana GGS of Cambay Asset.

o. Cauvery Asset installed in-house developed remote well monitoring system in 2 wells of Narimanam field. The system captures & displays well parameters like FTHP, ABP, CHP/GIP, SRP Motor status round the clock and logs data every five minutes.

p. Induction of Managed Pressure Drilling (MPD): MPD is an adaptive drilling process used to precisely control the annular pressure profile throughout the wellbore. The objectives are to ascertain the downhole pressure environment limits and to manage the annular hydraulic pressure profile accordingly. It was inducted for the first time in ONGC at Tripura Asset to mitigate down-hole complications arising from the thin margin between formation pressure and mud weight. The well BRMAF was successfully completed with this technology. Second well ROAH_Sub is under drilling.

q. Introduction of Micro Bubble technology: Micro Bubble technology developed by IDT is used to drill reservoirs with low pressure (4.5-6.0 ppg). As a part of validation, 7 wells have so far been drilled in offshore. It is planned to be used extensively in sub-hydrostatic reservoirs.

r. For controlling of mud losses in Reservoir and Non-reservoir sections, "System LCM" Drillezy and Fracseal were introduced and planned for 10 phases initially for field evaluation. Field trial is under progress. Barablend LCM pill was used to successfully remediate Activity/ Lost circulation problem and enabled testing of the basement formation at Well BH#O.

s. Introduction of HT Starch in drilling fluid: This chemical is poly grafted starch developed by IDT Dehradun which works up to 140°C as a fluid loss additive in reservoir drilling fluid. The validation has been done in two wells successfully.

t. IDT has developed indigenous Base Oil for Low toxic Oil base Mud (LTSOBM) in association with IOCL & BPCL. ONGC is using the same successfully in Mumbai Offshore thereby avoiding the import of base oil as a substitute.

Technology developed/tested in house and absorbed during the year for IOR / EOR processes:

a. Bechraji Polymer flood pilot: This is the first time polymer flood planned in heavy oil and envisaged potential to improve recovery by 4%. The pilot was successful in achieving its objectives. The commercialization of project is planned for implementation now and envisages to improve incremental recovery by 7%.

b. North Kadi polymer flood: Field implementation of Polymer Flood in North Kadi started from 17.01.2020. The performance is encouraging and study is under progress for expansion of the process to nearby area. It envisages incremental oil recovery of 4.2%.

c. Immiscible gas injection in Borholla field: Gravity assisted Immiscible gas injection in depleted reservoir in KSU-5 Sand of Borholla field has been planned with an objective to enhance oil production and increase recovery from a depleted dipping reservoir. The plan envisages recovery of 36%. The process was initiated though two wells in January 2017 on pilot scale. This is the first EOR implementation in Assam. Post approval of FR, the project is under implementation.

d. Gas Assisted Gravity Drainage (GAGD) process: A comprehensive study on the GACD process has been carried out for improving recovery from mid Bokabil pay of Kasomarigaon field. It envisages recovery of 33% by 2030 through 4 OP and 2 gas injectors, FR has been approved and project is under implementation.

e. Immiscible Gas Injection (EOR) in Bokabil pay of Khoraghat Field: To maintain reservoir health with recovery & productivity maximization, two inputs considered with 1 LCMD in each injector. The scheme envisages the recovery of 22.7% from 11.1% by 2035.

f. Cyclic Steam Stimulation (CSS) in Lanwa: Commercialization of CSS full field will increase the recovery factor significantly from 6% to 13%. FR is approved and integrated approach for pilot implementation has been planned.

Details of Imported technologies (during the last 3 years):

Sl. No.	Name of the Technology	Year of import	Whether technology fully absorbed	If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place and the reason thereof
1	UV-VIS Spectrophotometer	2018-19	Yes	N.A.
2	Kappa Software	2018-19	Yes	N.A.
3	Advanced Modules of Techlog Software from Geoquest Systems B.V.	2018-19	Yes	N.A.
4	High Performance Computing Cluster (HPCC) for processing centres	2018-19	Yes	N.A.
5	Straddle Packer with RCI (Reservoir Characterisation Instrument for Formation Fluid Sampling)	2018-19	Yes	N.A.
6	Remote sensing image processing software suite with extensions/ add-ins for physics-based atmospheric correction.	2019-20	Yes	N.A.
7	Carbon Analyzer	2019-20	Yes	N.A.
8	Advanced Core Flood Apparatus for WSO & PM studies	2019-20	Yes	N.A.
9	SP flooding /Wettability alteration using Novel chemicals	2019-20	No	The technology will be absorbed during pilot implementation in Bechraji/ MH/ Heera reservoirs.
10	Low Frequency Passive Seismic (LFPS)	2019-20	Yes	N.A.
11	Global Navigation Satellite System (Model Leica GS16) with RTKplus and SmartLink for topographical positioning	2020-21	Yes	N.A.
12	Bioreactor/fermenter	2020-21	Yes	N.A.
13	2D Gas chromatogram	2020-21	Yes	N.A.
14	ASP and SP flooding using Novel chemicals	2020-21	No	The technology will be absorbed during pilot implementation in Bechraji/ MH/ Heera reservoirs.
15	Seisnetics	2020-21	Yes	N.A.
16	Heavy Oil Operating System (HOOS)	2020-21	No	Implementation currently under progress.
17	Tubing Rotator	2020-21	Yes	N.A.
18	StimGun Propellant technology with TCP(Tubing Conveyed Perforation)	2020-21	Yes	N.A.
19	Managed Pressure Drilling (MPD)	2020-21	Yes	N.A.

3. **Expenditure** incurred on Research & Development during FY 2020-21 is ₹5,541.30 million (previous year ₹5,557.73 million).

4. **Foreign exchange earnings and outgo**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	FY'21	FY'20
Total Earnings	2,393.38	16,254.19
Total Expenditure	218,512.49	179,736.62

Annexure-D

Annual Report on CSR activities for the financial year 2020-21

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

Over the years, ONGC through its CSR Programs has been reaching out to marginalized and deprived sections of its local communities and bridging developmental gaps primarily in the thrust areas of Healthcare, Sanitation, Education, Skill Development, Protection of National Heritage, Art and Culture, Disaster Management, Environmental Conservation and other focus areas specified under Section 135 read with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The developmental activities initiated by the Company have been consciously directed towards betterment of the Human Developmental Indices of the country, thereby fulfilling the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

The plethora of CSR projects and programs across the country have been undertaken in line with the ONGC Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainable Development (CSR & SD) Policy approved by the Board of ONGC in its 269th meeting held on 28.05.2015.

The CSR Policy with its long-term vision of supporting responsible and sustainable initiatives, while taking care of the concern for People, Planet and Profit, provides broad guidelines for undertaking CSR activities within the overall legal framework of CSR in the country.

Some major amendments have been brought about in the CSR Policy through the enactment of the Companies (CSR Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021, published vide Gazette Notification dated 22.01.2021. The salient features of the amendments have also been incorporated in the ONGC Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Policy, 2021. These also have been approved by the Board in its 335th meeting held on 30.03.2021.

One of the major amendments brought in by the Companies (CSR Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 is the formulation of an Annual Action Plan at the beginning of each Financial Year to be recommended by the CSR Committee for approval by the Board of the Company. Monitoring of CSR projects has now been emphasized with the timelines of an ongoing project limited to 3 years, excluding the year in which it was approved. As per the amendment, all CSR Implementing Partners are required to be registered on the MCA portal by filling the form CSR-1 electronically. Impact Assessments for CSR projects having value of ₹1 Crore, or more, having completed not less than one year, are also to be undertaken now through Independent Agencies.

The latest amendments have also now provided for setting-off of excess CSR expenditure of a Financial Year against the requirement to spend up to succeeding 3 Financial Years and also provide for transfer of any unspent CSR amount of a particular Financial Year to a fund specified in the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

In FY 2020-21, ONGC has specifically focused its efforts towards serving its communities by extending relief and support to tackle the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the major initiatives in this regard has been the COVID-19 vaccination cold chain support provided in remote locations of Gujarat, Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Tripura. In addition to this, 379 other projects were undertaken across 18 states providing critical equipment, ventilators, PPE to hospitals and also food packets and groceries to the migrant labourers.

In view of these initiatives to tackle the outbreak of pandemic and other major developmental activities, the Company has spent CSR Funds in excess of the requirement to spend in Financial Year 2020-21. The Board in its 336th meeting held on 23.04.2021 accorded approval towards set-off of ₹1,43.02 million, against the budget earmarked in respect of CSR funds for the Financial Year 2021-22.

The CSR & Sustainability Policy has been hosted on the corporate website of ONGC i.e. www.ongcindia.com.

2. Composition of CSR Committee

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Shri Amitava Bhattacharyya - Chairman	Independent Director	2	2
2	Shri Subhash Kumar	Director (Finance)	2	2
3	Dr. Alka Mittal	Director (HR)	2	2
4	Shri R.K. Srivastava	Director (Exploration)	2	2

ONGC marshalled all its resources to fight the pandemic as part of its corporate social endeavours

3. **Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the Company:**

- The composition of the CSR committee is available on our website, at https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/about-ongc/board-level-committees/
- The Committee, with the approval of the Board, has adopted the CSR Policy as required under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The CSR Policy of the Company is available on our website, at https://www.ongcindia.com
- Details of CSR projects as approved by Board on the recommendation of the CSR committee is available, at https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/csr/major-csrprojects/csr-details-2021

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

The Company takes cognizance of sub-rule (3) of Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 ("CSR Amendment Rules"). There are no projects undertaken or completed after January 22, 2021, in respect of which impact assessment report is applicable in the FY 2021. Further, the Company has been conducting voluntarily concurrent as well as end line impact assessment studies through independent agencies. The details of the impact assessment studies of CSR projects are annexed at **Annexure-I**.

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

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in ₹)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in ₹)
1.	2017-18	NIL	NIL
2.	2018-19	NIL	NIL
3.	2019-20	NIL	NIL

6. **Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): ₹269,386.10 million.**

7. **(a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): ₹5,387.72 million**

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

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

   (d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c): **₹5,387.72 million**

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

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (₹ in Million)	Amount Unspent (₹ in Million)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to Section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
5,530.74	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year: **₹595.26 million**

The details of ongoing CSR projects of FY 2020-21 are placed at **Annexure D(ii)** and **D(iii)**.

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against **other than ongoing projects** for the financial year: **₹4,719.32 million**

The details of other than ongoing CSR projects is placed at **Annexure D(iv)**.

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: ₹211.45 million.

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: ₹4.71 million.

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e): ₹5,530.74 million.

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any: ₹143.02 million.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹ in million)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5)	₹5,387.72
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	₹5,530.74
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	₹143.02
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	Nil
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	₹143.02

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

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s):

The details of ongoing CSR projects of the preceding financial year(s) is placed at **Annexure D(iii)**.

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year **(asset-wise details).: NIL**

(a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s): NA

(b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset: NA

(c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.: NA

(d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset): NA

11. Specify the reason(s), if the Company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per Section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013: NA

Sd/-
(Subhash Kumar)
(Chairman & Managing Director)

Sd/-
(Amitava Bhattacharyya)
(Member, CSR Committee)

12.08.2021
New Delhi

Annexure-D(i)

Highlights of impact assessments of CSR Projects

Sl No.	Project Name
1	Swargadeo Siu-Ka Pha Multi Specialty Hospital, Sivasagar
2	Financial Assistance to National Cancer Institute Nagpur (Phase-I)
3	Construction of the New ONGC MRPL Wing at Government Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore
4	Construction of Administrative Block and Student Dormitories at Ekalavya Centre for Organic Agriculture Research & Training at Gingurti Village, Tandur Mandal, Vikarabad, Telangana
5	Installation of Bio-CNG cum Fertilizer with Bottling Unit at Naurangabad, Haridwar, Uttarakhand
6	Improvement of cleanliness and sanitation of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams (TTD), Tirumala

The Siu Ka Pha Multi-Speciality hospital with 300 beds being setup by ONGC in Sibsagar, Assam is providing quality healthcare to the people of Assam and India's North East

Project Title	Swargadeo Siu-Ka Pha Multi Specialty Hospital, Sivasagar
Project Brief	300 bed Multi Speciality hospital being set up at Rajabari, Sivasagar in three phases. The services of the first phase of the hospital with 67 beds was inaugurated on 1st March 2019. The construction for the second phase of the hospital is in advance stage, wherein 150 more beds will be included with additional facilities. For the first time Dialysis facilities have been started in Sivasagar at Swargadew Siu-Ka- Pha Multispecialty hospital.
Project Duration	**Two Years**
Commencement of facility	**1st Match 2019 (Services of Phase-I Hospital)**
Project Cost	**₹313 Cr (Phase-I: ₹99.07 Cr)**
Impact Assessment Agency	**Reach India Trust**
Methodology	Desk Review, Interviews, Observations, Case Study
Findings	As per the main objective of the project the hospital has succeeded in providing low- cost treatment (at 70% of the market rate) and also able to address the issue of bed deficit. Some of the highlights of the findings are as under: • **Patient Served:** 35000 patients served since starting the hospital, out of which 7000 were dialysis patients (Earlier there was no dialysis facility available in Sivasagar and the patients had to travel to Dibrugarh for availing the facilities. • **Covid Care:** An emergency Covid ward was set up within 30 days during the Covid 19 outbreak in 2020 and provided treatment to 100 patients. • **Feedback from Beneficiaries:** Reviews and feedback were taken from different sets of beneficiaries including patients admitted, patients discharged, Covid affected patients, OPD patients and local population. The details of feedback on three main parameters are as under: a. 90% of the respondents said overall treatment in the hospital is good and low cost b. 82% of the responded said experience of appointment with doctors are excellent. c. 76% of the respondent felt that medical facilities and services are good /excellent and another 24% felt it is fair. • **Employment Generation:** Out of the total staff engaged in the hospital 51% are male and 49% are female. Only 4% employees are from outside Assam and 96% are from local areas which reflects that apart from providing affordable and quality treatment the hospital has also contributed towards creating employment opportunity.

	Additional observation: • While looking at the feedback record of the hospital, it is found that almost all patients were satisfied on the services provided by the hospital. • The hospital maintained some systematic operating protocol (SOP) across all the departments and management, but there is scope for integration. • The most important observation is hospital authorities have maintained proper care toward maintenance of hygiene and sanitation. • Training on behavioural aspects of the staff toward the patients is taken care by authority. • Authority has kept more options and plans of action in advance for further development of the hospital, considering more extensive services both in quality and quantity. **Recommendations:** • Tie ups with Insurance company • Increasing Ambulance number with Advance life support • Increase awareness on the facilities available in the hospital for more inflow of patients • Skill development Centre for training of local youth • Starting Blood sample collection centers outside the hospital in town area • Enhancing community engagement program

Project Title	Financial Assistance to National Cancer Institute Nagpur (Phase-I)
Project Brief	ONGC has extended part financial assistance of ₹100 Cr in Phase-I towards construction of first, second floor and procurement of medical equipment for radio diagnostic facilities (like MRI, CT scan, ultrasound, mammography, x-ray and bone marrow density meter, etc.) for the hospital. The total cost of the project is around ₹600 Cr. The National Cancer Institute at Nagpur is 455 bed quaternary care oncology centre. The centre is providing comprehensive cancer treatment, patient care and research through sustainable charity. In addition to providing general cancer care, the institute is also creating specialty groups of highly skilled professionals. The Hospital is providing quality cancer care at much cheaper rate compare to market rate in the region for the benefit of people from Vidharbha region of Maharashtra, parts of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh
Project Duration	**Two Years**

Commencement of facility	**Diagnostic facilities: August, 2017** **Construction of 1st and 2nd floor completed in 2019**
Project Cost	**₹100 Cr**
Impact Assessment Agency	**Indian Institute of Management, Nagpur**
Methodology	Qualitative and quantitative research methods like sample survey and case studies, analysis of primary and secondary data on Cancer Treatment in Central India
Findings	• NCI Nagpur has so far treated over 21,876 patients who have benefited with 3,27,000 OPD treatments since September, 2017, the Institute's services provided at subsidized rates have resulted in substantial savings in treatment costs to the tune of approximately ₹14.72 Crore. • NCI, Nagpur has been offering quality cancer care at affordable costs to patients from Central India with 78% of its patients hailing from Maharashtra and 20% from Madhya Pradesh • 44% of patients catered to are from OBC and SC/ST categories • 22% of patients belong to BPL families from in and around Vidarbha region and this percentage is much lower in similar hospitals indicating that BPL category patients are being provided affordable healthcare at NCI, Nagpur and 53% patients have annual income below ₹2.5 Lakhs per annum • 56% patients are being provided access to Government Schemes through NCI Nagpur for their treatment and 48% patients have also received donation from the NCI Nagpur's Cancer Care Fund for treatment • NCI Nagpur also provides free bus service for patients which is availed by 41% of the patients and majority belong to very low-income households • Free food and accommodation is provided to patients and 78% patients are happy with the canteen service provided • As compared to 34% patients reporting feeling emotionally better after being treated in other hospitals, this figure is 44% for NCI, Nagpur as patients are provided physiotherapy, occupational therapy and other emotional support • Over 90% patients liked NCI Nagpur's Kark Sewa initiative, staff behavior and Skilled medics • 57% of patients from other hospitals indicated willingness to shift to NCI Nagpur for treatment

Project Title	**Construction of the New ONGC MRPL Wing at Government Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore**
Project Brief	The support extended for creating exclusive facility for the women patients and women from Karnataka & nearby states. As the Hospital is 162 years old, the building has become very old and need for Construction of new MRPL wing building was felt for additional infrastructure, considering the poor and dilapidated condition of the existing building and also due to sharp increase of both out and in patients and delivery cases (500 to 600 monthly). This hospital is made exclusively for women and all the BPL women are benefitted through its healthcare activities.
Project Duration	**Four Years**
Commencement of facility	**March, 2019**
Project Cost	**₹12.78 Cr**
Impact Assessment Agency	**Kasturba Medical College, Manipal University, Mangalore**
Methodology	Cross-sectional survey, Observational Study, document review and In-depth Interview
Findings	• This CSR initiative has fulfilled the long-standing needs of the people of Dakshina Kannada District and also provides facilities at an increased convenience to the women and children. • Patients of both Ante Natal Care and Post Natal Care were highly satisfied with the various infrastructure in the new wing of the hospital • Patients of both Ante Natal Care and Post Natal Care were satisfied with the services provided in the new wing of the hospital • The staff and attendees at the hospital were satisfied with the infrastructure provided in the new wing of the hospital • Out of the general public surveyed, 96% were aware about the new wing of LGH. 56% knew the MRPL has built this new wing. 3/4th of them had utilized the healthcare services in the past and same proportion are willing to utilize in future. Almost half of them mentioned that this construction has impacted their business positively. • The participants from public who were surveyed strongly agreed to the fact that advanced healthcare services in LGH, aesthetic look, and reduction in chaos in and around the hospital as compared to past. • Patients, attenders, and general public are of view that the new building has improved quality of care from hospital. According to health care staff, the utilization of services and patient inflow has increased since the building of new infrastructure

	• Staff of the hospital are motivated for work as the better infrastructure provides quality atmosphere with respect to space, cleanliness, circulation etc. According to the beneficiaries of hospital, the building gives a happy feeling due to its wide space and clean infrastructure. • According to all the responders, the utilization of services is optimum. Moreover, even those who used to visit private hospital have started utilizing LGH for maternal and child health services. • The study opined that Maintenance fund and lack of human resources are the two major threats anticipated by administrators. And canteen, parking and water facilities may be improved.

Project Title	**Construction of Administrative Block and Student Dormitories at Ekalavya Centre for Organic Agriculture Research & Training at Gingurti Village, Tandur Mandal, Vikarabad, Telangana**
Project Brief	The financial assistance was extended towards construction of Administrative Block and Student dormitories in remote area of Telangana to promote organic farming through training and capacity building at Tandur and Vikarabad Mandal of Telangana. The project is implemented in one of the most backward mandal in the region inhabited by SCs and STs. It is expected to benefit about 3500 farmers, 200 students and Consumers in general by way of promoting organic farming. The trust owns 100 acre land where farmers were trained with the involvement of agriculture department and awarded two year diploma course which is recognised. The project is immensely beneficial for increasing the scope of organic farming in the entire Telangana and other neighbouring region and reducing carbon footprint. This project helps the farmers and local youth to enhance their livelihood by imparting them employment with enhancing vocation skills.
Project Duration	**Two years**
Commencement of facility	**December, 2018**
Project Cost	**₹4.72 Cr**
Impact Assessment Agency	**Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad**
Methodology	Focused group discussions, 10% beneficiaries sample survey using semi structured questionnaire and telephonic discussion, Participative Method and site survey, Case studies

Findings	• The administrative building and dormitory building have been constructed in Gingurthi at Ekalavya Centre for Organic Research and Training as per terms of MoA signed with ONGC • In 2018-19, 210 farmers benefitted from the facilities and as on October, 2019, when this study was undertaken, 630 more farmers were trained in this facility in 2019-20, 169 students were also enrolled for Diploma in Organic Agriculture • The overall satisfaction level of stakeholders with new facilities like dormitory, academic building, library, computer lab and sanitation facilities was found to be high • Ekalavya Organic academic polytechnic is first ever kind in the state of Telangana that promotes organic farming • The project aims in promotion of organic farming, which is at par with the government of India's initiatives for farmers. • Students of EOAP are not just trained in organic farming but also introduced to self-sustainable practices such as dairy, nursery maintenance, horticulture etc. • The facility witnessed increase in student intake after infrastructure set up with ONGC CSR support

Project Title	Installation of Bio-CNG cum Fertilizer with Bottling Unit at Naurangabad, Haridwar, Uttarakhand
Project Brief	A unique initiative in Haridwar to convert cow dung to useful fuel and value added products by setting up Bio-CNG cum Fertilizer & Bottling Plant at Haridwar. The plant is being run by the largest Gaushala in Uttarakhand and helping in maintaining clean hygienic waste management in the Gaushala premises .It facilitates availability of clean environment to the local population of Haridwar and also help in protecting the fauna i.e. 2200 non-milching cows at Gaushala by way of making the Gaushala self-sustaining from the revenue generated from the project. The plant is also producing organic solid and liquid fertilizers which will be distributed among the local farmers thereby promoting organic farming.
Project Duration	**One Year**
Commencement of facility	**December, 2018**
Project Cost	**₹1.88 Cr**
Impact Assessment Agency	**Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi**
Methodology	Technical evaluation of Plant and its workings based on scientific parameters and measurements

Findings	
	• The overall performance of the BIO CNG plant is fine given demand for the products in the market • The project is sustainable in terms of operational issues and financial investment and viability. The project is having high degree of replicability depending upon the availability of feeding material. • The project can be scaled up to any size, with establishment of multiple reactors (one should not be more than 10000 cubic metre water holding volume). • Project is highly beneficial to farmers in promotion of organic farming in country via utilization of bio-fertilizer produced from biogas plant. • The present evaluation of the plant showed that the plant does not operate on its full capacity to produce biogas and Bio-CNG. Thus, necessary steps should be taken up to reduce the losses and improve the performance of the overall establishment. • The biogas and Bio-CNG plant established by M/s Atmospower Pvt. Limited, Ahmedabad, Gujarat at Shri Krishnayan Gaushala, Haridwar, Uttrakhand have scope for improvement in the performance of biogas production plant and in performance of MPSA based Bio-CNG production system. • The present evaluation of the plant showed that the demand of Bio-CNG from the unit is at present less than expected and therefore plant is operating in lower capacity but the possibility of increasing production when the demand rises exists • It is also suggested to improve efficiency of the Bio-CNG production process and minimise methane loss in the plant to improve economy. • As per the DPR of the project, MPSA based 100 m^3/h capacity biogas purification system was installed for purification of biogas to a level of methane content of 95% (v/v) in the upgraded biogas. The installed system has been claimed to produce 550 m^3 of Bio-CNG (420 kg) on daily basis processing 1000 m^3 of biogas. • Currently, "Shri Krishnayan Gaushala" is selling bottled Bio-CNG to an industry "Hans Herbal Pvt. Ltd., Haridwar, Uttarakhand" at the rate of INR 54.25/kg for thermal heating application. • The Gaushala sells manure both in liquid and solid forms and they have also developed a liquid Bio-Manure product to promote growth of the crops. • Sample of the developed product has been tested in the renowned universities and laboratories, and result of manorial values were found satisfactory. • The performance analysis of biogas plant shows that the digester was being fed with 6.1 tonnes of cow dung on daily basis (30.5% of the required designed value) instead of 20.0 tonnes/day. As per general understanding of the situation of demand of Bio-CNG near to this place is low, the parameters can be improved if it is operated on optimal conditions. This was also suggested to the operator of the plant.

Project Title	Improvement of cleanliness and sanitation of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams (TTD), Tirumala
Project Brief	The project is for improving the cleanliness and sanitation at Tirumala. The project includes recycling of sewage water, LED lighting system for energy conservation, purchase of cleaning machinery equipment to ensure the township is clean and serene, purchase of electric vehicles to reduce air pollution and to conserve fuel and setting up of solid waste management to dispose of garbage in most scientific method.
Project Duration	**Two Years**
Commencement of facility	**October, 2019**
Project Cost	**₹10.21 Cr**
Impact Assessment Agency	**Madras School of Social Work, Chennai**
Methodology	Key informants Interview, Field visits, Transect Walk, Focused Group Discussion, Field inspection reports and Case Studies
Findings	**Laying of Pipeline for use of recycled water:** • TTD has completed the laying of pipeline work with the allocation of ₹1.52 crores from ONGC • Gardens and plants are maintained for a distance of 3.5 kms through drip irrigation by the Forest Department. • The recycled water is being utilised for gardens, medicinal plants, and saplings in nurseries and parks in Tirumala as well as parks located on either side of the footpath from Tirumala Toll Plaza to Alipiri Toll Plaza in Tirupati through 150 mm dia D.I. pipeline. • The consultants observed that the greenery and blossom of flowers on both sides of Alipiri foothill due to intervention of ONGC CSR interventions has been created and the environment is pleasant with greenery with flora and fauna. **Remote Monitoring System of LED Lighting System (SCADA) for Energy Conservation:** • This is a focal point for recording the energy consumption. The other important function of the SCADA is centralised operation of switch on and off of all the LED Lights at Tirumala and this facility has reduced the exclusive human resource to operate this system. • Important function of SCADA facilitates is in locating the lights /power line when fault occurs. This will be displayed in dash board and thus help, Energy Department personnel to immediately rectify the problem and ensure uninterrupted power supply to the entire Tirumala • One of the positive aspects of SCADA is prevention of wastage in electricity occur due to wire leakages, theft and replacement of bulbs, faulty meters etc.

	• Due to effective SCADA operating system in Tirumala, annual energy audit by the Electrical Department of Andhra Pradesh has yielded positive results and savings on energy consumption **Cleaning Machinery Equipment to ensure the township clean and serene:** • Machinery and equipment under the project,"cleaning machinery equipment to ensure the township clean and serene" were purchased by the TTD Mechanical Department and handed over to Health Department for operation and maintenance • 4 dining halls with the seating capacity of 2000 in each of 4 floors are cleaned by the personnel using two Automatic Scrubber Drier E.4545 purchased from ONGC CSR funds for each floor. • The machine keeps the floor clean and tidy without flies in the vicinity. The machine wipes the entire floor without any dust or particles, thus saving o time and manpower. It was calculated that the automatic scrubber drier does the cleaning in 40 minutes compared to 2 hours through manual labour. • Prior to ONGC CSR interventions, solid waste was a challenge to the department, since bounds of waste was generated due to stream of floating population thronging to Tirumala throughout 365 days. Provision of cleaning equipment has been helpful in tackling the challenge of sanitation issues. **Purchase of Buses & Battery-operated Vehicles:** • Battery operated car donated by ONGC is being utilised for shuttling sick inmates between home and clinic. **Renovation of existing Solid Waste Management Plant:** • Works under Solid Waste Management system have been completed • Efforts are being made to market the manure produced in the yard. At present, the manure is sold at ₹4800/- per MT with 4% increased price each year by M/s Bright Waste Technologies, an outsourcing agency for solid waste management to TTD, which in turn making efforts to sell through e-auction • around 30 MT of bio-degradable waste generated from Tirumala is being brought to the SWM site and converted into organic manure. • One of the processes of SWM is segregation of waste into degradable and bio-degradable. The degradable waste is processed and kept for an incubation period of 40 days for composting. Organic manure is used by TTD as manure for their gardens and plants maintained at Tirumala and ghat roads. • It was observed that all the SWM staff were provided with protective aids like gloves, shoes and other cleaning appliances. • At present, daily 30 MT of bio-degradable waste is being generated and the same is sent to kakulamma thippa, a SWM plant.

Annexure-D(ii-iii)

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

Sl No.	Name of the CSR Project	Item from the List of activities in Schedule VII	Local Area (Yes/No)	Location of the CSR Project		Project duration in Years	Amt allocated for the project (in ₹ million)	Amount spent on the project in the current Financial Year (in ₹ million)	Mode of Implementation- Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District				Name	CSR Reg No.
1	Contribution to PCRA towards Contribution for Oil & Gas Conservation drive - Mega Campaign during 2021 through ONGC Foundation	(iv) Environmental sustainability	Yes	Delhi	PAN India	1	35.00	10.00	ONGC Foundation	CSR00000594
2	ONGC Super 30 Srinagar 2020-21	(ii) Promoting education	No	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	1	8.20	3.28	Centre for Social Responsibility & Leadership (CSRL)	
3	ONGC Super 30 project at Sivasagar Assam for the session 2020-21	(ii) Promoting education	Yes	Assam	Sivasagar	1	8.50	3.38	Centre for Social Responsibility & Leadership (CSRL)	
4	Project Green Hub 2021 for training of youth in wildlife documentation and videography	(ii) Employment enhancing vocation skills	Yes	Assam	Sonitpur	1	1.90	0.39	North East Network	
5	Setting up of 100 kWp Solar Plant at ISKCON premises, East of Kailash, New Delhi	(iv) Environmental sustainability	Yes	Delhi	South Delhi	1	9.80	8.81	ISKCON Delhi	CSR00000594
6	Dairy Farming project in Nuh District, Haryana	(ii) Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills and livelihood enhancement projects	No	Haryana	Nuh	1	2.00	0.80	Bisnouli Sarvodaya Gramoudyog Sewa Sansthan	
						Total		26.67		

8 (c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the Financial Year

Sl No.	Name of the CSR Project	Item from the List of activities in Schedule VII	Local Area (Yes/No)	Location of the CSR Project		Amount spent in the FY 2020-21 (in million)	Mode of Implementation direct (Yes/ No)	Mode of Implementation-ThroughImplementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Reg No.
1	Contribution towards PM CARES Fund towards COVID19	Contribution to PM CARES FUND	Yes	Delhi	PAN India	3000.00	No	PM CARES	
2	Financial support to KV Dehradun	Promoting education	Yes	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	81.09	No	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Dehradun	N/A
3	Financial support to KV Panvel	Promoting education	Yes	Maharashtra	Panvel	79.90	No	Kendriya Vidyalaya ONGC	_
4	Financial support to KV Ahmedabad	Promoting education	Yes	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	42.30	No	Kendriya Vidyalaya ONGC	
5	Financial assistance towards cold chain logistic support for Covid-19 vaccination program	Promoting preventive healthcare	Yes	Gujarat, Nagaland, Tripura and Uttarakhand	Districts of Gujarat, Nagaland, Tripura and Uttarakhand	37.99	No	ONGC Foundation	CSR00000594
6	Financial Support to KV Sivasagar	Promoting education	Yes	Assam	Sivasagar	45.31	No	Kendriya Vidyalaya ONGC	
7	Financial Support to KV Mehsana	Promoting education	Yes	Gujarat	Mehsana	33.60	No	KV Mehsana	
8	Financial Support to KV Surat	Promoting education	Yes	Gujarat	Surat	31.87	No	Kendriya Vidyalaya ONGC Nagar-3, Surat	
9	Financial Support to KV Agartala	Promoting education	Yes	Tripura	West Tripura	31.68	No	Kendriya Vidyalaya ONGC	
10	Financial Support to KV Ankleshwar	Promoting education	Yes	Gujarat	Bharuch	31.40	No	KV Ankleshwar	
11	Financial Support to KV Baroda	Promoting education	Yes	Gujarat	Vadodara	30.86	No	Kendriya Vidyalaya ONGC Baroda	
12	Financial Support to KV Silchar	Promoting education	Yes	Assam	Silchar	29.26	No	KV Silchar	
13	Financial Support to KV Rajahmundry	Promoting education	Yes	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	28.79	No	Kendriya Vidyalaya School Fund	
14	Financial Support to KV Jorhat	Promoting education	Yes	Assam	Jorhat	22.10	No	Kendriya Vidyalaya School Fund	

Sl No.	Name of the CSR Project	Item from the List of activities in Schedule VII	Local Area (Yes/No)	Location of the CSR Project		Amount spent in the FY 2020-21 (in million)	Mode of Implementation direct (Yes/ No)	Mode of Implementation-ThroughImplementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Reg No.
15	Promotion of Samskrit (Sanskrit) through Training, Technology and Research (Phase-III)	Promoting education	Yes	Delhi	PAN India	20.00	No	Samskrit Promotion Foundation	
16	Construction of G+4 storied building for Susruta Swasthya Sahayata Kendra at Olatpur in Cuttack District of Odisha	Promoting preventive health-care	Yes	Odisha	Cuttack	16.22	No	Utkal Bipanna Sahayata Samiti	
17	Financial Support to KV Cambay	Promoting education	Yes	Gujarat	Anand	15.89	No	ONGC KV Cambay	
18	Civil and Electrical Works (Phase -3) executed through M/s Brahmaputra Commerce & Trade, Sivasagar.	Promoting education	Yes	Assam	Sivasagar	7.49	No	M/s Brahmaputra Commerce & Trade, Sivasagar (Through Civil Section, Nazira)	
19	Construction of 8 additional classrooms for ONGC Gujarati Primary School Cambay	Promoting education	Yes	Gujarat	Anand	5.70	Yes	ONGC	
20	Reconstrution of Lilapur Primary School	Promoting education	Yes	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5.56	No	R&B Pamchayat Division, Ahmedabad	
21	Financial Support towards operational expenditure for Bandra Promenade Mumbai	Ensuring environmental sustainability	Yes	Maharashtra	Mumbai	5.49	No	Ravindra Joshi Medical Foundation	
22	Financial Assistance to Boxing Federation of India for Big Bout League	Training to promote Olympic sports	Yes	Delhi	South Delhi	5.00	No	Boxing Federation of India	
23	CSR Projects (1830 nos) below 50 lacs	Schedule VII of the Companies Act	Yes	Operational Area including the states of Operations	Local	1111.82	No	Various Agencies	
						4719.32			

The project wise details have been uploaded on ONGC website i.e.https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/csr/major-csrprojects/

9 (b) Details of CSR amount spent in the Financial Year for Ongoing Projects of the preceding Financial Year

Sl no.	Name of the project	Financial Year in which the project was of commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹ million)	Cumulative Expenditure at end of Reporting FY 20-21	Status
1	Sivasagar Multispeciality Hospital (Phase-II)	2019-20	2	1487.40	197.90	730.20	Ongoing
2	Financial Assistance to NCI Nagpur (Phase-II)	2019-20	2	403.60	242.15	363.20	Ongoing
3	Construction of CHE&SS(Vivek Tirtha) Kolkata	2019-20	2	127.70	44.68	121.30	Ongoing
4	Setting up of Sports Complex at Dharwad	2017-18	4	136.80	41.05	123.30	Ongoing
5	Setting up of Tribal Girls Hostel at Kandhamal, Odisha	2018-19	3	37.20	11.15	33.50	Ongoing
6	Improved Crop Residue Management Haryana	2019-20	2	4.80	2.00	4.00	Ongoing
7	Façade Improvement works at Gangotri Dham	2019-20	2.5	4.80	2.41	2.40	Ongoing
8	Providing vehicle for waste Management at Thano and Dhanualti, Uttarakhand	2019-20	1	1.10	0.76	0.76	Ongoing
9	Empowering local youth of Kaziranga to raise awareness for conservation of Rhinos	2019-20	2	1.98	1.19	1.19	Ongoing
10	Financial assistance for development of low cost cardiovascular diagnostics for rural healthcare.	2019-20	2	2.48	0.50	1.98	Ongoing
11	Financial support towards the project: "Support and Rehabilitation of people with Parkinson's Disease and their caregivers and promote healthy ageing	2019-20	2	0.70	0.28	0.56	Ongoing
12	Financial assistance for construction of sub-centre with prefabricated steel structure and brick work foundation at gutguti, Hailakandi	2018-19	3	2.00	1.40	1.80	Ongoing
13	Financial assistance for construction of CHO Quarter at Gutguti sub centre in Hailakandi	2018-19	3	1.60	1.12	1.44	Ongoing

Sl no.	Name of the project	Financial Year in which the project was of commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹ million)	Cumulative Expenditure at end of Reporting FY 20-21	Status
14	Financial assistance for construction of sub-centre with prefabricated steel structure and brick work foundation at kundanala, Hailakandi	2018-19	3	2.00	1.40	1.80	Ongoing
15	Financial assistance for construction of CHO Quarter at Damcherra Sub centre, Hailakandi	2018-19	3	1.90	1.33	1.70	Ongoing
16	Financial assistance for construction of CHO Quarter at Kundanala Sub Centre in Hailakandi	2018-19	3	1.60	1.12	1.44	Ongoing
17	Construction of 20 girls toilets in elementary and high schools in Hailakandi district, Assam	2019-20	2	2.00	0.70	1.70	Ongoing
18	Financial assistance towards infrastructure development of Gharmura (Monipur) NPHC, Hailakandi, Assam in order to meet IPHS norms	2019-20	2	2.00	1.00	1.00	Ongoing
19	Construction of 7 toilet blocks (4 seated) at 7 Government Schools of Nuapada (Aspirational District), Odisha	2019-20	2	1.98	0.79	1.78	Ongoing
20	Construction of additional classrooms at Kulekela U.G.U.P.S and Jayabahal P.S., Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.37	0.55	1.23	Ongoing
21	Construction of additional classrooms at Katfar Proj U.P.S and Lesunpali Proj UPS, Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.37	0.55	1.23	Ongoing
22	Construction of additional classrooms at RPC Boden P.S and Khirmal P.S, Larka, Boden, Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.37	0.55	1.23	Ongoing
23	Construction of 2 additional classrooms at Budhapada UGUPS, Palsada, Boden, Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.37	0.55	1.23	Ongoing
24	Improvement of 13 Anganwadis at 8 villages of Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.89	0.75	1.70	Ongoing

Sl no.	Name of the project	Financial Year in which the project was of commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹ million)	Cumulative Expenditure at end of Reporting FY 20-21	Status
25	Improvement of 13 Anganwadis at 9 villages of Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.89	0.75	1.70	Ongoing
26	Improvement of 13 Anganwadis at 9 villages of Komna, Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.89	0.75	1.70	Ongoing
27	Improvement of 13 Anganwadis at 11 villages of Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.89	0.75	1.70	Ongoing
28	Improvement of 13 Anganwadis at 9 villages of Khariar, Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.89	0.75	1.70	Ongoing
29	Improvement of 13 Anganwadis at 10 villages of Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.89	0.75	1.70	Ongoing
30	Improvement of 13 Anganwadis at 10 villages of Boden, Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.89	0.75	1.70	Ongoing
31	Improvement of 13 Anganwadis at 9 locations of Boden and Sinapali, Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.89	0.75	1.70	Ongoing
32	Improvement of 13 Anganwadis at 9 villages of Sinapali, Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.89	0.75	1.70	Ongoing
33	Improvement of 8 Anganwadis at 8 villages of Sinapali, Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.16	0.46	1.04	Ongoing
34	Construction of 5 three seater toilet blocks at 5 Government Schools of Nuapada and one 3 seater and two 4 seater toilet blocks at 1 Government School of Nuapada (Aspirational District), Odisha	2019-20	2	1.98	0.79	1.78	Ongoing
35	Construction of 3 four seater toilet blocks at 3 Government Schools of Nuapada and one 3 seater and 4 seater toilet blocks each at 2 Government School of Nuapada (Aspirational District), Odisha	2019-20	2	1.89	0.75	1.70	Ongoing

Sl no.	Name of the project	Financial Year in which the project was of commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹ million)	Cumulative Expenditure at end of Reporting FY 20-21	Status
36	Construction of 8 three seater toilet blocks at 6 Government Schools of Nuapada (Aspirational District), Odisha	2019-20	2	1.88	0.75	1.69	Ongoing
37	Construction of 10 two seater toilet blocks at 10 Government Schools and 1 four seater toilet block at 1 Government School of Nuapada (Aspirational District), Odisha	2019-20	2	1.96	0.79	1.77	Ongoing
38	Construction of an additional classroom in Khairbhadi Proj U.P.S School, Babedir and Patdarha (Basti) Proj U.P.S School, Patdarha of Boden Block, Nuapada (Aspirational District), Odisha	2019-20	2	1.37	0.55	1.23	Ongoing
39	Construction of 2 additional classrooms at Khaira Nodal U.P.S SchoolKhaira, Boden, Nuapada (Aspirational District), Odisha	2019-20	2	1.37	0.55	1.23	Ongoing
40	Construction of additional classrooms at Rokal UGUPS, Rokal, Boden and Runibasa P.S., Rokal, Boden, Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.37	0.55	1.23	Ongoing
41	Construction of 2 additional classrooms at Budhipadar U.G.U.P.S., Farsara, Boden Nuapada, Odisha	2019-20	2	1.37	0.55	1.23	Ongoing
42	Construction of School Toilets in Nawada,	2019-20	2	1.87	0.94	1.10	Ongoing
				2262.30	568.59		

Annexure-E

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6) (b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021.

The preparation of financial statements of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 is the responsibility of the management of the company. The statutory auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 139 (5) of the Act are responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 24 June 2021.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 under section 143(6)(a) of the Act. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

On the basis of my supplementary audit nothing significant has come to my knowledge which would give rise to any comment upon or supplement to statutory auditors' report under section 143(6)(b) of the Act.

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

Sd/-
C. M. Sane
Director General of Commercial Audit, Mumbai

Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 August, 2021

ONGC believes in inclusive growth, with equal opportunities available to every employee

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6) (b) READ WITH SECTION 129 (4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The preparation of consolidated financial statements of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 is the responsibility of the management of the company. The statutory auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 139 (5) read with section 129 (4) of the Act are responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under section 143 read with section 129 (4) of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 24 June 2021.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the consolidated financial statements of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 under section 143(6)(a) read with section 129(4) of the Act. We conducted the supplementary audit of the financial statements of subsidiary/ joint venture/ associate company (Annexure-I) but did not conduct supplementary audit of the financial statements of subsidiary/ joint venture/ associate company (Annexure-II) for the year ended on that date. Further, section 139(5) and 143 (6) (b) of the Act are not applicable to subsidiary/ joint venture/ associate company (Annexure-III) being private entities incorporated in Foreign countries under the respective laws, for appointment of their Statutory Auditor and for conduct of supplementary audit. Accordingly, Comptroller and Auditor General of India has neither appointed the Statutory Auditors nor conducted the supplementary audit of these companies. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

On the basis of my supplementary audit nothing significant has come to my knowledge which would give rise to any comment upon or supplement to statutory auditors' report under section 143(6)(b) of the Act.

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

Sd/-
C. M. Sane
Director General of Commercial Audit, Mumbai

Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 August, 2021

Annexure I Audit Conducted

Subsidiaries

1	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited
2	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited
3	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
4	ONGC Videsh Limited
5	Petronet MHB Limited
6	HPCL Biofuels Limited
7	ONGC Videsh Rovuma Ltd. (India) (Audit in Progress)

Joint Venture Entities

1	ONGC Petro additions Limited (Audit in Progress)
2	HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited
3	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited
4	Mumbai Aviation Fuel Farming Facility Private Limited
5	HPOIL Gas Private Limited
6	IHB Private Limited
7	Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited

Associates

1	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
2	GSPL India Transco Limited
3	Pawan Hans Limited (audit in progress)

Annexure II Audit not conducted

Subsidiaries

1	Prize Petroleum Company Limited
2	HPCL Shapoorji Energy Private Limited

Joint Venture Entities

1	Dahej SEZ Limited
2	Godavari Gas Private Limited
3	Aavantika Gas Limited (Non-review certificate issued)
4	Ratnagiri Refinery Petrochemicals Limited (Non-review certificate issued)

Associates

1	Rohini Heliport Limited

Annexure III Audit not applicable

Subsidiaries

1.	ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.
2.	ONGC Campos Limited
3.	ONGC Nile Ganga (San Cristobal) B.V.
4.	ONGC Narmada Limited
5.	ONGC Amazon Alaknanda Limited
6.	Imperial Energy Limited
7.	Imperial Energy Tomsk Limited
8.	Imperial Energy (Cyprus) Limited
9.	Imperial Energy Nord Limited
10.	Biancus Holdings Limited
11.	Redcliff Holdings Limited
12.	Imperial Frac Services (Cyprus) Limited
13.	San Agio Investments Limited
14.	LLC Sibinterneft
15.	LLC Allianceneftegaz
16.	LLC Nord Imperial
17.	LLC Rus Imperial Group
18.	LLC Imperial Frac Services
19.	Carabobo One AB
20.	Petro Carabobo Ganga B.V.
21.	ONGC (BTC) Limited
22.	Beas Rovuma Energy Mozambique Limited
23.	ONGC Videsh Rovuma Ltd. (Mauritius) (Wound up during the year)
24.	ONGC Videsh Atlantic Inc.
25.	ONGC Videsh Singapore Pte. Ltd
26.	ONGC Videsh Vankorneft Pte. Ltd
27.	Indus East Mediterranean Exploration Limited
28.	HPCL Middle East FZCO

Joint Venture Entities

1.	ONGC Mittal Energy Limited
2.	Mangalore SEZ Limited
3.	ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited
4.	ONGC Teri Biotech Limited
5.	HPCL Mittal Energy Limited
6.	Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels & Services Limited
7.	Mansarovar Energy Colombia Limited
8.	Himalaya Energy Syria BV
9.	SUDD Petroleum Operating Company
10.	Hindustan Colas Private Limited
11.	South Asia LPG Co. Private Limited

Associates

1	Tamba B.V.
2	Petro Carabobo S.A.
3	Carabobo Ingenieria Y Construcciones S.A.
4	Petrolera Indovenezolana S.A.
5	South-East Asia Gas Pipeline Company Limited
6	JSC Vankorneft
7	Falcon Oil & Gas B.V.
8	Petronet LNG Limited
9	Moz LNG I Holding Company Limited

Annexure-F

Form No. MR-3

Secretarial Audit Report

For the financial year ended 31st March, 2021

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 24A of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended]

To
The Members,
OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED,
(CIN: L74899DL1993GOI054155)
Regd. Office: Plot No. 5A- 5B, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi -110070

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED** (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/ statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the Financial year ended on 31st March, 2021 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter.

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and the rules made there under;

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

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and bye-laws framed there under;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

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

(a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulations, 2011;

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)

(d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines,1999 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)

(e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;

(f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993;

(g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)

(h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)

(i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018.

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

(a) DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises, 2010;

(b) The Petroleum Act, 1934;

(c) The Mines Act, 1952;

(d) The Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974;

(e) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006;

(f) The Explosive Act, 1884;

(g) The Oil Fields (Regulations and Development) Act, 1948;

(h) The Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land Act), 1962;

(i) The Offshore Areas Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002;

(j) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act ,1957; and

(k) The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

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

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India with respect to Board, Committee(s) and General Meeting(s).

(ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI (LODR), Regulations 2015").

During the audit period, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards etc. mentioned above except to the extent as mentioned below:

(a) Board composition & Evaluation: During the audit period there were non-compliances with the requirements of Regulation 17(1)(a) & (b) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Para 3.1.4 of Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Guidelines on Corporate Governance 2010, , as the Company did not have requisite number of Independent Directors on its Board, including no independent Woman Director during the period from 08th September, 2020 to 31st March 2021. Further, in terms of Regulations 17(10) and 25 (3) & (4) of the SEBI (LODR), Regulations 2015 - Performance Evaluation of Independent Directors by the Board and review of performance of non- independent directors, the Chairperson and the Board of Directors as a whole by the Independent Directors were not carried out, further as required the meeting of Independent Directors was not convened.

(b) Audit Committee and Nomination & Remuneration Committee: The composition of the Audit Committee and the Nomination & Remuneration Committee was not in compliance of Regulations 18 and 19 of the SEBI (LODR), Regulations 2015 w.e.f. 08th September, 2020. In the absence of valid quorum, no meeting of the Audit Committee was convened after 31st August, 2020 consequently mandatory functions of Audit Committee such as review of quarterly results / annual financial statements and approval of related party transactions etc. were directly reviewed and approved by the Board.

We further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors except for the reporting made hereinabove. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the audit period were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice was given to all directors to schedule the Board meetings at least seven days in advance generally, agendas were sent in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Decisions at the Board or Committee Meetings were carried out unanimously except in such case where dissent of Director(s) was recorded specifically.

Based on the compliance mechanism established by the Company and on the basis of review of compliance reports pertaining to all applicable laws to the Company laid before and taken note by the Board of the Company, we are of the opinion that the management has systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period, there was no other specific event/ action in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, etc. having a major bearing on the Company's affairs except the following:

1. The Company has issued 5000 unsecured, listed, redeemable, non-cumulative, taxable, non-convertible Debentures (5.25% ONGC 2025 Series I) of the value of ₹10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lac only) each for cash at par fully paid up, on Private Placement Basis, amounting to ₹500,00,00,000/- (Rupees Five Hundred Crore Only).
2. The Company has issued 10,000 unsecured, listed, redeemable, non-cumulative, taxable, non-convertible Debentures (6.40% ONGC 2031 Series II) of the value of ₹10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lac only) each for cash at par fully paid up, on Private Placement Basis, amounting to ₹1000,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Thousand Crore Only).
3. The Company has issued 11,400 unsecured, listed, redeemable, non-cumulative, taxable, non-convertible Debentures (4.64% ONGC 2023 Series III) of the value of ₹10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lac only) each for cash at par fully paid up, on Private Placement Basis, amounting to ₹1140,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Thousand One Hundred Forty Crore Only).
4. The Company has issued 15,000 unsecured, listed, redeemable, non-cumulative, taxable, non-convertible Debentures (4.50% ONGC 2024 Series IV) of the value of ₹10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lac only) each for cash at par fully paid up, on Private Placement Basis, amounting to ₹1500,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Thousand Five Hundred Crore Only).

Sd/-
Ashu Gupta
Company Secretary in Practice
UDIN: F004123C000728836

03.08.2021 FCS No.: 4123
New Delhi CP No. : 6646

Note 1: This Report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as ***Annexure A*** and forms integral part of this Report.

Annexure-A

To
The Members,
OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED,
(CIN: L74899DL1993GOI054155)
Regd. Office: Plot No. 5A- 5B,
Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj,
New Delhi -110070

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

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

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

3. The compliance by the Company of applicable financial laws such as direct and indirect tax laws and maintenance of financial records and books of accounts has not been reviewed in this Audit since the same have been subject to review by statutory auditors and other designated professionals.

4. Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

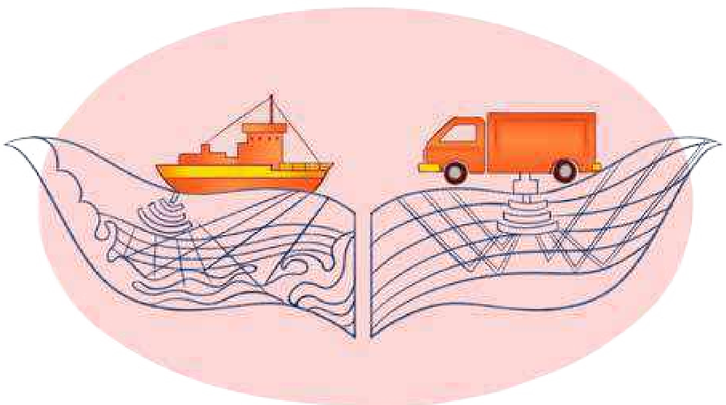
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. Due to COVID-19 pandemic and Nation- wide lockdown to contain the spread of Corona Virus, work place/ offices remained closed or working with less staff. In view of advisory issued by Government, no physical visits to the office of auditee could be made and as such physical copies of the secretarial records could not be verified. Reliance has been placed on the soft copy of necessary secretarial records /documents etc. made available to us. A representation in this regard certifying the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records provided has been taken from Company's management.

7. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Sd/-
Ashu Gupta
Company Secretary in Practice
UDIN: F004123C000728836
FCS No.: 4123
CP No. : 6646

03.08.2021
New Delhi



Management Discussion and Analysis Report

Management Discussion and Analysis Report

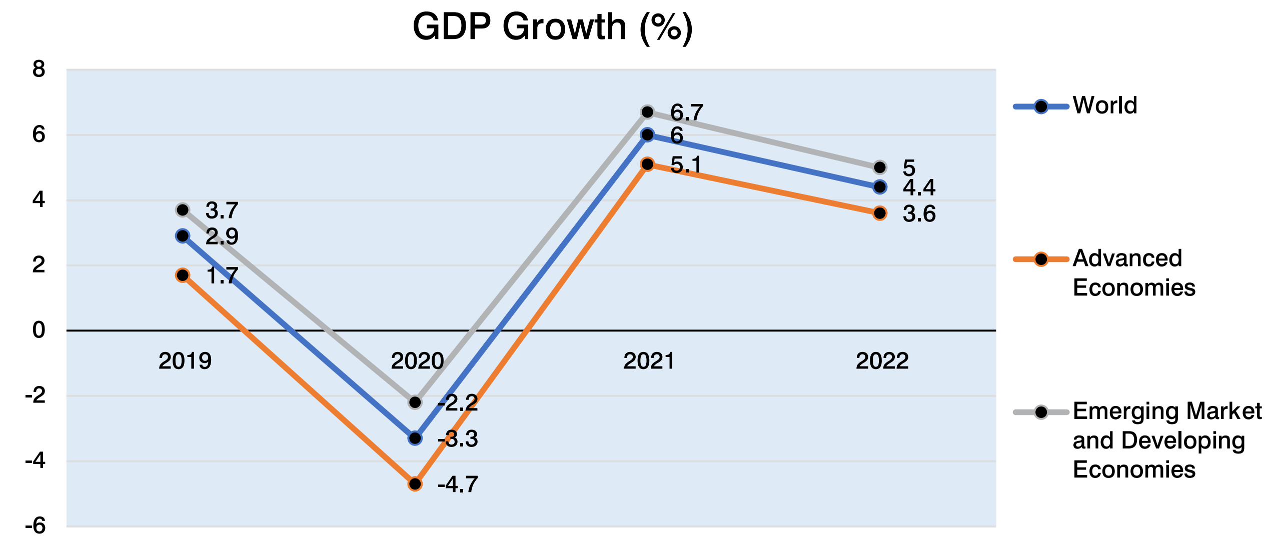
The dreadful reality of COVID-19 that emerged in early 2020 is still very much a part of our lives, societies and economies. In over a year, the count is sobering and tragic with more than 200 million infected and over 4 million fatalities till early Aug'21. While the global panic and anxiety that characterised pandemic's initial surges last year may have abated to an extent, largely on account of the speedy rollout of vaccines, the contagion is, by no means, any weaker or less virulent – the devastating second wave in India is a brutal reminder of that, as the virus affected the entire country in the span of a few weeks, wrecking lives and livelihoods in its wake while crippling the entire healthcare system and delaying economic recovery efforts. The world, at large, is cognizant of this adverse possibility – unsurprisingly, global vaccine distribution and deployment and worldwide collaboration for effective containment of the disease featured prominently in discussions between global leaders during the meeting of G-7 group in June 2021, to which India was a special invitee. Indeed, deliberate and concerted policy efforts in response to this pandemic are a must for the world to forge a more resilient and inclusive path to growth in coming months and years – further, at a micro-level, such actions bolster the untiring efforts of the entire medical community and all the frontline workers on the ground and allay the collective fears of a jittered population. While at its core, COVID-19 is a humanitarian crisis of unprecedented proportions, its ramifications are far-reaching. Some behaviours and response mechanisms may last only while the pandemic is still a serious threat, others may endure beyond the scourge. A few of such changes effected in critical sectors as Energy and Technology, like the move towards increased digitalization and a greater emphasis on lower carbon processes, can dramatically alter the societal and economic landscape of the future – in fact, they already are redefining priorities for tomorrow's world.

It can be safely said the nation has risen as one and all, the efforts of govt. and citizenry taken together seem to be paying off and second wave has ebbed. Challenge is now to see that the guard is not lowered and further waves are averted at all cost. The learning and preparedness, during this period, are our greatest weapons.

1. Global Economy

The global economy contracted by an estimated 3.3 percent in 2020 owing to the worldwide disruptions caused by COVID-19, beginning in the first quarter, as per the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO) April 2021 update. The de-growth may have been sharper had it not been for swift disbursement of substantial stimulus packages primarily in the large advanced economies as well as development of vaccines in record-setting pace. Notwithstanding the laudable efforts in combating the infection, damage has already been done across various segments of the society and economy, and as the IMF observes, the ones that were already disadvantaged and vulnerable have been hit the hardest. Close to 95 million more people are estimated to have fallen below the threshold of extreme poverty in 2020 compared with pre-pandemic projections. So, the repair work will take years if not decades – and the recovery efforts and trajectories are also likely to be divergent based on the stage of the pandemic that an economy finds itself in, resilience of its domestic markets, pre-existing societal inequities and structural deficiencies, if any, and room for policy support and manoeuvring among others.

Looking ahead, IMF projects the global economy to grow at 6 percent in 2021 and then subsequently moderate to 4.4 percent in 2022. But more than anything else, the materiality of the outcome will depend on efficacy of vaccines in limiting the future spread and virulence of the virus and the post-pandemic dynamics of the global trade and sovereign relationships.

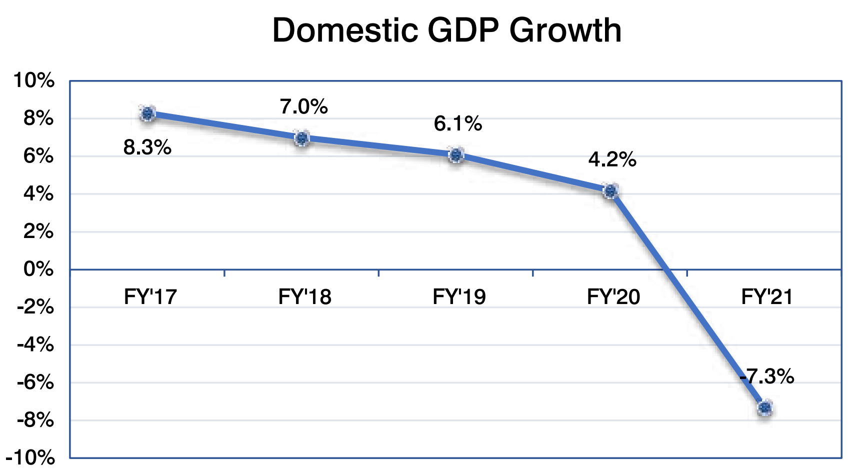


Source: IMF WEO April 2021

Indian Economy:

As per the Central Statistics Office (CSO) data published in May 2021, the domestic economy shrank by 7.3 percent in FY'21. In FY'20, the GDP growth registered was 4.2 percent. The slowdown, too, was less acute than what was projected earlier (-8 percent) as the country clocked a positive second half growth on the back of a strong domestic market recovery. On the flip side, the recovery, though was upstaged by an excruciatingly painful second wave where the country's daily infections breached 0.4 million at one point.

The GDP outlook for FY'22 remains optimistic – CRISIL Research pegs growth at 11 percent for the year and World Bank in its Prospects report anticipates a more conservative growth of 8.3 percent – both coming off of the low base of FY'21. But the real pathway of growth will eventually be determined by the future course of COVID-19 within the country as well as internationally (especially for travel, tourism and export-oriented sectors), speed and efficacy of the vaccination program and sovereign policy efforts to support the disenfranchised and reinvigorate the economy at large.



Source: CSO, Crisil Research

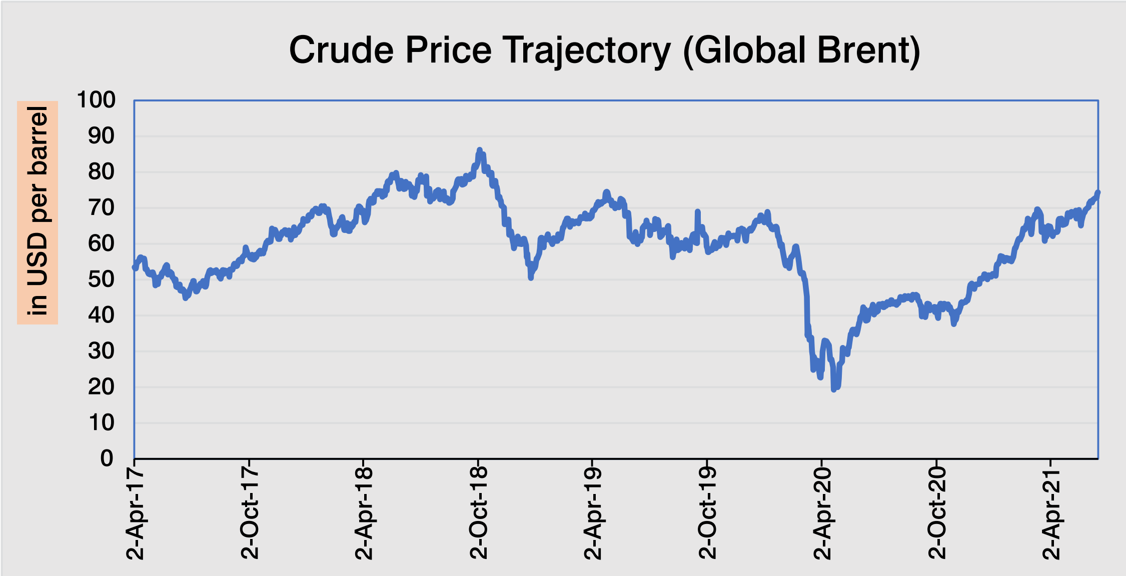
2. Global Energy Sector

Energy and the Pandemic: Like most of the global economy, the COVID-19 pandemic had a searing impact on the global energy sector – so much so that the pathways of the sector, particularly the fossil fuel sector, beyond the pandemic may well have been changed irreversibly. Many are calling 2020 a 'pivot year' where the historical correlation of energy and fossil fuels may have started to abate opening up strong interest, momentum and acceptance in diverse energy forms, of which renewables is a front runner because of its perceived zero operational carbon footprint. This 'Energy Transition' has been in the making for quite some time now and predates the pandemic – COP 21 climate agreement in Paris 2015 was the primary catalyst in moving the dial in that direction on a global level. However, the pandemic, and the disruption to life, society and economies that it caused in its wake, has heralded a significant reassessment of energy goals and priorities while hastening the entrenchment of attitudes and behaviours, among public, government and investors alike that is likely to prove to be difficult to dislodge even in a post-pandemic context. Fossil fuel share in the global energy mix which has remained steady at 80-82 percent for most of the last three decades; effects of this transition, regardless of its pace, will manifest in the erosion of that share with renewables and other cleaner forms of energy accounting for a greater role in world energy supplies. In 2020, as per IHS Markit, global fossil fuel demand is estimated to have dropped by 7 percent, with oil alone falling by 10 percent while the renewables registered a growth of 9 percent. Only a part of this degrowth is expected to reverse.

Oil Prices & Demand: Impact of the globe-sweeping COVID-19 contagion on Oil prices was immediate and steep – at its worst, Brent crude had nosedived to under USD20/bbl while WTI marker had traded in the negative, a first. Prices have recovered now on the back of rising demand and coordinated production cutbacks by the OPEC+ group (led by Saudi Arabia and Russia) – Brent averaged USD61.12/bbl for the Jan-Mar 2021 period versus USD29.56/bbl in the Apr-Jun 2020 timeframe. US EIA forecasts an average Brent price of USD62/bbl for 2021 while IHS-Markit is more optimistic at USD67/bbl. The same barrel averaged USD41.84 in 2020. The recovery is impressive, considering that we still are in the pandemic regime although, with increasing vaccine coverage and more evolved, and less stringent, containment measures in place, there has been a general attenuation of any real possibility of a disruption as acute as that in 2020. Downside risks have not entirely disappeared. The chance of sanctioned Iranian barrels, to the tune of 1-1.5 million bpd later in the year, coming into the market in the event of a successful renegotiation of Iranian sanctions which has been initiated by the new US administration could push prices down south. But the considerable flexibility lent to the market by the substantial spare capacity (8.7 million bpd as per IHS-Markit) with the OPEC+ group is a hedge against any drastic price slumps.

Oil demand plummeted by a staggering 10 million bpd in 2020 owing to the pandemic, and the impact was most pronounced in the US where consumption of liquids decreased by 2.5 million bpd. Much of the losses have already been recouped – from the low of 78.5 million bpd in April 2020, demand in April 2021 had already reached 94.7 million bpd. Annual demand is expected to hit pre-pandemic levels in 2022, according to the IEA. This is spurred by return of vehicular traffic in most of the major countries in the world as well as the improving overall economic outlook.

On the flip side, demand growth on a longer term basis is constrained due to the rising fuel efficiencies, increasing electrification in mobility segment and growth of biofuels. IHS-Markit in its Annual Strategic long-term forecast anticipates 2050 oil demand to be 106.7 million

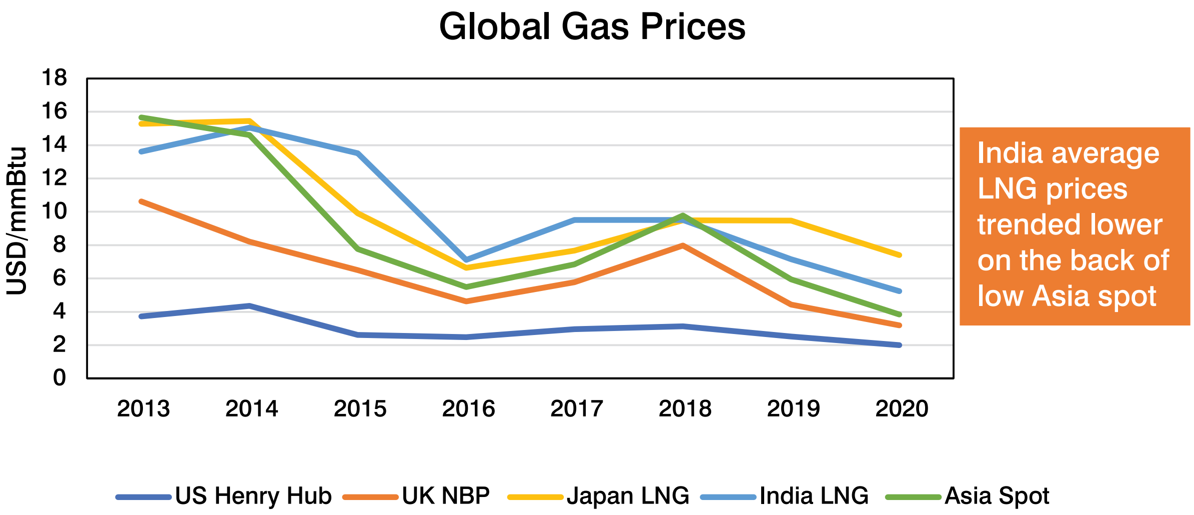


bpd, sliding down from a peak demand of 109.1 million bpd in 2037. Under IEA's Stated Policies scenario, oil consumption in 2040 is pegged at 4832 MMT versus 4525 MMT in 2019. However, in the Sustainable Development Scenario, oil consumption declines by almost one-thirds to just over 3000 MMT in 2040.

Supplies in 2020 and 2021 have more been a story of forced and deliberate production cuts in the US and OPEC+ group respectively in response to the sharp drop in crude prices. US Oil production in 2020 stood at 11.3 million, against 12.2 million bpd in 2019. OPEC's crude output stood at 25.7 million bpd in 2020 against 29.4 million bpd in 2019. Russia too cut production by a million barrels during the period. For the current year, 2021, total liquids production is expected to be 96.2 million bpd, rising from 2020 average output of 94.3 million bpd.

Gas & LNG: Gas, the cleanest of the fossil fuels, too, suffered a demand contraction of about 2 percent (~75 BCM) in 2020, as per IEA. Most declines in gas consumption have been observed in mature markets across Europe, Eurasia, North America, and Asia. Taken together these markets account for over 80% of the expected drop in global natural gas demand for 2020. However, demand is expected to ramp up by 3 percent during 2021. Although pipeline gas exporters bore the brunt of the supply-side adjustment to the demand drop caused by COVID-19, the majority of LNG exporting countries also experienced varying degrees of supply curtailment over first-half 2020. The US accounted for the biggest share of the downward adjustment in global LNG supply, underscoring the outsized role of US LNG in market balancing at a time of a historic oversupply. LNG trade grew, albeit marginally – from 357 MMT in 2019 to 362 MMT in 2020. Asia Pacific and Asia again imported the most volumes in 2020, together accounting for more than 70% of global LNG imports.

It has been a tumultuous period for global gas prices. While the first half of 2020 was marked by a drop in spot NE Asia LNG prices on the back of export cuts in response to loose market conditions, the second half was a story of runaway pickup in prices which followed well into 2021 owing to demand recovery in key markets such as China, cold winter and sustained supply and shipping disruptions. On 13 January 2021, JKM spot LNG prices for February 2021 delivery reached USD32.5/MMBtu. At this price



level, spot LNG delivered in February 2021 is more than twice as expensive as crude oil on an energy equivalent basis, as per IHS-Markit. Henry Hub prices averaged USD1.99/MMBtu in 2020 vis a vis USD2.52/MMBtu in 2019.

Looking ahead into the evolving energy future, gas continues to come across as the most secure among the fossil fuels and one with a more resilient demand outlook even in an environment of increasing carbon-mitigation emphasis.

Exploration: The theme of 'value over volume' which majorly influenced Exploration's outlook post-2015 price crash has now assumed centrestage in a COVID-affected energy paradigm.

Wood Mackenzie's initial review of global exploration performance for 2020 is definite pointer to that effect. In a year when Exploration & Appraisal well count was down 40 percent and spend was 38 percent below that in 2019, despite less drilling, global exploration discovered 25 billion BOE, displacing 2019 as the year with the highest initial view of volumes since 2015, of which 10.7 billion BOE are already considered commercially viable. 64% of 2020 discovered volumes are gas (89 tcf), including 40% (55 tcf) in Russia's Arctic. The report estimates explorers created at least USD 28 billion of value and returns reached at least 16% (at USD50-USD70/bbl oil prices). More importantly, these discoveries are likely to yield USD120 billion in cash-flow to operators, and far more to host governments with cumulative material production volumes at over 1.6 million BOE in early 2030s.

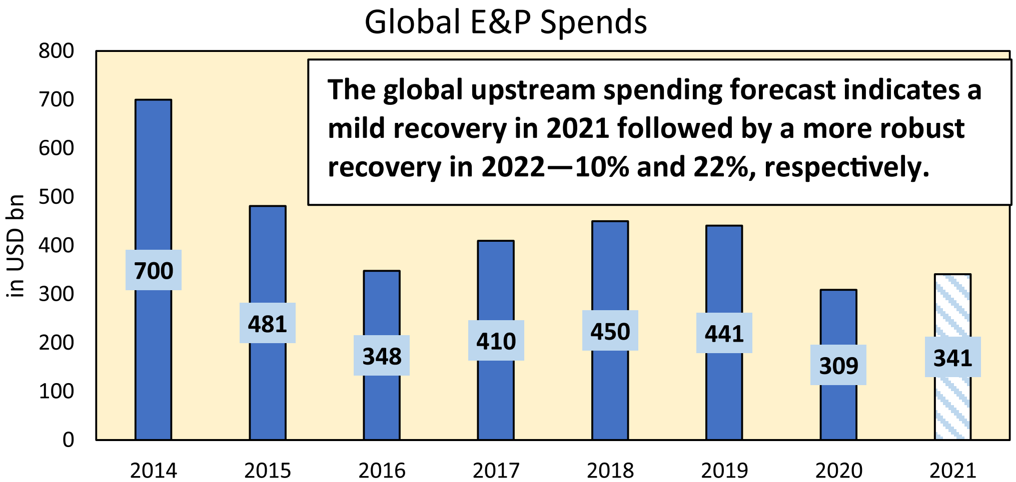
Exploration efficiency will be a marker of successful E&P companies of the future, with more efforts directed towards shorter-cycle, quicker-payback prospects, possibly gas-rich zones, at the cost of more conventional wildcats in newer areas. However, exploration objectives of NOCs like ONGC is likely to be decidedly different than major operators given its overarching mandate to boost the overall attractiveness and prospectivity of the domestic upstream arena. ONGC's leading role in the National Seismic Project and campaigns in frontier areas is a testament to its larger role within the sovereign energy agenda. The Company's consistent and concerted efforts in this area also bore fruit with the recent production of oil from the Bengal Basin making it the eighth producing basin in the country, and the first one in over three decades.

Investment: As per Wood Mackenzie estimates, the global upstream sector is valued at anywhere between USD 3.3 tn to USD 8.7 tn based on whether the transition is accelerated or a more protracted one where oil and gas demand enjoys another decade of demand growth. Notwithstanding such stratospheric valuations, in the backdrop of growing concerns around the industry's emissions and heightened scrutiny from stakeholders, particularly the global capital markets, investment and capital allocation in the sector have become riskier, costlier and more complex.

Last year, global upstream investment sank to a 15-year low of USD350 billion, as operators focused predominantly on conserving cashflows and protecting their balance-sheets by cutting their expenditures. Moreover, since the price crash of 2014-15, operators have also locked in several levers for cranking up their operational efficiencies from project redesigns and standardisations to contract renegotiations to phased development. The new projects would boost investment by 20% and deliver 14 million BOE/D of oil and gas production later this decade – adding almost 10% to global oil and gas supply, as per Wood Mackenzie. The most attractive projects are shorter-cycle and come with a quick return-to-money such as advantaged resources (subsea tie-backs and brown-field improved recovery schemes), there is considerable value still in high volume projects such as US GoM or Brazilian deepwater, with a balance of scale, profitability and resilience. While investments are expected to increase by 3-4 percent this year, it would be still around 30 percent lower than pre-crisis levels.

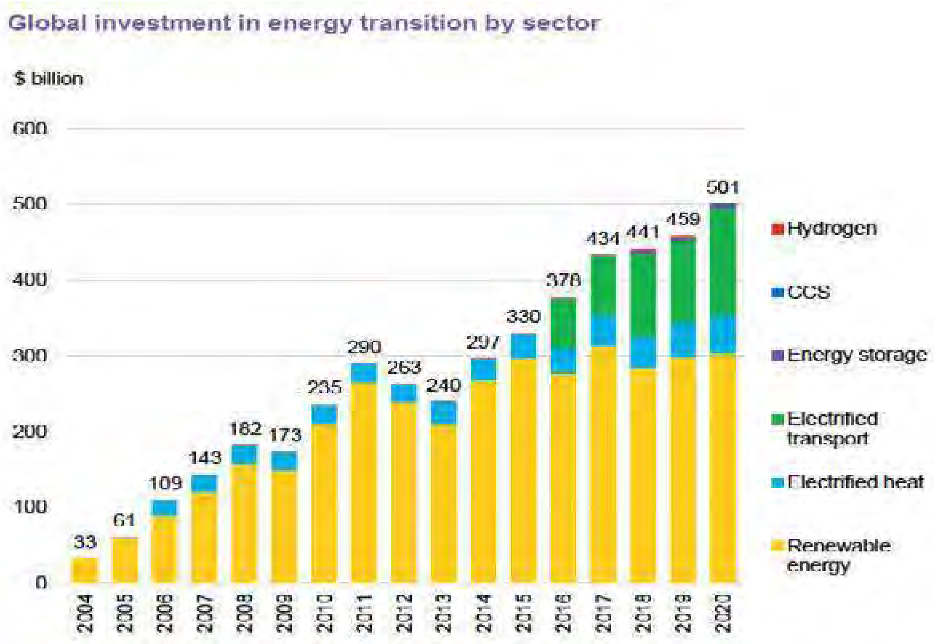
The room for augmented capital programs is also limited by growing shareholder demands and highly leveraged positions of oil and gas operators. Further, the prospect of the Energy Transition has also meant that oil and gas companies may now have to ring-fence newer strategic investments in renewables or low-carbon opportunities. Without adequate capital the sector could be staring at a supply crunch leading to higher prices in the near to mid-term.

M&A: The M&A landscape in 2020 was hammered by the COVID-19 onslaught as total global upstream transaction value fell by more than 30 percent to USD102 billion, a 15-year low, as per IHS-Markit. Deal count dropped to a 20 year low. Asset deal count in 2020 cratered to a 25-year low. Asset transaction value tumbled over 70% to only USD17 billion, the lowest total since 2001. Global corporate deal value totalled USD85 billion, accounting for a majority of deal value for the second consecutive year. Although, the sentiment and activity is poised for recovery in 2021 following the lows of 2020, but both volume and values are likely to remain below historical averages for the sector in light



Source:IHS-Markit
*Forecast

Management Discussion and Analysis Report



Source: BloombergNEF
Energy Transition investment hits USD500 bn for first time

of the prevailing pandemic-induced uncertainty, valuation, energy transition-related dilemmas, among others.

Clean Energy: As per the IRENA, despite the COVID-19 induced economic slowdown, the world added more than 260 gigawatts (GW) of renewables last year, exceeding expansion in 2019 by close to 50 per cent. Overall, as per the latest BNEF annual report, global investment in the low-carbon energy transition totalled USD501.3 billion, up from USD458.6 billion in 2019 and just USD235.4 billion in 2010. This figure includes investment in projects, such as renewable power, energy storage, EV charging infrastructure, hydrogen production and CCS projects – as well as end-user purchases of low-carbon energy devices, such as small-scale solar systems, heat pumps and zero-emission vehicles. The largest sector in 2020 was renewable energy, which attracted USD303.5 billion for new projects and small-scale systems. The second biggest was electric transport, which saw USD139 billion of outlays on new vehicles and charging infrastructure, up 28%. Hydrogen and CCS are small sectors for now, but are expected to grow. In 2020, they received investment of USD1.5 billion and USD3 billion, respectively down 20% and up 212%.

Energy Transition investment hits USD500 bn for first time

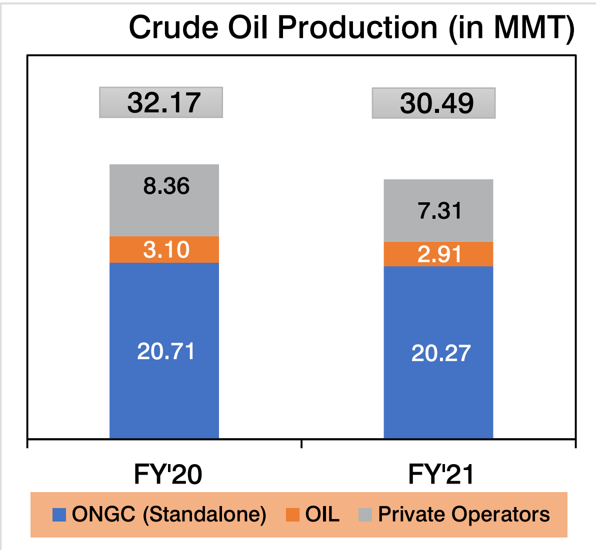
In terms of capacity, the growth was strikingly remarkable. Despite pandemic-induced supply chain challenges and construction delays, renewable capacity additions in 2020 expanded by more than 45% from 2019, and broke another record. An exceptional 90% rise in global wind capacity additions led the expansion. Also underpinning this record growth was the 23% expansion of new solar PV installations to almost 135 GW in 2020. China leads the world – both in annual investment and capacity additions. China added a whopping 236 GW of new renewable capacity in 2020, accounting for over 80 percent of total global growth in capacity for the year. The exceptional growth recorded by the clean energy sector in a year that was marred by the pandemic and during a period when oil prices were low is a definitive signpost for how the energy industry is shaping up for the future. Although renewable capacity additions in India were hurt by the pandemic, dropping by almost 50 percent from 2019, new records for renewable capacity expansion are expected to be set in 2021 and 2022 as delayed projects from previous competitive auctions are commissioned, as per IEA Outlook.

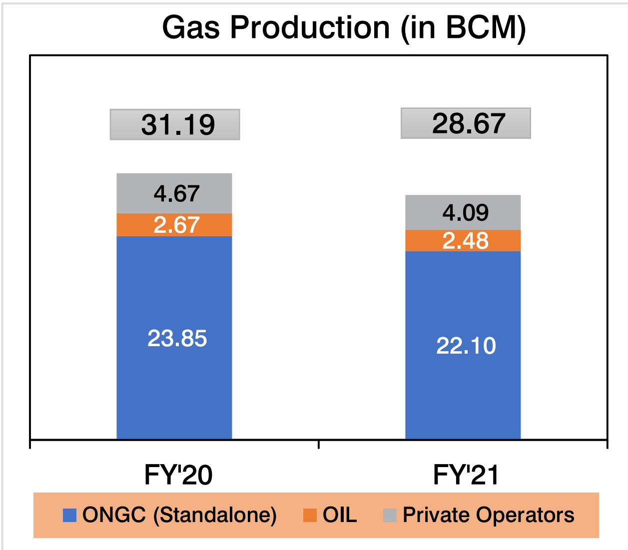
3. India Energy Snapshot

India is the world's third largest energy consumer, behind China and the US. In the coming decades, India's role will become central to global energy demand growth as China's economic model of expansion recalibrates away from manufacturing-led to service oriented resulting in less energy intensity and relatively less buoyant demand growth. In the preceding two decades as well, the country's primary energy consumption growth has been quite impressive – energy consumption grew by 5.05 CAGR during 2000-2019; during the same period global energy demand growth averaged 2.08 CAGR. But the COVID-19 pandemic is, by far, the most damaging disruption the energy sector has encountered with total energy requirements estimated to have fallen by 2.5 percent (as per Wood Mackenzie) in 2020. The oil demand contraction is even more acute with total liquids consumption falling by over 9 percent.

The country's energy mix is highly dependent on fossil fuels, which cater to over 90 percent of the domestic energy needs. While the composition of the basket is unlikely to see any sudden and marked shifts, over the longer term, renewables will be a valuable contributor, especially in the power sector, and the impressive rise of capacity additions as well as successful recent auctions are a clear indicator of the trend. The country is the world's fifth largest renewable energy market with installed capacity of close to 95 GW. As part of its COP 21 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) commitment the country has set an ambitious target of 175 GW by 2022. While the pandemic seriously hampered capacity growth in 2020 the pace is likely to pick up in 2021 and 2022.

Considering continued relevance of oil and gas in the domestic energy basket of the future, ONGC's contributions are vitally important for boosting supply security in a country that has struggled with very high degree of import dependence.





Crude Oil & Natural Gas Production

As per Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) data, Domestic crude oil production in FY'21 stood at 30.49 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) versus 32.17 MMT during FY'20. ONGC's standalone production was 20.27 MMT vs 20.71 MMT in FY'20. Production from Oil India Ltd and PSC/JVs was 2.90 MMT and 7.30 MMT respectively.

Natural Gas output in FY'21 was 28.67 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM), versus 31.19 BCM in FY'20. ONGC's standalone domestic output stood at 22.10 BCM. Oil India produced 2.48 BCM and other private operators 4.09 BCM.

Consumption of Petroleum Products

According to PPAC figures, domestic petroleum products consumption in FY'21 declined by over 9 percent to 194.6 MMT, as demand for transport fuels crashed across the board as imposition of countrywide lockdowns of varying intensities in response to COVID-19 outbreak severely tamped down consumption. The contraction was the most in the first quarter (Apr-Jun) of FY'21, especially in April as liquids consumption dropped to 9.4 MMT – the figure for April 2020 was 18.3 MMT, signifying a drop of almost 50 percent. While there is widespread consensus on India being the world's demand hub of the future, actual growth in demand may be on the lower side, a result of general slowdown of economic and industrial activity that preceded the pandemic and the pandemic has further intensified this demand sluggishness. This sentiment is echoed in IEA's country outlook for India where it states "Prior to the global pandemic, India's energy demand was projected to increase by almost 50 percent between 2019 and 2030, but growth over this period is now closer to 35 percent in the Stated Policies Scenario, and 25% in the Delayed Recovery Scenario". That being said, actual recovery post the first quarter of FY'21 has been evidently strong – products consumption in Q4FY'21 stood at 54.1 MMT versus 52.8 MMT in Q4FY'20. The potential impediment to sustaining this growth is the course of the pandemic in the country. Although the devastating second wave which hit the country in April and May of this year did not impair demand like in 2020 as the lockdowns were more localised and less stringent, continued threat of COVID-19 will weigh down on prospects of stable demand buildup.

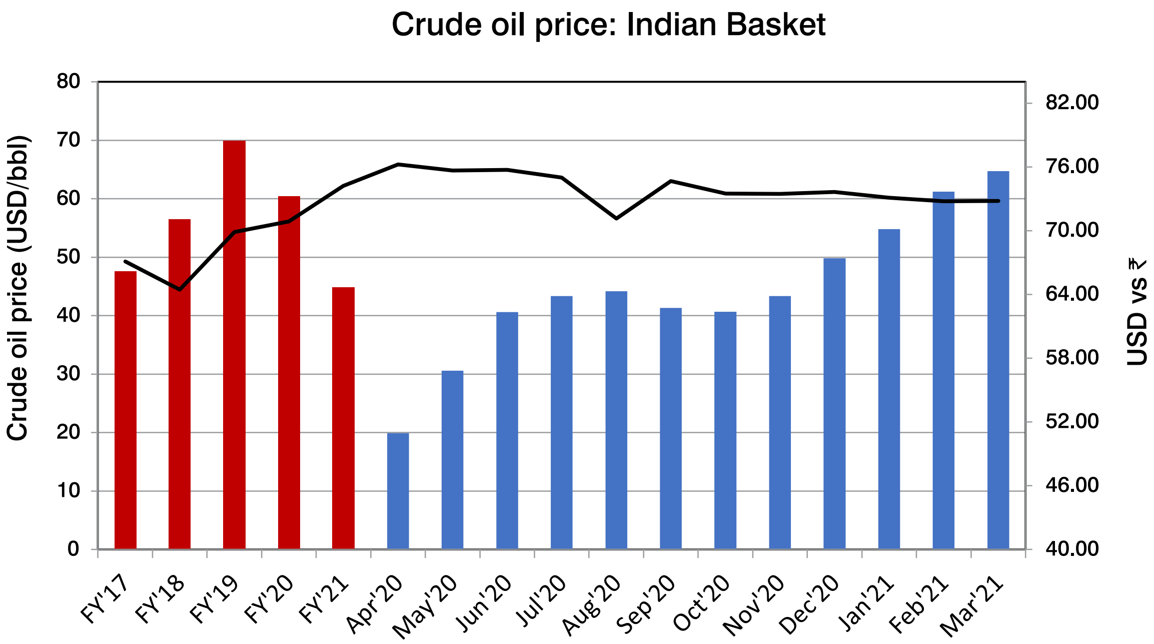
Import and Export

Crude oil imports decreased 12.7 percent in FY'21 to 198.11 MMT in FY'21, the lowest volume of imports in the last six years, as per PPAC data. Petroleum product exports came down to 56.8 MMT from 65.7 MMT in FY'20. The drop in import volumes was also accompanied by lower average crude prices which led to an almost 40 percent drop in dollar value of imports. Forex outgo for imports for FY'21 was USD62.7 billion versus USD101.4 billion in the previous financial year. The lower import bill also helps the country's trade deficit. Overall, trade deficit in FY'21 has moderated to USD98.6 bn compared with USD161 bn in the previous year.

Crude Oil Price: Indian Basket

Crude oil price of the Indian basket averaged USD44.82 per barrel (₹3,327 per barrel) during FY'21 compared to USD60.47 per barrel (₹4,286 per barrel) in the previous fiscal (FY'20). The drop in prices was the steepest in the month of April 2020 when the Indian basket averaged USD19.9 per barrel. Subsequently, prices recovered on the back of gradual easing of lockdowns across the world and reopening of economies. Domestic crude basket averaged USD64.73 per barrel in March 2021.

While current prices are at a level that aligns with ONGC's strategic outlook and project planning lens, there are downside risks so long as the pandemic remains in the mix of things. Also, as per an IHS-Markit report, energy transition



considerations and new COVID-19 induced uncertainties around demand are likely to make price cycles shorter which means volatility will be a more routine aspect of crude prices in the future. This is an uncomfortable outlook for upstream operators, considering the already heightened risk quotient of the business and substantial capital requirements of its operations.

Domestic Gas Prices

Clear emphasis has been lent to the gas sector in the past few years with the express objective to boost the attractiveness of the indigenous gas market. Gas has a clear role in the energy transition because of its cleaner carbon profile. While currently gas contributes merely 6 percent to the country's energy mix, the prospects are quite promising over the coming years, the build-up of associated infrastructure from regas facilities along the country's coastline to expansion of pipeline network is a testament to that.

Revision of domestic gas price was one of the earliest policy moves of the current Government for transforming the domestic economy into a gas-based one. The formula was a step away from the regulated pricing regime but because of its linkages to prices in international gas hubs located in more liquid and gas-rich areas it does not fully capture the realities of the domestic market. Domestic gas prices in FY'21 have been among the lowest seen so far since the prices were revised – it was priced at USD2.39/MMBtu for H1FY'21 and USD1.79/MMBtu for H2FY'21 on GCV basis. It remains at the same level of USD1.79/MMBtu in H1 of the ongoing fiscal. This is a matter of grave concern for upstream operators and also jeopardizes the potential for further commercial development of gas resources. Without necessary policy interventions and fiscal support, upstream gas development at such price levels are economically a loss-making proposition. The special price regime put in place for enabling development of difficult gas in HP-HT/Deep & Ultra deep water has also come under pressure during the last one year owing to the drop in the ceiling. The ceiling prices in H2FY'21 was USD4.06/MMBtu on a GCV basis which further declined to USD3.62/MMBtu in H1 of ongoing fiscal.

At such depressed levels, domestic gas production is clearly disadvantaged against LNG in the spot markets, manifested in the growing share of LNG in the domestic gas consumption. LNG is a fantastic resource that allows for quick access and supply in today's global energy market – however the resource, especially spot cargoes, can only make for an interim supply source in the larger energy matrix of the country given its lack of supply security and price variability. This year's spike in Asian LNG prices is an extreme example of that when spot prices jumped to over USD30/MMBtu for February 2021 deliveries from a low of sub-USD2/MMBtu in June 2020. With this as the backdrop, there is a pressing need to reassess and rejig the current pricing structures in place for domestic gas business. Wood Mackenzie in a recent report even suggested the time is right to remove the price ceiling imposed on deep-water, ultra deep-water and HP-HT projects. This will allow operators to unlock value while ensuring a steady and reliable supply of indigenously developed gas to the country's growing industrial and commercial setup – making that the perfect embodiment of an 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' philosophy.

Looking ahead though, there is reason to believe that the situation will improve. Setting up of India Gas Exchange in June last year is a welcome step in the direction of market-driven price discovery of domestic gas.

Domestic Upstream Reforms and Initiatives

The last few years in the domestic upstream sector have seen significant policy reforms and progressive decisions. The pace of policymaking was remarkable – and there was progress on the ground too with continued expansion of the country's exploration prospectivity with projects such as the National Seismic Project and Reassessment of Hydrocarbon potential as well as new players that entered the fray through the DSF and OALP bid rounds. They have also provided the necessary support for materializing deep-water gas supplies from the Eastern offshore area.

Some of the key reform measures have been the introduction of a new licensing regime – Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) – that allows for Open acreage system of bidding with marketing and pricing freedom among other incentives. The Government also brought in policy to incentivize greater recovery from our hydrocarbon producing assets through the EOR Policy.

Further, the Government of India, vide Notification dated 15.10.2020, has allowed the contractors to sell the natural gas through e-bidding where the contracts require market price discovery through transparent means. Such incentives and affirmative policy actions are a much-needed vital nudge for a sector that has enormous untapped potential and is a key strategic plank for supporting the country's growth and development pursuits.

ONGC has made significant progress in this timeframe. It produced its first gas from its landmark deep-water KG-DWN-98/2 project. Its efforts contributed to the upgrading of Bengal and Vindhyan from Category 3 to Category 2 Basins, of which the former became a Category 1 basin soon after commercial production of first oil from its Ashokenagar-1 well. The company acquired 24 blocks in five OALP bid rounds and 19 in DSF bid rounds. ONGC also led the NSP campaign from the front, completing over 90 percent of acquisition and processing and 80 percent interpretation of the acquired data of the total assigned 42,211 LKM survey.

Unfortunately, it has also been a period of unchecked volatility (price cycles) and unprecedented shocks (COVID-19). The reality of Energy Transition at the larger global level adds another layer of complexity to the sector's fortunes and weighs on the risk appetite of investors and operators. So, while there is no discounting the positive policy approach, there is definite room and rationale for further improvements in the regulatory and fiscal space. Some key issues that merit attention at this point are the moderation of OID Cess and royalty rates, domestic gas pricing mechanism for nomination blocks and coverage of crude oil and natural gas under GST.

Operational Performance:

For FY'21, Oil & Gas production of ONGC Group, including PSC/JVs and from overseas assets has been 58.39 MMTOE (against 63.23 MMTOE during FY'20). ONGC-operated domestic fields accounted for bulk of the oil and gas production – 65 percent and 81 percent respectively. Closure of wells due to less offtake by customers and supply chain challenges were the primary contributors to the dip in ONGC's domestic oil and gas production during FY'21.

Oil and gas production profile from domestic as well as overseas assets during last five years are as given below:

Oil and gas production	**FY'21**	**FY'20**	**FY'19**	**FY'18**	**FY'17**
Crude Oil Production (MMT)	**31.04**	**33.11**	**34.33**	**34.79**	**33.97**
ONGC	20.27	20.71	21.11	22.31	22.25
ONGC's share in JV	2.26	2.64	3.12	3.13	3.29
ONGC Videsh	8.51	9.76	10.10	9.35	8.43
Natural Gas Production (BCM)	**27.35**	**30.12**	**30.55**	**29.42**	**27.64**
ONGC	22.10	23.85	24.75	23.48	22.09
ONGC's share in JV	0.72	1.04	1.06	1.13	1.18
ONGC Videsh	4.53	5.23	4.74	4.81	4.37

Proved Reserves

Position of proved reserves of ONGC (including ONGC Videsh) is as below:

Proved Reserves (MMTOE)	**FY'21***	**FY'20***	**FY'19***	**FY'18**	**FY'17**
Estimated Net Proved O+OEG Reserves	**870.44**	**960.82**	**991.37**	**982.01**	**928.16**
ONGC	580.52	602.55	625.52	683.46	696.47
JV share	16.33	17.82	20.07	11.42	14.46
ONGC Videsh**	273.59	340.45	345.78	287.13	271.23

*FY'19 onwards, ONGC's reserves are based on PRMS basis; earlier years reserves were reported based on SPE-classification.

** ONGC Videsh FY'21 reserves includes reserves of Mozambique (Developing Asset) as compared to Note 59.1 of Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year end March 2021.

Financial performance: ONGC (Standalone) **(₹ in million)**

Particulars	FY'21	FY'20*	% Increase/ (Decrease)
Revenue:			
Crude Oil	479,338	648,363	(26.07)
Natural Gas	114,216	193,556	(40.99)
Value Added Products	85,355	115,095	(25.84)
Other Operating revenue	2,502	5,122	(51.15)
Total Revenue from Operations:	681,411	962,136	(29.18)
Other Income	71,425	66,102	8.05
EBIDTA	335,697	472,134	(28.90)
PBT	164,028	203,878	(19.55)
PAT	112,464	134,637	(16.47)
EPS	8.94	10.70	(16.45)
Dividend per share	3.60	5.00	(28.00)
Net Worth**	2,045,586	1,930,948	5.94
% Return on net worth	5.50	6.97	(21.15)
Capital Employed	1,159,393	1,062,842	9.08
% Return on capital employed#	12.23	24.59	(50.25)
Capital Expenditure	268,593	295,385	(9.07)

* Restated

** Includes reserve for equity instruments fair valued through other comprehensive Income

Return on capital employed is calculated without reducing exceptional item from PBIT. In case exceptional item is reduced from PBIT, ROCE would be 13.42% for 2020-21 and 19.98% for 2019-20.

Details of Significant change in ratio (i.e. 25% or more from previous year):-

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20*	Change in %
(i) Debtors Turnover	34	25	36.00
(ii) Inventory Turnover	8.00	11.83	(32.38)
(iii) Interest Coverage Ratio	55.95	54.86	1.99
(iv) Current Ratio	0.86	0.56	53.57
(v) Debt Equity Ratio	0.07	0.07	-
(vi) Operating Profit Margin (%)	25.30	29.72	(14.87)
(vii) Net Profit Margin (%)	16.50	14.00	17.86
(viii) Return of Net Worth (%)	5.50	6.97	(21.09)

*Restated

Notes:

1. **Change in Debtors Turnover Ratio**

The Debtors Turnover ratio for FY 2020-21 is 34 against 25 in FY 2019-20 i.e. increase of 36%, this is mainly due to decrease in revenue from operations and decrease in average trade receivable. The decrease in revenue from operations is mainly due to decrease in crude oil revenue by ₹169,025 million on account of decrease in crude oil prices, decrease in natural gas revenue by ₹79,340 million on account of decrease in natural gas prices, decrease in value added products revenue by ₹29,740 million and decrease in other operating revenue by ₹2,620 million. Further, there is marginal decrease in average trade receivable by ₹3,213 million.

2. **Change in Inventory Turnover Ratio**

The Inventory Turnover ratio for FY 2020-21 is 8.00 against 11.83 in FY 2019-20 i.e. decrease of 32.38%, which is mainly due to decrease in revenue from operations and increase in average inventory. The decrease in revenue from operations is mainly due to decrease in crude oil revenue by ₹169,025 million on account of decrease in crude oil prices, decrease in natural gas revenue by ₹79,340 million on account of decrease in natural gas prices, decrease in value added products revenue by ₹29,740 million and decrease in other operating revenue by ₹2,620 million. Further, there is marginal increase in average inventory by ₹3,853 million.

3. **Change in Current Ratio**

The Current ratio for FY 2020-21 is 0.86 against 0.56 in FY 2019-20 i.e. increase of 53.57% is mainly due to decrease in current liabilities by 23.34% and increase in current assets by 17.76%. The decrease in current liabilities is mainly due to decrease in other financial liability by ₹75,311 million, mainly on account of decrease in current borrowings by ₹30,089 million on account of repayment during the year and decrease in trade payable by ₹7,369 million. The same is partly offset by increase in other current liabilities by ₹4,526 million and increase in provisions by ₹2,883 million. Further, increase in current assets is mainly due to increase in trade receivable by ₹30,199 million due to increase in selling price of crude oil during Q4 FY'21, increase in other current assets by ₹20,416 million and increase in other financial assets by ₹6,160 million which is partly offset by decrease in cash and bank balance by ₹6,656 million mainly on account of maturity of bank deposits.

Financial performance: ONGC (Group) **(₹ in million)**

Particulars	FY'21	FY'20*	% Increase/ (Decrease)
Revenue from Operations	3,605,723	4,249,611	(15.15)
Other Income	93,230	90,770	2.71
EBIDTA	587,890	611,820	(3.91)
PBT	301,097	189,625	58.79
Profit after Tax for the year	**213,435**	**114,563**	**86.30**
-Profit attributable to Owners of the Company	162,487	108,036	50.40
-Profit attributable to Non-Controlling interests	50,948	6,527	680.57
EPS	12.92	8.59	50.40
Net Worth**	2,209,810	2,051,046	7.74
% Return on net worth	7.35	5.27	39.60
Capital Employed	2,028,376	1,981,199	2.38
% Return on Capital employed#	15.63	16.98	(7.93)

* Restated
** Includes reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income
# Return on capital employed is calculated without considering the impact of exceptional items. In case exceptional item is also considered for calculating PBIT, ROCE would be 16.09% for 2020-21 and 12.42% for 2019-20.

4. Strengths & Weakness

ONGC's operations can boast of solid fundamentals – having never posted an annual loss even through the worst of downturns. The Company also enjoys other strengths like a vast and growing captive market, increasing demand for energy, a young population and growing urbanisation. All this means that while its peers have real concerns about erosion of market, ONGC is assured of a market for its primary products for at least two decades. India, being still under-explored country, also has vast frontier areas to explore and ONGC is ideally poised to reap this advantage. ONGC has a vast resource base including trained, dedicated and experienced manpower to take up this daunting task.

At the same time, the poor prospectivity of the country has proved to be a weakness in scaling up the operations and have been a traditional weakness. Similarly, an under developed oil field services in the country and access to technology has been a bottleneck in the development of oil industry in the country. ONGC feels that the growing pace of reforms and scale of India's energy market will ensure that these challenges are overcome and can make India a hub of oil field services industry.

5. Opportunities & Threats

The energy landscape is undergoing a shift. The ongoing shift is more fundamental than cyclical. While contending with uncertainty has been a proven forte of the traditional oil and gas sector, the current period of heightened and sustained uncertainty fuelled by concerns around emissions, sustainability and safety is likely to significantly alter the strategic rulebook and business approaches of most major energy operators around the globe. Even in the most aggressive carbon-constrained future scenarios of the industry, the oil and gas sector continues to play an important role, however there is a need for companies to urgently refocus on their strategic priorities based on their established competencies and possibilities of growth and swiftly reorganize portfolios and investments, if need be.

Extremely low energy prices – similar to what the industry experienced in the immediate aftermath of the COVID outbreak – is detrimental to the sector's growth prospects. Such low prices force companies to cut back on investments, defer planned projects and could also erode shareholder value. Historically, the upstream sector has always relied on the inevitable demand growth to navigate through any period of crisis and that has also formed the basis of valuations that the sector commands despite it being a business that is inherently risk-prone with non-deterministic outcomes. But this has changed in recent years as demand uncertainty has limited long-term optimism so much so that even in a period of relatively higher prices companies remain committed to protecting their balance sheets and ensuring shareholder returns instead of investing for material business growth.

Low oil and gas prices, combined with shorter and more frequent cycles of volatility, as IHS-Markit expects, could lead to a sustained slowdown in investment leading to near to medium term supply shortages and even higher prices. Investment is at a low ebb already – global upstream investment in 2020 was USD350 billion, 30 percent below pre-crisis levels and 60 percent below 2014's peak of 750 billion, as per Wood Mackenzie.

An extended period of low commodity price regime is a double whammy for energy NOCs in an energy-hungry and resource-deficient country like India, as they have to strive to balance the dual goals of protecting shareholder value and bolstering domestic energy security while preserving profitability and balance sheet strength. While most oil and gas majors and large global independents reduced capital outlays, ONGC did not implement any drastic cutbacks. Over the past 5 years, our annual capex has averaged ₹300 billion. While cost optimization and harnessing resource and operational efficiencies are vital levers in managing the fallout of low prices there is a limit to extracting continuing value from such processes. From a robust project planning and execution framework to phased developments, ONGC continues to persist with all possible avenues for further cost reduction. But for greater energy security increasing contribution from domestic supplies is a must and that entails a stable price environment that provides cover for aggressive upstream investments that can unlock the volumes from our basins. Notwithstanding the bearish outlook on prices, ONGC is persisting with crucial projects that promise those extra barrels of oil and bursts of gas that is so important for our energy security. In FY'21, despite the logistical and supply constraints in place, ONGC successfully executed the Neelam Redevelopment Project, bringing onstream oil and gas volumes of over 7.5 MMTOE.

Despite the massive setback due to the pandemic and the ongoing distress related to energy transition readjustments, there still is a lot of opportunity for expansion of domestic E&P business. As per the most recent resource re-estimation exercise, a total of about 42 BTOE of resource potential was estimated from all category basins. Out of this about 12 BTOE has already been discovered, with a large potential of about 30 BTOE yet to be discovered. With implementation of Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) under which has been launched the various rounds of OALP (Open Acreage Licensing Policy) and DSF (Discovered Small Fields) initiative, ONGC will have opportunities to take lead in acquiring prospective areas for exploration of oil & gas and to maximize its reserve base. ONGC has already initiated and is continuing efforts for identifying such areas in various basins. Meanwhile, seismic data acquisition has also started in earnest in the Blocks under OALP operated by ONGC.

The remarkable ascent of cleaner energy alternatives – from renewables and EVs to batteries and hydrogen – presents a clear and persistent challenge to the 'status quo' within the oil and gas sector. At least for the next 20 years, the threat is more tactical than existential in nature as the new energy paradigm warrants a serious rethinking and restructuring of extant business models. Wind and Solar have made strong inroads in the power sector. In 2020, renewables accounted for over 80 percent of the growth in generating capacity, as per IRENA. The share of renewables in the power sector is already at 27 percent and is likely to go up further with the development of more efficient and cheaper storage solutions. In India itself, as per the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) estimates, by 2029-30, the share of renewable energy generation would increase from 18% to 44%, while that of thermal is expected to reduce from 78% to 52%. And although gas holds its ground there as 'transition' and 'cleaner' fuel, there is no long term assurance on its continued utility in a low-carbon setting unless there are steps taken to decarbonize the value-chain of the fuel further through technologies like CCS or green 'LNG'. Coming to the impact of electric vehicles on oil demand replacement, in 2020, EVs displaced the equivalent of 0.4 percent of total oil demand (~370,000 bpd) as per IHS-Markit. Fast forward to 2025, oil substitution by electrification of road transport will translate to a potential loss of anywhere between 1.1-1.5 million bpd, or as much as 1.4 percent of total demand. EVs have certainly benefitted from strong policy mandates, but that this has happened, counter-intuitively, in a year of low oil prices mean that the trend is not an exception at all.

Companies, too, are embracing change, as choosing to remain out of step with this evolution carries with it the risk of rendering one 'dated' and 'incongruent' in tomorrow's energy ecosystem. While there is no silver bullet or one-size-fits-all prescription for traditional fossil fuel companies as there are multiple approaches for making businesses future-ready and carbon-light. And we are seeing a variety of approaches among the majors, as per a recent Wood Mackenzie report – US majors are currently focusing more on making their already successful, massive and integrated energy value-chains more sustainable through reduction in methane intensity and flaring and sourcing renewables to power operations instead of making any big-ticket plans to diversify away from oil and gas. European majors, on the other hand, have plans to build a parallel business in the clean energy arenas primarily focused on renewable energy (Equinor) and batteries (BP) along with continuing to preserve their legacy oil and gas positions in a more sustainable fashion.

For many years now, ONGC has been a champion of sustainable and equitable energy solutions. Our wind projects, UNFCCC-certified CDM projects and our growing solar capacity are examples of our clean energy prowess. Energy Strategy 2040, our vision document for the future, has set a target of 10 GW of renewable capacity by 2040. Currently, we have a wind power capacity of 153 MW and installed solar capacity of 31 MW, at the end of FY'21. In the arena of alternative energy, the Company has also taken up India's maiden Geothermal Field Development Project in Ladakh. ONGC is not moving away from oil and gas but the company is exploring and taking every possible step to mitigate its overall carbon footprint through technology-led initiatives as well as energy-efficient systems and processes. In our operations, for example, ONGC has prevented the leakage of more than 20 MMSCM of methane gas since 2007 with an environmental benefit of approximately 300,000 CO_2 ton equivalent, as part of the Global Methane Initiative. Percentage of gas flared from our operations stand at 2.2 percent, lower than the global average of 3.7 percent. As part of its energy conservation and carbon mitigation efforts, ONGC has also embarked upon replacement of all conventional lighting wit LED lighting and started using Micro-turbines and Dynamic Gas blending systems in its operational sites (drilling rigs).

Technology will be a critical lever and an important implement in this transition, especially from the standpoint of Sustainability as well as Safety. Technology had a hugely transformative and reformative role during the pandemic-induced global disruption as it introduced us all to a new way of living and working. Without the aid of digital technologies, businesses would have had a far more difficult time in navigating the crisis. ONGC has invested heavily in its technology ecosystem in the past two years from upgrading its ERP system to SAP S4-Hana to Advanced Remote Sensing and Imaging tool (ERDAS Imagine), among others. Technologies like CCUS will be extremely crucial as companies look to decarbonize their existing oil and gas operations. We will have to encourage CCUS/CCS and offer aggressive incentives for such an area as it is the only clean technology capable of decarbonising major industrial sectors such as steel, cement, pulp and paper, refining and petrochemicals. ONGC is executing the country's first CO_2 based EOR project at Gandhar. The project has the potential for sequestrating 5 to 6 MMT CO_2 by the year 2040. Drones, sensors, satellite and camera data are essential in tracking potent methane emissions at oil wells and from pipelines, while machine learning is valuable in optimizing energy use in refining. Use of analytics for predictive maintenance and energy efficiency are other possible areas of technological impact.

Heightened regulatory/policy pressures and increasing scrutiny from the capital markets is another potent threat to the manner in which oil and gas companies have historically operated their business. Climate change and emissions control are the principal drivers of this shift in stance towards what were once counted as untouchable heavyweights of the global economy on account of the strategic role of oil and gas. But the records have quickly reversed in the past decade - energy was the worst-performing sector in the S&P 500. Every dollar invested in energy in 2010 was worth 1.06 dollar at end-2019. In contrast, one dollar invested in information technology was worth 4.35 dollar. Beyond the universal mandate of COP-21 mandate, a part of the reason why the sector has fallen out of favour also lies in how it has overspent and under-delivered in most of its halo or blockbuster projects. Now, it not only faces the increasing likelihood of rising carbon prices, at least in developed world, but also must contend with microscopic scrutiny of the investors through more comprehensive and transparent ESG reporting and climate related disclosures pertaining to its core business. Commitment from large number of institutions to divest from fossil based assets and 'greening' their portfolio – raises cost of capital for oil and gas operators at a time when a lot of them are already highly leveraged. This makes decarbonisation an indispensable aspect for oil and gas companies.

Growing focus on company's carbon profile is something that will be of consequence down the road as it sets up to become a truly integrated diversified global energy conglomerate. There is a strong consensus within the organization to lessen the energy intensity of our operations while increasing portfolio exposure to non-fossil fuel related growth opportunities. Beyond our ambitious renewable energy target for ES 2040, the company is also looking to aggressively induct technology across all facets of its business ensuring greater energy efficiency, more productivity and improving safety performance. This focus has only sharpened in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic which has reset expectations and priorities of our business.

Another threat that companies nowadays must reconcile with is that of unforeseeable or hostile events that cannot possibly be completely planned or prepared for – the COVID-19 pandemic fits that description. These must be factored in as 'out of the ordinary' occurrences, but ones with abrupt and, more often, immediate impact. While such events may not have a standard template for response right off the bat, companies will have to draw from past experiences of similar events and have in place a plan of action and resources ready. Wilful sabotage of critical energy infrastructure or cyber-attacks by unlawful elements of the society may also qualify as hostile events that threaten the stability and viability of business. Although all such threats are not exactly similar in nature what is common across them is their extreme disruptiveness. Response and mitigation efforts under such circumstances may require a multi-pronged and multi-agency collaborative approach. While examples of such collaboration are not routine in the industry energy operators must consciously work towards such a platform as risk and complexity of operating oil and gas businesses amplify. On their own, companies may begin with a robust IT ecosystem, strengthened physical security at critical locations (supported by strong e-security measures) as well as a comprehensive healthcare support for employees and their families. Navigating the monumental crisis that has been the pandemic has been a tough experience for ONGC, but the company can derive satisfaction from this challenging experience in the way it managed its operations through this disruption and maintained vital energy supplies that supported economic recovery. The Company's massive crew change operation – Operation Nishtha - in the middle of the pandemic to ensure uninterrupted operation exemplifies ONGC's steadfast commitment to India's energy priorities notwithstanding circumstantial exigencies. So, one year in, despite the incalculable tragedy of the situation the Company today is positioned better to deal with black swan events of the future, both from an operational and human welfare perspective.

6. Risks and Concerns

Even with the backdrop of Energy transition, price remains the principal risk for oil and gas operators. What the transition does is further compound the decision making matrix for capital allocation as companies must now, in all probability, also invest resources towards making their portfolio lighter or more diverse depending on their expertise, future opportunity set and shareholder/investor demands. Dealing with uncertainty is second nature for most major oil and gas companies – part of what makes them resilient, but resetting business goals or strategic priorities during a time of high volatility is a completely different challenge. Despite the pressures of low prices, companies have managed to sustain business on the back of steep learning following the 2014-16 slump. By cutting distributions to shareholders, investment and operating costs, IOCs reduced the price needed for cash flow to break even from USD54/bbl a year ago to USD38/bbl in 2021, as per Wood Mackenzie. But the room for squeezing out further efficiencies is limited as most of the "fat" has already been cut from new upstream projects, says IHS-Markit in another note. Upstream capital costs are expected to be just 5 percent lower in 2021 compared with 2019, but capital spending will be down 33 percent over the same period. Unlike past periods of price recovery, appetite for investment hasn't moved lock-in-step with higher cash flows as companies carry more debt on their balance sheets and must not risk shareholder returns. Also, an uncertain demand outlook worsened by the prevalence of COVID-19 means that there are definite downside risks to current prices.

Domestically, what concerns ONGC is the extremely low gas prices for bulk of our production. Further, domestic gas price effective from 01 Oct'20 dropped to an all-time low of USD1.79/MMBtu and remains at the same level for H1 of the ongoing Fiscal. The fact that our project pipeline is quite gas-rich – with breakevens in the USD5-USD9/MMBtu range - further impinges on our future cash flows. We are hopeful that the setting up of the online gas hub - India Gas Exchange - is the first step towards liberalising prices and moving away from the current formula which is a derivative of international gas-rich and liquid hubs that do not really reflect the reality of our domestic market. ONGC has acquired 5 percent equity in Indian Gas Exchange as strategic investment after the Board approval. In keeping with the Company's strong expectations of Gas' increasing importance within the energy ecosystem and its salience as cleaner fuel of the future, the Board has approved creation of a new wholly owned subsidiary Company for Gas & LNG business value chain subject to necessary approvals. The Company is being formed with the focus on sourcing, marketing and trading of natural gas, LNG, Hydrogen enriched CNG (HCNG), Gas to Power business, bio-energy/bio-gas/bio methane/other bio fuels business.

A bearish demand scenario is another real risk to the continued market worthiness of oil and gas companies – this relates more to oil than gas as the latter is projected to register growth because of it being lower on carbon emissions as well as its ability to switch with coal in the power business as the baseload supply. The expanding LNG business also supports its global reach, and with the emerging concept of 'green LNG' it will gain traction even among the more climate-forward regions of the world. Under IEA's STEPS of WEO 2020, gas demand grows at CAGR 1.2 percent during 2019-40, while oil registers a measly annualised growth rate of 0.3 percent. Under more aggressive scenarios where world transitions faster to lower carbon ecosystem, the verdict for more oil is quite extreme – Wood Mackenzie in AET-2 case sees oil demand declining by 70 percent to 35 million bpd by 2050 with Brent prices anywhere between USD10-USD18 a barrel. While these are merely forecasts right now and much depends on how actually leading countries or regions or economic blocs like EU move ahead with implementing their COP-21 commitments and their own internal Net-Zero goals/policies, recent announcement by major countries such as US' emission reduction by 50 percent by 2030 (from 2005 levels) and China's 2060 Net-Zero target are clear indicators of a future that will be different, one where oil and gas demand would have peaked and the mere point of difference could just be the timeline. While India could be one of the very few countries where demand could still be growing beyond the average global peak year, it will still feel the impact in terms of lower oil and gas prices, negatively affecting the profitability of its oil and gas industry, especially upstream.

Globally, exploration has been hit the hardest in this difficult period. In 2011-2015, the Majors together spent an average of USD16 billion a year on exploration and appraisal. The collapse in oil prices in 2015 led to financial pressures and capital discipline that hit exploration hard. Wood Mackenzie reports spend shrank by two-thirds, dipping to just USD5 billion in the crisis of 2020. While exploration has responded by becoming more efficient in identifying survey and drill-locations, the consequences of continued under-investment, sooner or later, will show up in a depleting reserve base, eventually impacting the supply pipeline.

ONGC, as the premier E&P NOC, however, continues to aggressively pursue exploration programs to maximize its reserve base as well as to augment the country's prospective hydrocarbon-bearing areas. This means a combination of near-field appraisal and conventional wildcats. During FY'21, we made

10 oil and gas discoveries with a 2P reserve accretion of 50.31 MMTOE with an RRR of 1.19. Given the significant untapped potential of our basins, there is an understandable need to focus on relatively less explored and new frontiers (HP-HT/Fractured Basement/Gas Hydrates) as well. However, these are operationally complex and technology-intensive ventures which merit strong fiscal incentives lacking which they do not make a sound economic case, particularly in a volatile price regime. Beyond operational and technological complexity of exploring in these areas, the Company also runs the risk of running into unplanned delays on account of environmental issues like MoD, Wild Life, Eco-Sensitive Zones, etc. where mandatory clearances are required and issues related to State Boundary Dispute for exploration. As such, for a strategic and economically sensitive sector like oil and gas a single window clearance system may be expedited to facilitate prudent utilisation of resources and enable timely delivery of results.

Geopolitical dynamics and the changing nature of sovereign regulatory and fiscal regimes are a veritable source of risk for upstream operations – the intensity of which may further heighten in a post-COVID world given the varying levels of resource-sufficiency and economic vulnerability across countries. What may set off a shift in geopolitical landscape in near-term is the change in the US administration which essentially means a pivot away from past policies of engagement as well as strategic priorities. The evolving and undulating nature of US-China-Russia relations on the global arena will be a key metric in gauging how markets may be affected. Besides, there is the matter of the petroleum-rich and influential Middle-East, historically fraught region with competing priorities and alliances. The Saudi Arabia-Russia collaboration in terms of OPEC+ supply management and the possible return of sanctioned Iranian barrels will also have an impact on prices and overall supply situation. Moreover, the devastating impact of the pandemic on societies and economies will weigh on fiscal positions that governments assume largely in terms of how they choose to tax or incentivize the oil and gas sector. On the policy front, a worrying trend in recent years is the increase in restrictions on upstream activity as governments move to adopt more climate-friendly approach and commit to aggressive emission containment targets. Stability of sovereign systems is of particular importance to ONGC in relation to its exposure to overseas markets through ONGC Videsh' participation.

It is important to note that hydrocarbons will remain relevant for decades, and although it is necessary that Oil and gas improve their safety and sustainability record envisioning a cleaner future, this should not translate to an absolute disregard of the sector's enduring utility and invaluable role in the making of modern societies as we know them. This will mean more meaningful and regular engagement with stakeholders, greater transparency and exuding a spirit of innovation and collaboration in its everyday business. At ONGC, we have always cultivated lasting relationships with all our stakeholders – be it our shareholders, channel partners, the community, investors or the government. Going forward, we will consolidate these ties further and keep channels of communication open at all points in order to chart a way through this complex yet exciting period of change. Beyond excellence in our operational efforts and sustainability initiatives, we are constantly making a tangible impact through our CSR programs as well. ONGC's pandemic-related community outreach and support exercises around all our operational areas is a wonderful example of that.

Closely tied to the 'perception' issue for oil and gas is the risk of Human Capital. While in the past the human resource risk was synonymous with the 'Big Crew Change' which meant a loss of valued experience, now that has combined with the possibility of not attracting enough talent into the sector as well. This is a serious obstacle for a technology-intensive sector where the pool of expertise is already limited. However, diversification and technology-integration could not only ease people requirements of companies but may be useful to get the younger generation to join this vital industry by offering a different value proposition.

Operational safety is a high-risk element for most upstream operations. In fact, along with Safety, current industry emphasis on Sustainability requires companies to adopt a more holistic approach through a well-designed and strong HSE framework. With future operations, at least domestically, moving to more difficult terrains with challenging geologies, the centrality of Safety cannot be over-emphasized at this point. ONGC has implemented updated OISD Standards to improve contingency combat capabilities. International underwriters have rated ONGC's offshore assets under 'acceptable risk' enabling a lower-than-peer insurance premium for these assets.

Energy Strategy 2040

ONGC had adopted Energy Strategy 2040 as its strategic blueprint for future in 2019. 'Energy Transition' was one of the fundamental drivers of the roadmap and, going along, it is clear that this transition is going to play an increasingly stronger role in charting out the future policies and strategies.

The damage caused by COVID-19 has only underlined the message that future is going to be vastly different from the past for us in oil industry.

COVID-19 has not in any way constrained the organization's ambitions for transformation into a future-ready entity with strong presence across the gamut of energy business, focused on sustainability and meaningful value-creation. It has, in fact, reinforced the desire and brought in a sense of urgency for its early implementation. While the goals in each of the growth areas remain unchanged but the pandemic has brought in a need to reassess the risk profile of some of the proposed investments.

ONGC remains committed to expand its production from both domestic and overseas operations to 110 MMTOE by 2040. However the challenges posed by pandemic and the low price regime particularly for gas makes production from difficult plays like HP-HT and Ultra deep water a daunting task. ONGC is in the process of sourcing new technologies and partnerships for harnessing these fields as it remains focussed on shorter business cycles.

In Downstream, the company is well poised to expand its capacity through the expansion and Greenfield activities in progress at its subsidiary units. The company is also expanding its footprints in CGD & regas through group entities and has presence in 20 GA's across 9 states. A 5 MMTPA LNG regasification terminal at Chhara port (Gir Somnath District) in Gujarat is under implementation.

We have set a timeline till 2025 to also achieve a strategic restructuring of the group businesses keeping in mind internal synergies and best-case scenario for growth. A beginning in this respect has already been made with OMPL becoming a 100 percent subsidiary of MRPL. A separate entity focused on Gas has already been approved by Board in view of the remarkable business opportunity that this space presents, Government's priority focus and ONGC's strategic fit as a proven player in the domestic energy arena.

7. Outlook

Driven by a strong core business with exemplary exploration performance and proven production capabilities, ONGC is positioned well for further growth by making new headways in its legacy areas while improving its technology and sustainability edge. Solid core business results backed by steady cashflows also provide the company with the necessary buffer to venture meaningfully into newer energy opportunities as part of its transformation into a truly integrated and sustainable energy behemoth. Not only do we have the largest exploratory acreage holdings in the country, we also are making continuous efforts to create a commercial play in newer and frontier areas. Over the last few years, we have brought more and more discoveries into the production stream quicker as well as made solid contributions to national E&P missions. In terms of supplies, the Company has a strong pipeline of projects – greenfield projects as well as brownfield redevelopment schemes. The leading Maharatna E&P remains committed to the promising energy story of India which is reflected in the size of its annual investments in the sector, dividend payouts to shareholders and employment generation, among others.

Presented below is a brief overview of our current exploration status as well as efforts in emerging areas and production enhancement efforts.

A. Exploration

The COVID-19 pandemic severely affected exploration activities due to supply-chain and logistical constraints over the past one year. Despite best efforts to pursue mandated targets while adhering to SOPs, the overwhelmingly unprecedented nature of the situation and the need to accord primacy to the safety of individuals above everything else meant performance was less important relative to past years. Still, FY'21 exploration record makes for impressive reading given the overall context: ONGC met 50 percent of its 2D seismic data acquisition target, overachieved (137 percent) its 3D data acquisition and drilled 90 percent of targeted wells (100 nos.). But, the pandemic has led ONGC to seek Force Majeure in most of its operated PSC/RSC blocks.

ONGC has adopted a 'Play Based Exploration' approach to accelerate the exploration activities from prospect focus to play focus. The strategic change to play based concept is primarily to assess the maximum YTF resource potential and enhance the reserve base of the company. Based on the success, leads and the failures encountered so far in various basins, each operating areas are being evaluated expeditiously. Recent exploratory breakthrough in terms of finding hydrocarbon in Bengal basin, commercial flow of hydrocarbons in Vindhyan basin, and presence of gas within intrusive in Mesozoic sequence in Kutch Offshore are major leads to boost exploratory efforts. In Mahanadi offshore basin, ONGC has restarted its exploratory campaign.

Exploration planning of ONGC in the short term will be more focused on three broad elements:

- Play Consolidation and Field Growth in mature basins like Western offshore, Western onshore, A&AA, KG and Cauvery and Rajasthan Basin.
- Emerging Plays: Bengal onland, Kutch-Saurashtra and Vindhyan Basins, Mahanadi and Rajasthan Basin.
- Play openings in Basins like Andaman, Cuddapah, Narmada, Spiti-Zanskar, and Ganga-Punjab-Himalayan Foreland Basin having Hydrocarbon Resources.

Exploratory efforts in three categories of Indian Basins for the next five years includes acquisition of 8,984 GLK of 2D Data, 34,171 Km^2 of 3D data and drilling of 543 wells in next five years with envisaged 3P In-Place accretion to the tune 895 MMtoe with an estimated investment of ₹420.15 billion.

Exploration Acreage & Mining Lease

ONGC holds the largest exploration acreage of 1, 25,017 Km^2 in India as an operator as on 31.03.2021. It includes 7 Nomination PEL blocks (5106.05 Km^2), 356 Nomination PML blocks (Long Term: 329 and Short Term (7 year): 27) having an acreage area of 52,519 Km^2 and 1 Pre-NELP block (892.0 Km^2). In NELP regime, has 15 active NELP blocks comprising 16962 Km^2 of PEL area and 12 PMLs carved out from NELP blocks with an acreage area of 1551 Km^2 (5 PMLs in Gujarat, 1 PML in Andhra Pradesh, 1 PML in Tripura, 3 in shallow water and 2 deep-water PML). In addition, ONGC also holds 24 OALP blocks (17 on-land, 5 shallow water and 2 deep-water areas) covering an area of 46,313 Km^2 awarded till the end of OALP-V bidding round. In DSF-II round, ONGC was awarded 5 contract areas with PML acreage area of 947 Km^2.

Besides, ONGC as non-operator has participative interest (PI) in 2 NELP blocks having acreages area of 567.00 Km^2 and in 3 OALP acreages covering an area of 1558 Km^2.

i. Exploration Performance

During the year 2020-21, ONGC has notified 6 New Prospects discoveries in its operated acreages.

The presence of commercial hydrocarbon in multi-layered reservoirs (Bassein, Mukta and Heera Formations) in well BS-17-1 has opened up new area to explore hydrocarbons in surrounding areas. The significant prospect discovery in B-126N-1 will add to the existing reserve base of the area and will be taken up for early monetization due to its proximity to the existing Mukta field. The success in the well KGD982NA-R1-E-1 in NELP-I, Cluster-2 PML, KG Offshore has consolidated the Pliocene play and opened up new area east of proven Annapurna field in Cluster-II PML. The oil lead in well KGD982NA-PDM-SH-1 in Godavari Clay formation towards east of M-3 discovery has further refined the understanding of the oil habitat in the eastern part of KG-DWN-98/2 block and improved the prospectivity of Godavari Clay formation for further exploration.

During FY 2020-21, ONGC has monetized 12 discoveries in different categories.

With the monetization of Ashoknagar-1 discovery, the Bengal basin became the eighth basin of India from which hydrocarbon has commercially been produced. This has resulted in up-gradation of Bengal basin to Category-I basin as per the new three tier category of sedimentary basins of India.

It may also be noted that ONGC migrated to PRMS (Petroleum Resource Management System) w.e.f. 01.04.2019. As on 01.04.2021, accretion of In-Place Hydrocarbons (2P), from the Company operated fields in India, stood at 92.37 MMTOE, out of which about 85 percent accretion has been due to exploratory efforts. Total In-Place Reserve Accretion (2P) during 2020-21 in domestic basins, including the Company's share in PSC JVs, stands at 99.17 MMTOE (6.8 MMTOE from JVs).

As on 01.04.2021, total In-Place Hydrocarbon Volume (3P) of ONGC Operated and JV (Domestic) Fields stands at 9,943.33 MMTOE against 9,997.22 MMTOE as on 01.04.2020. The Estimated Ultimate Recovery (3P) at the end of FY'21 has been estimated at 3,366.20 MMTOE against 3,286.63 MMTOE or FY'20.

ii. Unconventional & Alternate sources of energy

a) Shale Gas/Oil Exploration

ONGC has assessed shale gas/ oil potential in 25 blocks from 50 nomination PML blocks identified for shale gas/oil exploration in the country.

During 2020-21, ONGC has completed one dual objective well Lakshmipuram East-1 in KG Onland with gas indication. ONGC, as on 01.04.2021, has completed coring and other shale specific data collection programme in 30 wells (10 exclusive and 20 dual objective wells) in 25 identified nomination blocks spread in four basins viz. A&AA, Cambay, Cauvery & KG Basins.

The assessment of geoscientific data acquired, has established prospectivity of shale oil in Cambay and KG basins. However, it is of a limited nature and the quantity of oil flow observed in these basins does not indicate its commerciality. The analysis and evaluation suggest that the general characteristics of the Indian shales are quite different from those recognized in North American shales.

b) Coal Bed Methane (CBM)

Of the 9 original blocks that the company was awarded as part of the CBM bidding rounds including nomination, the Company relinquished 5 blocks on the basis of data generated from exploratory efforts and currently is operating 4 blocks (Jharia, Bokaro and North Karanpura in Jharkhand and Raniganj in West Bengal) where exploration activities have been completed. Developmental activities are at an advanced stage in three of these blocks viz. Bokaro, Jharia and North Karanpura.

c) Gas Hydrate Exploration

ONGC has been an active contributor on gas hydrates exploratory research under National Gas Hydrate Program (NGHP) of Govt. of India since its inception in the year 1997. So far, ONGC, as a NGHP Consortium Member of National Gas Hydrate Program of GoI has played a significant role in G&G studies for the identification of sites for NGHP-01 and NGHP R&D Expedition-02 and successfully completed on-board studies. Based on the results of NGHP-02, two world class gas hydrate reservoirs have been discovered (Block KG-DWN- 98/5 and Block KG-DWN-98/3).

Based on the post-expedition studies and review by international experts, the site located in KG-DWN-98/5 has been found suitable for pilot production test during NGHP-03 expedition for which various studies like sand control measures, well design, reservoir and production simulation modelling as prerequisite for the pilot production have been completed.

Potential exploitation methodologies like sand control, well bore completions and Depressurisation techniques, various production simulation studies have been carried out in collaboration with USA. Presently, Gas Hydrate Research & Technology Centre (GHRTC) of ONGC is involved in R&D activities in exploration for gas hydrate prospects in Indian Deep waters and potential exploitation methodologies for gas hydrates through in-house efforts and PAN IIT collaborations. This institute will also contribute to GOI's plan to commercialize Gas Hydrates as energy resource at the earliest.

ONGC is currently gearing up for the first ever pilot production test in deep waters for gas hydrate. The proposal for carrying out LWD/Coring has been sent to DGH for consideration of the Technical Committee. These additional sites would help identify a suitable site for pilot production test(s).

ONGC has signed MoU with initial validity of five years on 02.03.2021 with The Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (Skoltech), Moscow for Collaborative Studies to establish cooperation in the Gas Hydrate Research & Technology applicable to Indian Basins.

d) Basement Exploration

Concerted efforts for Basement exploration- a frontier exploration play, has been taken up by ONGC as a major initiative. ONGC has registered success in Mumbai Offshore, Kutch offshore, Cauvery, Cambay, and A&AA Basin and production is being taken in Mumbai Offshore, Cambay, Assam & Assam Arakan and Cauvery Basin.

During the year 2020-21, a total 23 wells were drilled for Basement by ONGC (15 exploratory and 08 development wells). Out of 23 wells drilled, 14 wells are hydrocarbon bearing (5 exploratory and 9 development wells) and two wells are under drilling yet to be tested as on 01.04.2021.Besides several G&G Interpretation projects on Basement fracture characterization in Narsimhapuram - Kovilkalappal-Thiruthuraipundi-Tulsapattinam area of Cauvery Basin and in South of Mumbai High PML and adjoining B-119-121 ML area were also attempted including Static modelling of Madanam Basement reservoir.

e) Exploration in HP-HT & Tight Reservoir

HP-HT and Tight reservoirs have been an exploration and development challenge for your company. ONGC is striving hard in the field of HP-HT due to bore hole complications, fluid design, high-cost drilling technology including HP-HT cementing, well construction and other reservoir engineering problems. Apart from these challenges, ONGC has successfully established hydrocarbon in Bhuvnagiri, Malleswaram, Periyakudi, Kottalanka, Bantimulli South, Yanam shallow offshore, GS-OSN-2004, G-4-6 and certain areas of Assam Arakan Fold Belt.

These plays are being targeted mainly in KG, Cauvery, and Western Offshore Basins where such environment have been encountered during exploration for deeper pays. These plays have been an exploration challenge for drilling, as well as for testing. During 2020-21, three wells viz. Akanvaritota-1, Pendurru West-1 South Velpuru-2 are under testing whereas well Bantumili South-4 was completed as a dry well with gas indication. As on 31.03.2021, one well Tundurru-1 is under drilling in KG Basin.

B. Development of new fields

On the production front, while legacy fields continue to be the mainstay of our base production, there is significant traction on the development of new fields as well as new schemes for maximizing recovery in mature areas.

India's demand curve, in terms of oil and gas, is not likely to peak at least in the next 20 years as there is significant room for improving energy access as well as quality of life for the country's population, one that is young and urbanizing. Energy demand is likely to see a significant uptick even in semi-urban and rural areas as the economy industrializes and fruits of that growth reach beyond the urban locations. This makes ONGC's supply outlook a critical lens through which one can look at the country's energy security situation years from now.

ONGC is cognizant of the role it assumes in the national energy landscape. It has made cumulative core E&P spends of over ₹1,500 billion over the past 5 years.

As on 01.04.2021, 15 major projects are under implementation with a total projected cost of around ₹605,015 million with envisaged gain of ~113 MMTOE. Among these is ONGC's mega offshore deep-water project in East Coast, Cluster-2 Development of KG-DWN-98/2, which produced its first gas in March 2020.Subsequent plans of ramping up output from the project's U1 field have, however, been impacted by the global disruptions in the wake of the pandemic as that delayed the arrival of critical subsea components necessary for bringing the field into production. The second wave of COVID-19 in India has also forced shutdowns in fabrication yards on multiple occasions in past one year or so. Hooking up of subsea hardware, earlier planned by end April 2021, has now shifted to later in the year, post which we commission U1 field of KG-98/2. Barring any further rupture to the supply chain, natural gas output from KG Basin should significantly increase in the coming months.

Further, supported by Government's policy initiatives, ONGC is strongly pursuing improving recovery from existing areas through in-house innovation, technology induction and collaboration with global experts. Under the Enhanced Recovery Policy of GoI, ONGC had submitted a total of 23 EOR proposals, of which 16 were approved by DGH. Results of ONGC's Pilot polymer flood project in heavy oil field of Mehsana, a first, are quite positive. The incremental gain is 5057 m^3 versus FR envisaged gains of 4960 m^3. The preparation of commercial plan is under progress which envisages incremental oil gain of 1.85 MMt (~5 percent over BAU) and recovery of 22.5 percent by 2040. Over the years, ONGC has also injected vast resources into its several brownfield re-development projects. In all, 32 IOR/EOR projects, of which 27 are completed and 5 are currently under execution, are estimated to realize over 200 MMT of oil over their lifecycle. Incremental supplies, accruing from these efforts, accounted for over 30 percent of our standalone domestic oil output.

8. Internal Control Systems

To manage this large portfolio, ONGC has institutionalized robust internal control systems to continuously monitor critical businesses, functions and operations; particularly field operations.

The top management of ONGC monitors and reviews various activities on continuous basis. A set of standardized procedures have been established for all the facets of activities to ensure that best practices are adopted and these percolate even up to ground level. Performance of every business unit is monitored by the respective directorates for suitable corrective measures, if any, in time.

ONGC has a dedicated Performance Management and Benchmarking Group (PMBG) which monitors the performance of each business unit against the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) defined in the Performance Contracts between the top management and the Key Executives. These performance contracts are aligned to the goals and objectives of the organization.

As part of its push for systemic transformation and strengthening of control systems, ONGC has placed adequate emphasis on institutionalization of tools, practices and systems that facilitate greater operational efficiencies and workplace productivity. The 'Integrated Material Management Manual' of the Company has been revamped to ensure procurement of quality materials and services and identification of world-class vendors. 'Book of Delegated Powers' (BDP) was revamped with the objective to empower working level officers and to place commensurate accountability on all decision makers and the same is being reviewed periodically to align with business needs. ONGC has also introduced E-Grievance handling mechanism for quick redressal of grievances of its various stake-holders.

Occupational health, safety and environmental protection are the adopted motto of your Company. Achieving highest standards in these areas remains a priority for your Company. Internal and external audits have been institutionalized and are conducted on a continuous basis to ensure compliance to various industry norms and benchmarks.

ONGC has dedicated Internal Audit (IA) group which carries out audits in-house. At the same time, based on requirement, specialized agencies are engaged to carry out audit in the identified areas. Statutory auditors are appointed by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India for fixed tenures.

Third party safety audits are conducted regularly for offshore and onshore installations by established national and international HSE agencies such as Oil Industry Safety Directorate ("OISD"), an organization under the control of the MoPNG, which issues safety guidelines. Further, subject to the safety regulations prescribed by the Directorate General of Mines and Safety (DGMS), each work center has teams dedicated to HSE, which execute the safety guidelines prescribed by OISD as well as DGMS. HSE teams are also responsible for obtaining necessary licenses and clearances from the State Pollution Control Boards.

All transactions in the company are carried out on SAP R/3 ERP based business portal. Proper and adequate system of internal control exists to ensure that all aspects are safeguarded and protected against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that each transaction is authorized, recorded and reported. The system further ensures that financial and other records are fact-based and reliable for preparing the financial statements.

Outcome Budget Analysis: ONGC has established the linkages of budget expenditure with anticipated outcomes to have clear sight on the future growth orientation parameters. Survey and Exploratory Drilling Expenditure is linked with the target of Reserve Accretion along with analysis of past trend of the outcomes based on these expenditure. Reserve Replacement Ratio trend inclusive of the Budget targets is also made part of the analysis. Expenditure proposed in Budget towards Development drilling and creation of Capital Facilities is co-related with the incremental gain in Oil and Gas production targets for next 5 years. Some of the other parameters included for outcome budget analysis are profitability variation analysis, budgeted Balance Sheet and Cash Flow, sensitivity analysis on profitability and cash flow as a result of changes in Crude Price and Exchange Rate.

9. Human Resource Development

Every organization and industry rely significantly on the talent, resilience and drive of the people that run them. While the scale and physicality of oil and gas operations necessitates a major role for machines and tools, eventually, the efficacy and the potential for success of efforts is largely determined by the ingenuity and application of human knowledge and discretion.

Even in a technology-centred post-pandemic ecosystem 'people' will remain central to the evolving discourse on progressive workplaces and future-ready business frameworks. In fact, one of the most compelling revelations of this monumental disruption has been the sheer adaptability and resourcefulness of employees across all functions and disciplines. ONGC has always prided itself on its talented and passionate workforce – in an industry that is high-risk and capital-intensive, we acknowledge and understand the impact of motivated and committed individuals on the outcomes of business endeavours and strategic decisions. That ONGC successfully managed its operations and delivered critical volumes of energy even through the worst of the pandemic in the past two years is a sterling example of the monumental commitment and single-minded drive of ONGCians in our pursuit of energy security for the country. Going forward, ONGC is committed to harnessing the enormous potential of its talent base as it pivots to emerge as a stronger and more integrated energy entity of the future. Continuous capability development while allowing for personal growth and learning will be a mantra for grooming tomorrow's energy soldiers of the company. The inevitability of Energy Transition and the pervasiveness of technology in our day-to-day work environment also calls for a novel approach towards training and knowledge building. Since the pandemic, the Company has seamlessly transitioned to a completely digital way of learning and training – effectively enabling a wider access among its employees to the latest learnings and trends within the sector. Technology has also sped up decision making and fostered organization-wide collaboration while improving transparency at all levels. At the same time, in view of the changing priorities and goals of the new-age workforce, the Company has also emphasized on a holistic view of employee well-being. To that end, in addition to taking concrete steps to ensure physical health of our people, we are also prioritizing mental and emotional health of ONGCians towards nurturing a more inclusive and humane work-culture. The endeavors of your Company, towards Human Resource development, are well recognized in the industry with ONGC being ranked 377th in the Forbes World Best Employers list 2020.

10. Corporate Governance

The initiatives taken by ONGC are detailed in the Corporate Governance report, a part of the Annual report.

11. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Initiatives taken by ONGC towards CSR are detailed in the Board's Report.

12. Cautionary Statement

Statements in the Management Discussion and Analysis and Directors Report describing the Company's strengths, strategies, projections and estimates, are forward-looking statements and progressive within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations. Actual results may vary from those expressed or implied, depending upon economic conditions, Government Policies and other incidental factors. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward looking statements.

Aerial view of an onshore exploratory rig at work in Silchar, Assam

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Corporate Governance Report

Corporate Governance involves a set of relationships between a company's management, its Board, its shareholders and other stakeholders. Corporate Governance also provides the structure through which the objectives of the company are set and the means of attaining those objectives and monitoring of the same.

Corporate governance implies the way in which a company is managed to ensure that all of its stakeholders get their fair share in its earnings and assets and disclosure of all material information. Good corporate governance involves the commitment of a company to run its businesses in a legal, ethical and transparent manner.

1.1 Corporate Governance philosophy of ONGC

- Compliance of laws, rules and regulations in letter and spirit in the interest of stakeholders
- System of risk analysis and measures to minimize/ migrate through risk management
- A sound system of internal control to achieve business objectives, in short, medium and long term
- Adherence to ethical standards for effective management and distribution of wealth and discharge of social responsibility for sustainable development of stakeholders
- Clearly defined standards against which performance of responsibilities are measured
- Accuracy and transparency in disclosures regarding operations, performance, risk and financial status
- Timely and balanced disclosure of all material information to all the Stakeholders

1.2 The Company has ensured compliance with the objectives of 'the principles of Corporate Governance' stated under the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations – 2015 (Listing Regulations), as under:

A. Rights of Shareholders

The Company has taken all necessary steps to protect the Rights of Shareholders and seeks approval of the shareholders as and when required as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 or other applicable legislations.

The Company issues press releases regarding the important events and the same are submitted to Stock Exchanges for information of the valued investors.

The Annual Report and the Notice of the Annual General Meeting (AGM) explain exhaustively the procedures governing the AGM, voting procedures etc. Sufficient opportunity is provided to the shareholders to raise queries pertaining to accounts, Company's future prospects etc. to the Board of Directors and are clarified by the Directors at the meeting.

The Company has a Board level Stakeholders' Relationship Committee which meets periodically to redress the grievances of shareholders. The shareholders have the facility of directly approaching the Company as well as the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (RTA) to address their queries/ grievances, which are generally addressed within a fortnight.

Interests of the minority shareholders are protected and there was no instance of abusive action by controlling shareholders.

B. Timely information

The Company sends notices through email to all shareholders who have provided their e-mail id with the Company and/ or depository participants in addition to communication on its website.

Further, Company encourages investors to register their email ID to receive communications including annual report via email.

The Annual Report of the Company is compiled exhaustively to provide every conceivable information on the functioning of the Company.

The website of the Company is updated continuously to keep the stakeholders informed of various developments including Notice of General Meeting, Annual Reports, quarterly results, dividend information and other statutory information.

C. Equitable treatment

All the equity shareholders are treated equitably - irrespective of their location. For effective participation of the Shareholders, Company dispatches the notice for General meeting to Shareholders well in advance.

Further, the E-voting facility is provided to all Shareholders. Simple and inexpensive procedures are adopted to cast vote electronically.

D. Role of Stakeholders in Corporate Governance

The Business Responsibility Report of the Company carries an exclusive section spelling the steps being taken by the Company in this regard. The Company, being a listed Public Sector Enterprise, conducts and governs itself with Ethics, Transparency and Accountability as per law of the land and ensures compliance of all the policies, rules, regulations, guidelines, directives mandated by the Government of India.

For effective participation in Corporate Governance, the Company disseminates various announcements from time to time through stock exchanges filings, newspapers, Company website and other media to the stakeholders concerned.

Further, the Company is covered under the provisions of Right to Information Act, 2005 and it provides all information to the citizens of India as provided under the Act. The Company has a Vigilance Department which is headed by an officer on deputation from the Government of India in the rank of Joint Secretary or above.

The Company has implemented a Whistle Blower Mechanism which gives opportunity to the directors and employees to raise any concern of unethical or illegal or immoral activity occurring in the Company.

E. Disclosure and transparency

The Company ensures timely and complete dissemination of information on all matters which are required to be made public. The website of the Company and the Annual Report of the Company contain exhaustive information regarding different aspects of the functioning, financial health, ownership and governance practices of the Company.

All disclosures are made by the Company in the formats as prescribed under relevant enactments/ regulations in respect of accounting, financial and non-financial matters.

The Company disseminates information through press releases, official website and/or through the Stock Exchanges and access to all these modes are free for all users.

The Company maintains minutes of the proceedings of all meetings (Board/ Board Level Committees/ General meeting) as per the Secretarial Standards prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013. The minutes are being maintained explicitly recording dissenting opinions as stipulated under law.

F. Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

Article 95 of the Articles of Association of the Company provides that the business of the Company shall be managed by the Board of Directors. However, based on the organizational requirements for day-to-day operations the Board of Directors has approved a Book of Delegated Powers (BDP) and other manuals like Material Management, Works manual etc., which spell out the processes and define the level (Executive Committee/ Whole-time Director/ Key Executive and below) at which any decision is to be taken and the said BDP and other manuals are reviewed from time to time to ensure that they are updated and meet the needs of the organization.

The Board members as well as Key Managerial Personnel are required to declare their interest in all contracts and their shareholdings etc. which are noted by the Board. The Company ensures that all related party transactions are carried out as per statutory requirements.

The Company being a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), all the Directors are appointed/re-appointed based on nomination by the President of India, through the Administrative Ministry. The evaluation of the performance of the Directors and the Board including the fulfilment of independence criteria of Independent Directors as required are being carried-out by the Government of India as per its own internal processes and that the Board of the Company has no role to play in this regard.

The Agenda Items, circulated in advance to the members of the Board, are exhaustive in nature. Further, presentations are made during the course of discussion wherever required for the information of the directors. Independent Directors are provided all the relevant information to ensure that the interests of the minority shareholders are protected. Every agenda is discussed in detail before necessary decision is taken. Committees of the Board deliberate upon proposals circulated as per the terms of reference of respective Committee.

The Board regularly monitors the Action Taken Report on its decisions. Risk areas are outlined and mitigation processes are put in place.

The terms of reference, quorum, periodicity of meeting etc. are clearly defined for each of the Board Committees, and approved by the Board.

The Board members disclose from time to time all the required information to the Board. The Board performs key functions by fulfilling the responsibilities for achieving economy, efficiency and effectiveness for Company vis-à-vis shareholders' value creation.

Directors are nominated for various training programs conducted by reputed organizations/ bodies including DPE, SCOPE and CII from time to time. However due to prevailing Covid-19 pandemic situation there very few such programmes notified to the Company during the year. Hence, no nomination was made for such programmes.

1.3 Corporate Governance Recognitions

The Company's Corporate Governance practices have secured many accolades from Indian Chamber of Commerce, Institute of Directors and Institute of Company Secretaries of India. The Company continues with the spirit of Corporate Governance in every sphere of its activities.

2. Board of Directors

2.1 Composition

The Board of Directors of the Company ensures the Company's prosperity by collectively directing the company's affairs, whilst meeting the appropriate interests of its shareholders and stakeholders. The Chairman & Managing Director (CMD) and Six Whole-Time Directors viz. Director (Finance), Director (Offshore), Director (Human Resource), Director (Exploration), Director (Technology & Field Services) and Director (Onshore) are the whole time Directors who spearhead the day to day operations of the Company, the strategic decision(s) are under the overall supervision, control and guidance of the Board of Directors of the Company, which includes Government Nominee Directors and Independent Directors.

The Company is a Government Company under the administrative control of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), Government of India, the Directors are, therefore, nominated/ decided by the Government of India.

As on 31.03.2021, there were 10 Directors, comprising of 7 Executive Directors (including the Chairman & Managing Director) and 3 Non-Executive Directors - 2 Government Nominee Directors and 1 Independent Director.

There was one Independent Woman Director till 07.09.2020. The composition of the Board was not in line with requirements of Listing Regulations and accordingly the Company has been requesting the MoPNG from time to time for appointment of requisite number of Independent Directors to fill the vacancies.

As required under Regulation 46(2)(b) of the Listing Regulations, the terms and conditions of appointment of Independent Directors are available on the Company's website at web-link https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/investors/independent-director/

2.2 Matrix providing the skills/expertise/ competence of the members of the Board

The Board of the Company comprises of qualified members who bring in the required skills, competence and expertise that allow them to make effective contributions to the Board and its Committees. The Board of Directors ensures highest standard of Corporate Governance.

The skills/competence/expertise matrix of the Board of Directors of the Company is summarized as under:

Sl. No.	Skills/Expertise/Competence	Description
1.	Organizational leadership	Experience/Exposure of leading Public/Private/Government organisation/division
2.	Managerial competence	Experience/Exposure in respective area of expertise including management of human resources to uphold the highest standard of professional specialisation and commitment
3.	Finance including corporate finance	Knowledge/Exposure/Experience in management of finances of organisations
4.	Core business competence	Knowledge/Expertise/Experience in the core business of the Company and ability to adapt with technological developments
5.	Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)	Knowledge/exposure to Environmental, Social and governance domain
6.	Planning, budgeting and project experience	Strategic Planning and budgeting experience of the macro level and experience in implementation of Projects/Schemes

Further, in line with the requirement of Schedule V paragraph (c) sub-paragraph (h) clause (ii) of the Listing Regulations, the skills/competence/expertise matrix of the Directors/ as on 31.03.2021 is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Area of Expertise					
		Organisa-tional leadership	Manage-rial Compe-tence	Finance including Corporate Finance	Core Business Competence	Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)	Planning, budgeting and project experience
1.	Shri Shashi Shanker* Chairman & Managing Director	√	√	√	√	√	√
2.	Shri Subhash Kumar$ Director (Finance)	√	√	√	√	√	√
3.	Shri Rajesh Kakkar# Director (Offshore)	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.	Dr. Alka Mittal Director (HR)	√	√	√	√	√	√
5.	Shri Rajesh Kumar Srivastava@ Director (Exploration)	√	√	√	√	√	√

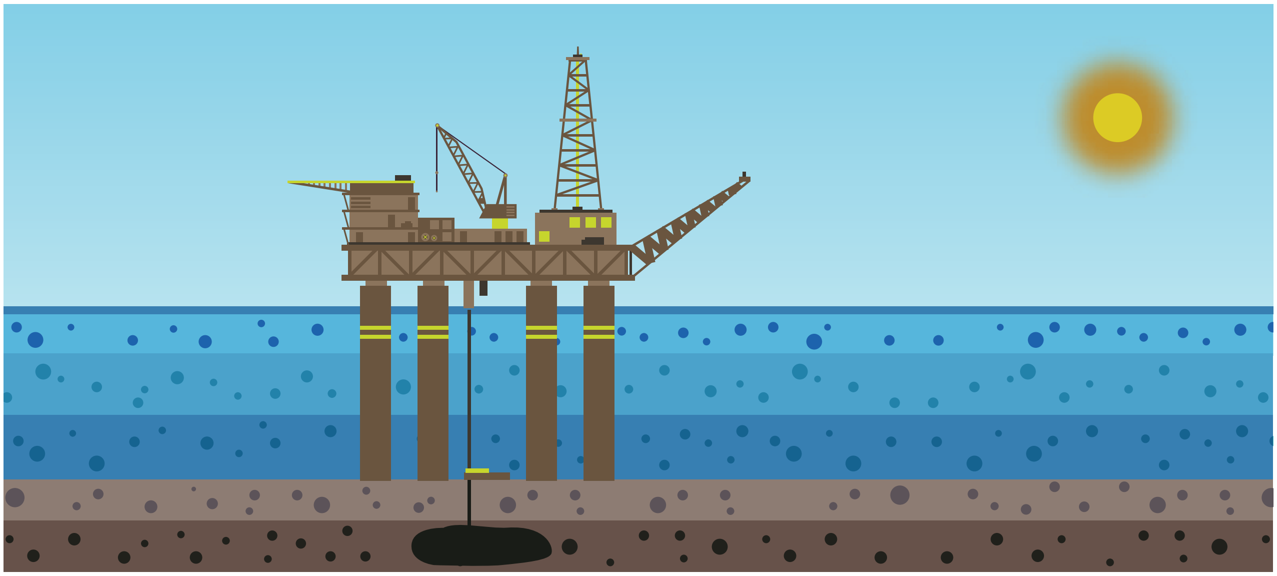
Sl. No.	Name of Director	Area of Expertise					
		Organisa-tional leadership	Manage-rial Compe-tence	Finance including Corporate Finance	Core Business Competence	Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)	Planning, budgeting and project experience
6.	Shri Om Prakash Singh, Director (Technology & Field Services)	√	√	√	√	√	√
7.	Shri Anurag Sharma, Director (Onshore)	√	√	√	√	√	√
8.	Shri Rajesh Madanlal Aggarwal, Govt. Nominee Director	√	√	√	√	√	√
9.	Shri Amar Nath, Govt. Nominee Director	√	√	√	√	√	√
10.	Shri Amitava Bhattacharyya, Independent Director	√	√	√	√	√	√

* Shri Shashi Shanker ceased to be Director w.e.f. 01.04.2021;

$ Shri Subhash Kumar, Director (Finance) has been entrusted with additional charge of Chairman & Managing Director w.e.f. 01.04.2021;

Shri Rajesh Kakkar, ceased to be Director w.e.f. 01.05.2021;

@Shri R K Srivastava has been given additional charge of the post of Director (Offshore).



2.3 None of the Independent Director resigned during the year.

2.4 Board/Committee Meetings and Procedures

As a good governance practice and as per the guidance note issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, the Board approves in advance, a tentative schedule of the Board Meetings to be held during the ensuing financial year considering the requirements under applicable laws w.r.t minimum number of meetings and maximum permissible time gap between two consecutive meetings. Additional meetings are also convened to fulfil statutory and operational requirements of the Company. In case of exigency resolutions are passed by circulation as provided under the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company also offers video conferencing facility to the Directors to enable them to attend and participate as may be permitted under law.

The agenda for the meetings are circulated in advance for informed decision making by the Directors. However, the agenda items containing unpublished price sensitive information and agenda at shorter notice are tabled at the relevant meeting of Board/ Committee, with necessary permission of the Directors. The Company Secretary attends all the meetings of the Board and Board Level Committees and prepares minutes of such meetings.

The Company has developed software in-house for online Board portal, i.e. G-Board (Green-Board), for distribution of agenda and related documents for the meetings of Board and Committees, thereby circulation and preservation of all meeting material through online process are made which results in saving paper, reducing carbon foot-print and cycle time to make documents available to the Board/ Committee Members and increasing confidentiality.

2.5 Training of Non-Executive Board members

In line with Clause 3.7 of the Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises, 2010, issued by Government of India, Department of Public Enterprises and requirement of regulation 25 (7) of the Listing Regulations with regard to training of Directors, the Company has following training policy for non-Executive Directors:

- Induction Training/ familiarization program
- External Training

Non-Executive Board members are eminent personalities having wide experience in the field of business, education, industry, commerce and administration. Their presence on the Board is advantageous and fruitful in arriving at strategic decisions. The training policy of Directors and the details of familiarization/ training programmes organized are available at web-link: https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/investors/independent-director/

2.6 Board meetings

During the fiscal 2020-21, Nine (9) meetings of Board were held on 13.05.2020, 22.06.2020, 30.06.2020, 01.09.2020, 06.11.2020.13.11.2020, 31.12.2020 & 04.01.2021(adjourned), 13.02.2021 and 30.03.2021.

The information as required to be disclosed under Schedule V of the Listing Regulations, pertaining to Board and related matters including number of Board Meetings attended by Directors during the financial year 2020-21, attendance at the last Annual General Meeting by them and the number of other Directorship/Committee Membership in various companies as on 31.03.2021 are tabulated below:-

Names and Designation	No. of meetings held during tenure (A)	Attendance by Directors		Whether attended last AGM held on 09.10.2020	Details as on 31.03.2021		
					No. of Directorships in other companies#	No. of Committee memberships across all companies*	
		No. of meetings (B)	% (B/A)			As Member Regulation	As Chairperson Regulation
a) Executive Directors							
Shri Shashi Shanker, CMD (till 31.03.2021)	9	9	100%	Yes	7	0	0
Shri Subhash Kumar, Director (Finance)	9	9	100%	Yes	6	6	0
Shri Rajesh Kakkar, Director (Offshore) (up-to 30.04.2021)	9	9	100%	Yes	3	1	0
Shri S. K. Moitra, Director (Onshore) (up-to 31.05.2020)	1	1	100%	Yes	N.A	N.A	N.A
Dr. Alka Mittal, Director (HR)	9	9	100%	Yes	1	2	0
Shri R K Srivastava Director (Exploration)	9	9	100%	Yes	1	1	0
Shri Om Prakash Singh, Director (T&FS) (w.e.f. 01.04.2020)	9	9	100%	Yes	2	0	0
Shri Anurag Sharma Director (Onshore) (w.e.f. 01.06.2020)	8	8	100%	Yes	2	1	1

Names and Designation	No. of meetings held during tenure (A)	Attendance by Directors		Whether attended last AGM held on 09.10.2020	Details as on 31.03.2021		
		No. of meetings (B)	% (B/A)		No. of Directorships in other companies#	No. of Committee memberships across all companies*	
						As Member Regulation	As Chairperson Regulation
b) Government Nominee Directors							
Shri Rajesh Madanlal Aggarwal, Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor	9	9	100%	LOA	2	0	1
Shri Amar Nath Additional Secretary (E)	9	8	89%	Yes	1	1	0
c) Independent Directors							
Smt. Ganga Murthy (up-to 07.09.2020)	4	4	100%	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Shri Amitava Bhattacharyya	9	9	100%	Yes	0	1	0

#does not include directorships of foreign and private limited companies.

*Chairmanship/ Membership of the Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee of Public Limited Companies (including ONGC) in line with the format of Corporate governance report to be filed with the stock exchanges in terms of Regulation 27(2) and also keeping in view the requirement of limit of Committees under clause 26(b) of the Listing Regulations.

Notes:

(i) The Company being a CPSE, all Directors are appointed/ nominated by the Government of India;

(ii) Directors are not inter-se related to each other;

(iii) Directors do not have any pecuniary relationships or transactions with the Company (except remuneration, including sitting fees, and payment/reimbursement of their expenditure incurred in connection with the business of the Company, as they are entitled);

(iv) The Directorships/Committee Memberships in other companies are based on the latest disclosure received from respective Directors;

(v) None of the Director is a Member of more than 10 Committees or Chairman of more than 5 Committees, across all the companies in which he/ she is a Director as mentioned under Regulation 26.

Further as required under para 2 (c) of the part c of Schedule V of SEBI-Listing Regulations, category of Directorship and name of other listed entities as on 31.03.2021 are mentioned as under :

Sl.No.	Name of Director	Name of Listed Entity	Category of Directorship
1.	Shri Shashi Shanker, CMD	• Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited • Petronet LNG Limited • ONGC Petro additions Limited	ONGC Nominee-Director
2.	Shri Subhash Kumar, Director (Finance)	• Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited • Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited • ONGC Petro additions Limited	ONGC Nominee-Director
3.	Shri Rajesh Kakkar, Director (Offshore)	• ONGC Petro additions Limited	ONGC Nominee-Director
4.	Shri Amar Nath, Government Nominee Director	• Oil India Limited	Government Nominee-Director
5.	Shri Rajesh Mandanlal Aggarwal, Government Nominee Director	• Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Government Nominee-Director

State-of-the-Art Digital Drilling Rig, Ahmedabad Asset

Equity Shares held by Non-Executive Directors

The details of the Equity Shares held by the Non-Executive Directors in the Company as per the declarations made by them are as under:

Name of Directors	No. of Shares held as on 31.03.2021
Shri Rajesh Madanlal Aggarwal, Government Nominee Director	Nil
Shri Amar Nath, Government Nominee Director	Nil
Shri Amitava Bhattacharyya, Independent Director	Nil

3. Board Level Committees

The Board has been assisted by adequate Board Level Committees (BLCs). The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to all the Board Level Committee(s).

The details inter-alia, pertaining to composition, brief of Terms of Reference (ToR), meeting and attendance of BLCs of the Company is enumerated below:

3.1 Audit Committee

ToR for Audit Committee have been approved by the Board of Directors on taking into account the requirements under the Companies Act, 2013, Listing Regulations, and Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises – 2010 and also the organizational requirements.

During the year under review, four (04) meetings of Audit Committee were held on 13th May 2020, 22nd June 2020, 29th & 30th June 2020 (adjourned), and 31st August, & 01st September, 2020 (adjourned).

The details of members including change, if any, in their tenure, number of meetings held during the year and attendance of the members are as under:-

Members	No. of meetings held during tenure (A)	Attendance by Members	
		No. of meetings (B)	% (B/A)
Smt. Ganga Murthy (Chairperson up-to 07.09.2020)	4	4	100%
Shri Amitava Bhattacharyya	4	4	100%
Shri S K Moitra (up-to 31.05.2020)	1	1	100%
Shri Anurag Sharma (w.e.f. 01.06.2020)	3	3	100%

Note:- Committee was duly constituted till 07.09.2020. Since there is only (01) Independent Director w.e.f. 08.09.2020, meeting could not be convened thereafter for want of minimum 2 IDs.

3.2 Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)

Based on the ToR as specified under the Companies Act, 2013, Listing Regulations, DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance for CPSEs-2010 and also the administrative requirements of the Company, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) has been constituted by the Board.

Further, the Company, being a Government Company, the appointment, tenure and remuneration of functional directors are decided by the Government of India. The sitting fees of Independent Directors were approved by the Board as per provisions of the

Companies Act, 2013. The role of NRC has been extended to formulate and recommend to the Board all HR related strategy/policy matters. The remuneration of the employees of the Company including senior management personnel is decided by the Board in line with applicable DPE Guidelines. It is mandatory for NRC to decide the annual Bonus/variable pay pool and policy for its distribution among the employees of the Company within the limits as provided under DPE Guidelines.

As per the notification issued by MCA, provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to criteria for appointment of Director(s), policy relating to the remuneration of Director(s) and performance evaluation pertaining to NRC shall not be applicable to Government Companies. DPE has made a representation to SEBI seeking similar exemption under Listing Regulations.

During the year, 2 (Two) meetings of NRC were held on 29th June and 31st August 2020.

The details of members including change, if any, in their tenure, number of meetings held during the year and attendance of the members are as under:

Members	No. of Meeting Held during tenure (A)	Attendance by Members	
		No. of meetings (B)	%(B/A)
Smt. Ganga Murthy (Chairperson) up-to 07.09.2020	2	2	100%
Shri Amitava Bhattacharyya	2	2	100%
Shri Amar Nath	2	1	50%

Note:- Committee was duly constituted till 07.09.2020.Since there is only (01) Independent Director w.e.f. 08.09.2020, meeting of the said committee could not be conducted thereafter for want of minimum 2 IDs.

3.3. Risk Management Committee

During the year, 1 (One) meeting of the Committee was held on 30.03.2021.

The details of members including change, if any, in their tenure, number of meetings held during the year and attendance of the members are as under:

Members	No. of Meeting Held during tenure (A)	Attendance by Members	
		No. of meetings (B)	%(B/A)
Shri Amitava Bhattacharyya (Chairperson)	1	1	100%
Shri Rajesh Kakkar	1	1	100%
Shri Rajesh Kumar Srivastava	1	1	100%
Shri Om Prakash Singh (w.e.f. 01.04.2020)	1	1	100%
Shri Sanjay Kumar Moitra (up-to 31.05.2020)	N.A	N.A	N.A
Shri Anurag Sharma (w.e.f. 01.06.2020)	1	1	100%

3.2.1 Directors' Remuneration

The details of Remuneration of Directors as required under Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V of the Listing Regulations are as under:

a) **Executive Directors**

(₹ in million)

Details of Remuneration paid to CMD and Whole Time Directors of the Company									
Details from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021									
S. No.	Name/ Designation	Salary including DA	Other Benefits & perks	Leave Encashment/ gratuity on retirement	Performance incentive Provision/ Payment	Contribution of PF	Provision for Leave, Gratuity and Post-Retirement Benefits as per revised AS-15	Total Amount	Current tenure extending to
1.	Shri Shashi Shanker, CMD	4.48	1.71	4.56	1.16	0.86	1.13	13.90	31.03.2021
2.	Shri Subhash Kumar Director (Finance)	4.09	0.27	-	0.77	0.68	0.32	6.13	31.12.2021
3.	Shri Rajesh Kakkar Director (Offshore)	4.20	0.77	-	0.89	0.81	1.27	7.94	30.04.2021
4.	Shri S K Moitra, Director (Onshore)	0.65	0.30	3.69	0.22	0.14	0.13	5.13	31.05.2020
5.	Dr. Alka Mittal Director (HR)	4.62	0.22	-	0.86	0.77	0.92	7.39	31.08.2022
6.	Shri Rajesh Kumar Srivastava Director (Exploration)	3.78	1.10	-	0.81	0.74	0.52	6.95	31.12.2022
7.	Shri Om Prakash Singh, Director (T&FS) (w.e.f. 01.04.2020)	4.30	0.56	-	0.91	0.79	0.99	7.55	31.12.2024

Details of Remuneration paid to CMD and Whole Time Directors of the Company									
Details from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021									
S. No.	**Name/ Designation**	**Salary including DA**	**Other Benefits & perks**	**Leave Encashment/ gratuity on retirement**	**Performance incentive Provision/ Payment**	**Contribution of PF**	**Provision for Leave, Gratuity and Post-Retirement Benefits as per revised AS-15**	**Total Amount**	**Current tenure extending to**
8.	Shri Anurag Sharma Director (Onshore) (w.e.f. 01.06.2020)	3.94	0.94	-	0.92	0.75	1.07	7.62	28.02.2023
	Sub Total (A)	30.06	5.87	8.25	6.54	5.54	6.35	62.61	

Note:

1. Performance related pay of Executive Directors is paid as per DPE norms.
2. Notice period of 3 months or salary in lieu thereof is required for severance of services of Executive Directors.

(b) Independent Directors

Pursuant to Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Article 110 & 111 of the Articles of Association of the Company and other applicable provisions, Independent Directors are paid sitting fees @ ₹40,000/- for each meeting of the Board attended by them and ₹30,000/- for each meeting of the Committee attended by them as members. Further, terms and conditions for appointment of Independent Directors is placed at the website of the Company https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/investors/independent-director/.

The details of sitting fees paid to Independent Directors (exclusive of GST) for the financial year 2020-21 is given below:

Name of Independent Director	Sitting fees (₹ in million)
Smt. Ganga Murthy (up-to 07.09.2020)	₹0.46
Shri Amitava Bhattacharyya	₹0.85
Total	**₹1.31**

(c) **Government Nominee Directors**

Government Nominee Directors being the representatives of Promoters are neither paid any remuneration nor sitting fees.

(d) **Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and other senior officers**

The remuneration of senior officers including CFO and Company Secretary, just below the level of Board of Directors, as specified in Part A (E) of schedule (II) of Listing Regulations are governed by the DPE guidelines, the same is approved/reported to the Board from time to time and appointment or removal of CFO and CS are placed before the Board.

3.2.2 Stock Options

The Company has not issued any Stock Options to its Directors/Employees during the year under review.

3.3 Stakeholders' Relationship Committee (SRC)

ToR of SRC is in line with the requirement of Regulation 20(4) of the Listing Regulations. SRC also looks into various aspects of interest of shareholders of the Company. The Committee also oversees and reviews performance of the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent and recommends measures for overall improvement in the quality of investor services.

During the FY'21, 1 (One) meeting of the Stakeholder's Relationship Committee was held on 30.03.2021.

The composition of SRC is as under:

Chairperson	-	Shri Amitava Bhattacharyya, (Independent Director)
Members	-	Shri Subhash Kumar Director (Finance)
Dr. Alka Mittal	-	Director (HR)
Shri Rajesh Kumar Srivastava	-	Director (Exploration)
Shri Anurag Sharma	-	Director (Onshore)

3.3.1 Compliance Officer

Shri Rajni Kant, Company Secretary, is the Compliance Officer.

3.3.2 Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (RTA)

Alankit Assignments Limited, is the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (RTA) of the Company. Contact details of the RTA are as under:-

Address: Alankit House,
4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension,

New Delhi – 110055

Phone No.: 011-42541234/011-42541953

Fax No: 011- 42541201

Website: www.alankit.com

e-mails: rta@alankit.com, alankit_ongc@alankit.com and jksingla@alankit.com

3.3.3 Redressal of investors' grievance

The Company addresses all complaints, suggestions and grievances of the investors expeditiously and resolves them within specified timeline, except in case of dispute over facts or other legal constraints.

No request for share transfer is pending beyond 30 days except those that are disputed or sub-judice. All requests for de-materialization of shares are processed and confirmation communicated to investors and Depository Participants normally within 10-12 working days by RTA.

Details of complaints received and redressed during the financial year 2020-21.

At the beginning of FY'21 there were total 10 pending complaints, 12 complaints were received during the year which were related to non-receipt of dividend/ annual report, from the shareholders and the same were resolved to the satisfaction of shareholders.

There were Nil complaints pending with Stock Exchanges and SCORES on 31.03.2021.

3.3.4 Settlement of grievances

Investors may register their complaints in the manner stated below:

Sl. No.	Nature of Complaint	Contact	Action to be taken
1.	Dividend from financial years 2013-14 (Final) to 2020-21 (Interim) and matters pertaining to Bonus Shares and shares held in Physical mode; **For Physical shares-** Change of address, status, Bank account, mandate, ECS mandate etc.	Alankit Assignments Limited, Account ONGC, Alankit House, 4E/2 Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi – 110055 Phone No. 011-42541234 011-42541953 Fax No: 011- 42541201 Web site: www.alankit.com e-mail: rta@alankit.com, alankit_ongc@alankit.com jksingla@alankit.com	Letter on plain paper stating the nature of complaint and shall mention Folio/ DPID/ Client ID No; lodging of original shares and other documents/ instruments as the case may be. Members are requested to apply for renewal or issue of duplicate dividend warrants for the final Dividend 2013-14 and 1st Interim dividend 2014-15 on or before 30.11.2021 and 23.02.2022 respectively as the same will be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education & Protection Fund (IEPF)* in compliance of provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Thereafter, claim can be made as per procedures prescribed under the IEPF Rules issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Govt. of India
2.	**For shares held in Demat-** Change of address, status, Bank account, mandate, ECS mandate etc.	Depository Participant (DP) with the Shareholder is maintaining his/her account	As per instructions of respective DP
3.	Complaints of any other category	Company Secretary Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., Plot No. 5A- 5B Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj New Delhi -110070 Phone: 011-26754073/85 e-mail: secretariat@ongc.co.in	On plain paper stating nature of complaint, folio/ DPID/Client ID No., Name and address, email ID and contact details

* Shareholder(s) whose unclaimed or unpaid dividend amount has been transferred by the Company to IEPF may claim the same from the IEPF Authority by filing Form IEPF-5 along with requisite documents. Further details and procedure is available on the weblink http://www.iepf.gov.in/IEPFA/refund.html

Note

For seamless payment of dividend, all Investor are requested to update their client master (maintained with DP) with correct bank details and IFSC along with email address.

Physical Shareholder are requested to give bank mandate for transfer of dividend directly to respective bank account.

Company has hosted a public notice in this regard on its website https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/investors/notices/

3.3.5 Investor relations cell

In line with global practices, the Company is committed towards maintaining the highest standards of Corporate Governance, reinforcing the relationship between the Company and its Shareholders. The information frequently required by investors and analysts, are available on the Company's website www.ongcindia.com under the 'Investor' page. The website provides updates on financial statements, investor-related events and presentations, annual reports, dividend information and shareholding pattern along with media releases, company overview and report on Corporate Governance etc. Existing and potential investors are able to interact with the Company through this link.

A Core Team comprising of senior executives, headed by Director (Finance), has been assigned the responsibility of up-keep of the said link and to serve as a platform for the shareholders to express their opinions, views, suggestions, to understand the influencing factors in their investment decision-making process. Besides this, the team is also instrumental in maintaining close liaison and to share information through periodic meets including tele-conferencing in India and abroad, regular interactions with investment bankers, research analysts and institutional investors. The Company is committed to take such additional steps as may be necessary to fulfil the expectations of the stakeholders.

4. Other functional/activity specific committees

Apart from the above, the Board has constituted other statutory Committees viz., Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR), Risk Management Committee (RMC), Committee for Allotment of Securities and Issue of Certificate (CASIC) and other non-statutory Committees including Project Appraisal and Review Committee (PARC), Health Safety and Environment Committee (HSE), Committee on Dispute Resolution (CoDR), Research and Development Committee (R&D) and Asha Kiran – a Committee for extending financial assistance towards emergency needs of those employees who superannuated before 01.01.2007.

5. Independent Directors

There were two (02) Independent Directors at the beginning of the FY'21 and the tenure of one (01) Independent Director, namely Smt. Ganga Murthy completed on 07.09.2020. Since 08.09.2020, the Company has only one (01) Independent Director namely Shri Amitava Bhattacharyya.

Shri Amitava Bhattacharyya is registered in the Independent Directors Databank maintained with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Govt. of India. Shri Bhattacharyya has also provided disclosures to confirm meeting the requirements of independence as per requirements.

Based on disclosures received from Independent Directors your board is of the opinion, the Independent Directors fulfil the conditions specified in these regulations and are independent of the management.

Meeting of independent directors

Regulation 25(3) of Listing Regulations and Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rules thereunder mandate that the independent directors of the Company shall hold at least one meeting in a year, without the attendance of non-independent directors and members of the management.

Since 08.09.2020, there being only one Independent Director, no meeting of Independent Directors (IDs) could be held due to want of requisite number of Independent Directors.

6. Vigil mechanism/whistle blower policy

The Company has put in place necessary vigil mechanism/whistle blower policy which provides channel to the Directors and Employees to report genuine concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Code of Conduct and also instances of leak of unpublished price sensitive information. No employees/personnel has been denied access to the Audit Committee.

This in addition to vigilance department established under the aegis of Central Vigilance Commission as required for all CPSEs.

7. Compliance certificate by CEO/ CFO

In terms of Regulation 17(8) of Listing Regulations, the Compliance certificate issued by the CEO and CFO on the financial statements and internal controls relating to financial reporting for the year 2020-21 was placed before the Board at the meeting held on 24th June, 2021.

8. Subsidiary Monitoring Framework

The Company has Four (4) direct subsidiary companies, namely, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL), Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd (MRPL), ONGC Videsh Ltd (OVL) and Petronet MHB Ltd (PMHBL).

In terms of the Listing Regulations and the DPE guidelines on Corporate Governance, performance of the subsidiary companies is reviewed by the Audit Committee and the Board of the Company.

Material unlisted subsidiary

The Company does not have any material unlisted subsidiary company. The policy on determination of materiality of subsidiary is available at weblink: https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/investors/policies/

9. Annual General Meetings

Location, date and time of the AGMs held during the preceding 3 years are as under:

Year	Location	Date	Time (IST)	Special Resolution(s)
2017-18 (25th AGM)	Manekshaw Auditorium, Manekshaw Centre, Parade Road, Khyber Lines, Delhi Cantonment, Delhi-110010	28.09.2018	10.00 a.m.	Yes
2018-19 (26th AGM)	Pragyan Auditorium, All India Council For Technical Education, Nelson Mandela Marg, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110067	30.08.2019	10.00 a.m.	Yes
2019-20 (27th AGM)	Video Conferencing or Other Audio Visual Means	09.10.2020	11.00 a.m.	No

During the year under review no resolution was passed through postal ballot.

10. Disclosure

10.1 Material contracts/ related party transactions

The Company has not entered into any material, financial or commercial transactions with the Directors or the Management or their relatives or the companies and firms, etc., in which they are either directly or through their relatives interested as Directors and/ or Partners except with certain government companies and group companies (including subsidiaries and associates).

The details of transactions with related parties are disclosed in Note No. 44 of the Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2021. The Company has disclosed details of transactions with related parties as per the disclosure requirements of Indian Accounting Standard–24 on Related Party disclosures. The policy on related party transactions of the Company may be accessed at https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/investors/policies/

10.2 Compliances

The Company is complying with the mandatory requirements of Listing Regulations, and the Companies Act, 2013 except the requirement pertaining to composition of Board of Directors with respect to requisite number of Independent Directors.

Further, no meeting of Audit Committee and Nomination & Remuneration Committee could be held after 08.09.2020 for want of minimum 2 Independent Directors.

The Company has been taking up with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India from time to time for appointment of requisite number of independent directors on the Board of the Company.

The Company has complied with applicable rules (except as otherwise stated in this report) and the requirement of regulatory authorities on capital market and no penalties or strictures were imposed on the Company during last three years.

All returns/ reports were filed within stipulated time with stock exchanges.

11. Means of communication

- Quarterly/Annual Results: The Company regularly intimates un-audited as well as audited financial results to the Stock Exchanges, immediately after approval of Board. These financial results are normally published in the leading English and vernacular newspapers having nationwide circulation. The results are also displayed on the website of the Company www.ongcindia.com for wider circulation.
- News Release, Presentation etc.: The official news releases, detailed presentations made to media, institutional investors, financial analysts etc. are displayed on the Company's website www.ongcindia.com.
- Website: The Company's website www.ongcindia.com contains separate dedicated section 'Investor Relations' where the information for shareholders is available. Full Annual Report, Shareholding Pattern etc. are also available on the website.
- Annual Report: Annual Report containing, inter-alia, Audited Accounts, Consolidated Financial Statements, Board's Report, Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance Report, Auditors' Report, including Information for the Shareholders and other important information is circulated to the members and others entitled thereto.
- Chairman's Speech during AGM was uploaded at the website of the Company for information/dissemination to the Public including shareholders.

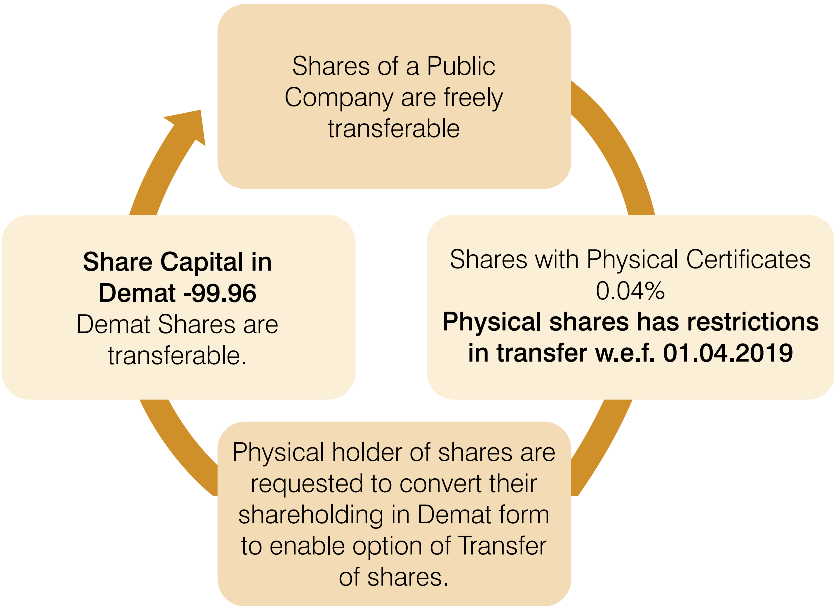
- Letters to Investor: The Company informs the shareholders regarding updation of Bank Account in the records of their shareholding, e-mails of shareholders concerned for regular communications and also claiming unpaid/unclaimed dividend.
- Designated exclusive email-ID: The Company has designated the following email-ID exclusively for servicing to investors - secretariat@ongc.co.in.
- Green Initiative: As a part of Green initiative the Company sends the copy of the Annual Report along with the notice convening the Annual General Meeting through email to those shareholders who have registered their email id with the DP's/R&T agents and have not opted for physical copy of the Annual report.

In terms of exemption granted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the SEBI, the Company shall provide only digital copy of annual reports and notice of AGM to the shareholders.

Further, management also encourages least use of papers to preserve the environment. The Company has dedicated portal i.e. DISHA, which enables "Digitisation Integration and Standardisation by Harnessing Automation" for employees to avoid use of physical papers.

ONGC is committed to augment oil and gas production to boost the country's energy security

12. Shareholders' information



Transfer of securities shall not be processed unless the securities are held in the dematerialized form with a depository.

In view of the above, shareholders holding shares in Physical form are advised to get their shares dematerialised to enable the option of transfer of shares.

12.1 Annual General Meeting

Date	Friday, 24th September, 2021
Time	11:00 hrs.
Mode	Video Conferencing or Other Audio Visual Means

12.2 Financial Calendar

Adoption of Quarterly/ Half/ Yearly Financial Results	Tentative date of the meeting of the Board
June 30, 2021 (with limited review by Statutory Auditors)	Friday, 13th August, 2021
September 30, 2021 (with limited review by Statutory Auditors)	Saturday, 13th November, 2021
December 31, 2021 (with limited review by Statutory Auditors)	Saturday, 12th February, 2022
March 31, 2022 (with Auditor's Report)	Friday, 27th May , 2022

These dates are tentative and subject to change and the last date for submission of the unaudited quarterly and year to date financial results to the stock exchange, is within forty-five days of end of each quarter (except the last quarter). The last date for submission of the financial results of the last quarter and year ended is within sixty days from the end of the financial year.

12.3 Dividend payment and Record Date

During the Financial Year 2020-21, the Board of Directors declared an interim dividend @ ₹1.75 per share and details pertaining to the dividend is given below:-

Dividend Declared	Date of declaration of Dividend	Rate & % of Dividend Declared	Record Date	Dividend payment Date
53rd Dividend – Interim 2020-21	13.02.2021	₹1.75 per share (@35%)	20.02.2021	06.03.2021

The Company remits payment of dividend in the registered banking details as available in the records of members/ beneficial holders through ECS/NEFT. In case of non-availability of bank account number, shareholders concerned are requested to submit cancelled cheque along with copy of identification proof for remittance of dividend.

12.4 Listing on Stock Exchanges:

Equity shares

The equity shares of the Company are part of the S&P BSE Sensex 50 and S&P CNX Nifty 50 Index and are listed on the following Stock Exchanges:

Name & Address	Telephone/Fax/E-mail ID/Website ID	Trading Symbol
National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE) Exchange Plaza,C-1, G Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra(E), Mumbai-400051	Telephone: 022-26598100-8114 Fax: 022-26598120 E-mail: ignse@nse.co.in Website: www.nse-india.com	ONGC
BSE Limited (BSE) P.J.Towers, Dalal Street, Fort Mumbai-400001	Telephone:022-22721233/4 Fax: 022-22721919 E-mail: bsehelp@bseindia.com Website: www.bseindia.com	500312

Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) and Commercial Papers (CPs)

During the FY'21, the Company has issued four (04) tranches of unsecured, redeemable, non-cumulative, taxable, non-convertible debentures (NCDs) on a private placement basis and these NCDs are listed on BSE Limited.

IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd has been appointed as the Debenture Trustee for all four series of NCDs.

In addition, the Company has issued Commercial Papers (CPs), which are also listed on the BSE.

12.5 Utilization of funds raised through issue of Non-convertible Debentures

The Company has issued NCDs amounting to ₹41,400 million. The funds raised through issuance of NCDs have been utilized towards the objectives, viz., capital expenditure or working capital requirement or refinancing of existing Loans or other general corporate expenses.

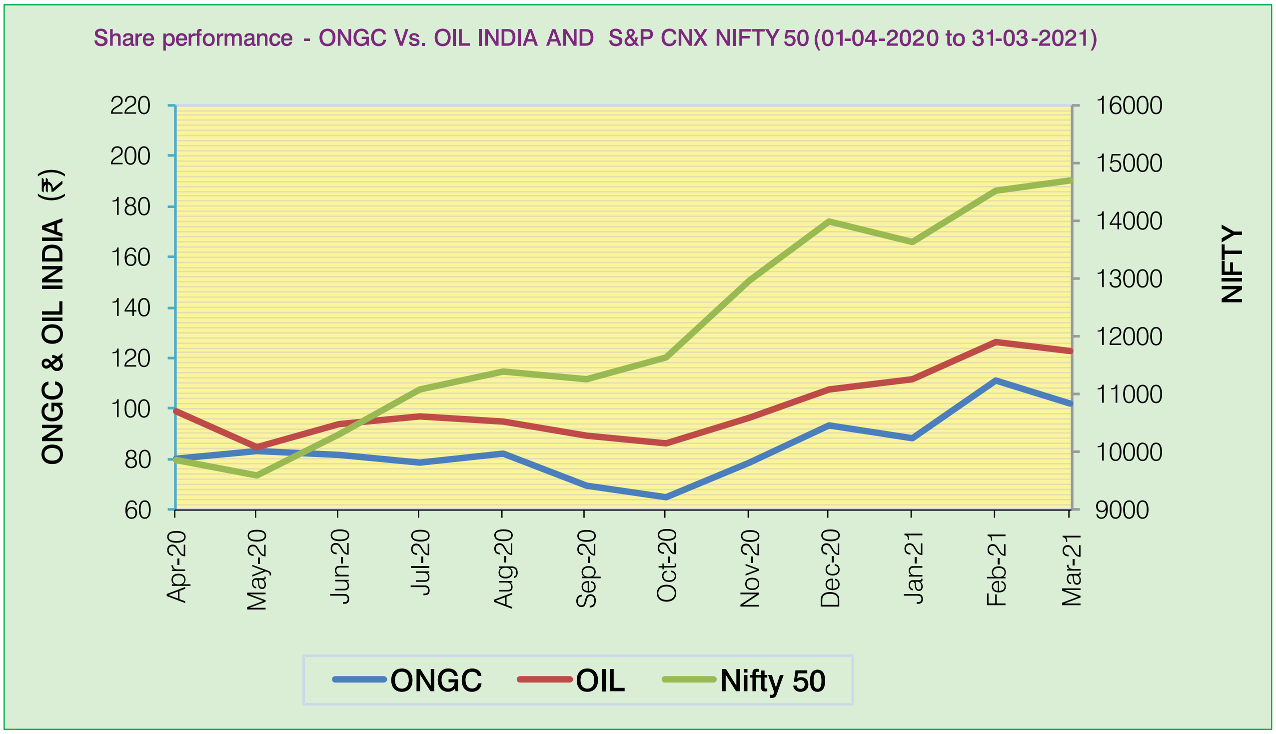
None of the securities of the Company has ever been suspended from trading.

12.6 LISTING FEES

Annual listing fees upto the financial year 2021-22 have been paid to the Stock Exchanges.

12.7 STOCK MARKET INFORMATION*

The stock price performance of ONGC scrip during the period 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021 in comparison to peer E&P Company i.e. Oil India Limited and Nifty 50 is plotted below:



*Data is based on closing price of respective month ONGC as well as Oil India and Nifty 50.

12.7.1 Market Price Data:

The Monthly High and Low (traded price) and Number of shares traded (volume) at NSE and BSE for the financial year 2020-21 are as under:

Month	National Stock Exchange*			Bombay Stock Exchange*		
	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Volume	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Volume
Apr-20	81.05	60.80	522484904	81.05	60.90	34350219
May-20	83.75	72.40	430799660	83.75	72.50	18499713
Jun-20	93.10	80.00	546498032	93.1	80.10	30733523
Jul-20	84.90	75.00	376037023	84.9	75.05	30038592
Aug-20	85.50	75.5	400765713	85.5	75.60	23220307
Sep-20	82.80	65.50	438855553	82.95	65.45	24938095
Oct-20	73.35	64.10	426811613	73.2	64.15	25994189

ONGC

Month	National Stock Exchange*			Bombay Stock Exchange*		
	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Volume	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Volume
Nov-20	81.80	64.20	481306375	81.75	64.20	25077565
Dec-20	105.60	77.05	981751160	105.65	77.00	69570027
Jan-21	107.90	87.75	608644609	107.85	87.90	50790050
Feb-21	120.50	88.45	824458933	120.5	88.45	54364696
Mar-21	122.35	100.25	655221306	122.3	100.30	41063381
Total			**6693634881**			**428640357**

*Source: Websites of BSE and NSE

12.8 Foreign Exchange and Interest Risk Management and Hedging activities

Your Company is exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuation since earnings and cash flows are influenced by various currencies in which our transactions are involved.

Your Company is also exposed to interest rate risk due to loans availed in Indian Rupees and foreign currency.

Your Company has policy for the risk management covering the exposure towards foreign exchange and interest rate risk and hedged exposure. It has developed robust control in forex management to identify, assess, monitor, measure and manage/mitigate foreign exchange and interest rate risk and to hedge the exposure.

Since your Company is naturally hedged, hedging decision are triggered in case of a Net Positive Exposure i.e. Outflows in foreign currency equivalent is more than Inflows in foreign currency equivalent. During the year, no hedging decision was necessitated as there was no Net Positive Exposure.

Your Company has constituted Forex Risk Management Committee (FRMC) to review the forex related matter periodically and suggest necessary course of action as and when needed within the overall approved framework.

13. Share transfer /transmission system

SEBI vide circular dated 28.03.2018 has done away with the transfer of securities in physical form w.e.f. 01.04.2019. Accordingly, shareholders, who continue to hold shares of the Company in physical form will not be able to lodge the shares with Company / its RTA for further transfer.

Inspite of prohibition in physical transfer of shares after 01.04.2019, detail of physical shareholding as on 31.03.2021 is given below :-

No of physical Folios/ holders	No. of shares held (physical mode)	% of total shareholding
4,843	46,39,692	0.04

Therefore, members holding shares in physical form are requested to dematerialize their holdings at the earliest.

The requests received for re-materialization, consolidation and issue of duplicate shares are overseen by a Board level Committee for Allotment of Securities and Issue of Certificates (CASIC). A summary of transmission/issue of duplicate share certificate of securities etc. so reviewed are placed at Board Meetings along with minutes of the CASIC. The share certificates duly endorsed are sent to the shareholders by RTA. Confirmation in respect to the requests for dematerialization of shares are sent to the respective depositories i.e. NSDL and CDSL, expeditiously by RTA.

Pursuant to the Regulation 40(9) & (10) of Listing Regulations, certificates on half yearly basis confirming due compliance of share transfer formalities by the Company, certificate for timely dematerialization of the shares as per SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018 are submitted to stock exchanges.

In addition, in compliance with regulation 76A of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018, a Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit report issued by Practising Company Secretary, confirming that the total issued capital of the Company is in agreement with the total number of shares in physical form and the total number of dematerialized shares held with NSDL and CDSL, is submitted to Stock Exchanges and also placed before the Board on a quarterly basis.

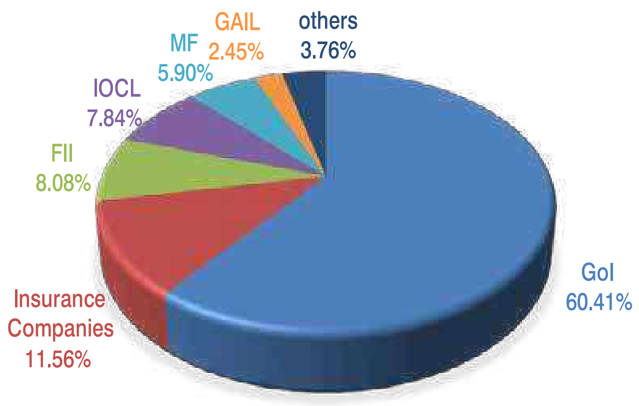
The total number of transfer deeds processed and shares transferred (physical share transfer) during the last three (3) years were as under:

Years	No. of transfer deeds processed	No. of shares transferred
2020-21	Nil	Nil
2019-20	1	636
2018-19	11,953	90,880

14. Shareholding pattern as on 31st March, 2021

Sl.No.	Category	No. of folios	No. of Shares	% to Equity
1	President of India	1	7599608458	60.41
2	Insurance Companies	31	1454000122	11.56
3	Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Portfolio & Foreign Bank	578	1016859499	8.08
4	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	1	986885142	7.84
5	Mutual Funds	33	741969509	5.90
6	Public (Individual)	1133732	372069904	2.96
7	GAIL (India) Limited	1	308401602	2.45
8	Trusts	61	39686803	0.32
9	Banks/Financial Institutions	14	2157771	0.02
10	Other Body Corporates	2132	17191054	0.14
11	Non Resident Indian/Non Resident Non Repatriates	15078	16077031	0.13
12	Clearing Members	313	14175925	0.11
13	Hindu Undivided Families	6926	5304578	0.04
14	Employees	2577	3896437	0.03
15	Investor Education and Protection Fund	1	1160248	0.01
16	Provident Funds/ Pension Funds	1	598333	0.00
17	Non-Banking Finance companies	12	109219	0.00
18	Alternate Investment Funds	5	125102	0.00
19	Foreign bank/Foreign National	5	2469	0.00
	Total	**1161502**	**12580279206**	**100.00**

SHAREHOLDING PATERN AS ON 31.03.2021



14.1 Top 10 Shareholders as on 31st March, 2021

Sl. No	Name of Shareholders	No of shares held	% of total shareholding
1	President of India	7599608458	60.41
2	Life Insurance Corporation of India	1367356893	10.87
3	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	986885142	7.84
4	GAIL (India) Limited	308401602	2.45
5	ICICI Prudential Equity & Debt Fund	300124785	2.39
6	CPSE Exchange Traded Scheme (CPSE ETF)	258473441	2.05
7	Fidelity Puritan Trust Fidelity Series Intrinsic Opportunities Fund	75000616	0.60
8	ICICI Prudential Multi-Asset Fund	60600000	0.48
9	Life Insurance Corporation of India P & GS Fund	54083520	0.43
10	SBI -ETF Nifty 50	52401715	0.42

14.2 Distribution of shareholding by size as on 31st March, 2021

Category	No. of shareholders			% of holder	No. of shares			% of Share Holding
	Physical holders	Demat holders	Total Holders		Physical shares	DEMAT Shares	Total holding	
1 to 500	1840	1013497	1015337	87.42	242248	102361268	102603516	0.82
501 to 1000	325	77492	77817	6.70	255471	56916332	57171803	0.45
1001 to 2000	670	34173	34843	3.00	1001973	49769765	50771738	0.40
2001 to 3000	96	11247	11343	0.98	232700	28503105	28735805	0.23
3001 to 4000	114	5931	6045	0.52	398994	21043695	21442689	0.17
4001 to 5000	82	4463	4545	0.39	362154	20431753	20793907	0.17
5001 to 10000	389	8096	8485	0.73	2129052	54636123	56765175	0.45
10001 to above	3	3084	3087	0.26	17100	12241977473	12241994573	97.31
Total	**3519**	**1157983**	**1161502**	**100.00**	**4639692**	**12575639514**	**12580279206**	**100**

14.3 Geographical distribution of shareholders as on 31st March, 2021

City Name	No of Folios/holders	% age	Holding	% age
Delhi	67285	5.63	7949698828	63.19
Mumbai	155471	13.01	4305047368	34.22
Chennai	35201	2.95	30264841	0.24
Kolkata	41535	3.48	26094631	0.21
Ahmedabad	45609	3.82	23695444	0.19
Vadodara	26253	2.20	13985108	0.11
Bengaluru	47264	3.95	18178104	0.14
Pune	40047	3.35	10799280	0.09
Hyderabad	29065	2.43	9339948	0.07
Other Cities	707225	59.18	193175654	1.54
Total	**11,94,955***	**100.00**	**1258,02,79,206**	**100.00**

*folio numbers having same PAN are not clubbed.

Dematerialization of Shares and Liquidity (as on 31.03.2021)

Sl. No.	Description	No of Folios/ holders	No of Shares	% of total Equity Capital
1	CDSL	646170	9298986219	73.92
2	NSDL	543942	3276653295	26.04
3	Physical	4843	4639692	0.04
	Total	**11,94,955***	**1258,02,79,206**	**100.00**

*Folio numbers having same PAN are not clubbed.

The shares of the Company are in compulsory dematerialized segment and are available for trading in depository system of both National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL).

14.4 History of Paid-up Equity Share Capital

Year	No. of Shares	Cumulative	Details
1993-94	10	10	Initial Subscription to the Memorandum of Association on 23rd June, 1993
1993-94	34,28,53,716	34,28,53,726	Issued to the President of India on 01st February, 1994 on transfer of Undertaking of Oil and Natural Gas Commission in terms of Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 1993
1994-95	66,39,300	34,94,93,026	Issued to the Employees at a premium of ₹260 per Share (includes 600 shares issued in 1995-96)
1995-96	107,64,40,966	142,59,33,992	Issue of Bonus Shares in ratio of 3.08:1 on 24.04.1995 by Capitalization of General Reserve
2006-07	(-)18,972	142,59,15,020	Forfeiture of Shares on 12.04.2006
	71,29,57,510	213,88,72,530	Issue of Bonus Shares in ratio of 1:2 on 08.11.2006 by Capitalization of General Reserve
2010-11	-	8,55,54,90,120	Each equity Share of the Company was split from the face value of ₹10 into two equity shares of the face value of ₹5 each. Bonus Shares were issued in the ratio of 1:1 by Capitalization of Reserves to the shareholders as on 09.02.2011 (Record Date)
2016-17	4,27,77,45,060	12,83,32,35,180	Issue of Bonus Shares in ratio of 1:2 on 18.12.2016 by Capitalization of General Reserves
2018-19	(25,29,55,974)	12,58,02,79,206	Buy-Back of shares @ ₹159/- per share (1.97% of pre-buyback capital). Buy-back was completed on 22.02.2019

15. Dividend history of last 7 years and the current financial year

Years	Rate (%)	Per Share (₹)	Amount (₹ in million)
2013-14			
First Interim	100	5.00	42,777.45
Second Interim	85	4.25	36,360.83
Final	5	0.25	2,138.87
2014-15			
First Interim	100	5.0	42,777.45
Second Interim	80	4.0	34,221.96
Final	10	0.5	4,277.75
2015-16			
First Interim	90	4.50	38,499.71
Second Interim	15	0.75	6,416.68
Final	65	3.25	27,805.34
2016-17			
First Interim	90	4.50	38,499.71
Second Interim (Post- bonus)	45	2.25	28,874.78
Final	16	0.80	10,266.61
2017-18			
First Interim	60	3.00	38,499.71
Second Interim	45	2.25	28,874.89
Final	27	1.35	17,324.87
2018-19			
First Interim	105	5.25	66,046.53
Second Interim	20	1.00	12,580.28
Final	15	0.75	9,435.21
2019-20			
Interim	100	5	62,901.40
2020-21			
Interim	35	1.75	22,015.49

16. Investor Education & Protection Fund (IEPF)

16.1 Unclaimed Dividend and shares transferred to IEPF Authority during FY 20-21

Pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the IEPF Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("the IEPF Rules"), all unpaid or unclaimed dividends are required to be transferred by the Company to the IEPF, established by the Government of India, after the completion of seven years.

Further, according to the IEPF Rules, the shares on which dividend has not been paid or claimed by the shareholders for seven consecutive years or more shall also be transferred to the IEPF Authority.

Accordingly, during financial year 2020-21, following amount of unpaid/unclaimed dividend & shares have been transferred to the IEPF authority set up by the Central Government.

Financial Year	Date of Declaration	Amount transferred to IEPF (Amount in ₹)	No. of shares transferred to IEPF
2012-13 (2nd Interim)	20.03.2013	1,59,31,984	17,413
2012-13 (Final)	25.09.2013	27,98,257	25,034
2013-14 (1st Interim)	06.12.2013	1,93,50,595	12,015
Total amount of unclaimed dividend		3,80,80,836	54,462

There were no amount due and pending to be transferred to the IEPF as at the end of the year.

Proposed dates for transfer of the unclaimed/unpaid dividend during FY'22:-

Financial Year	Date of Declaration	Proposed Date of transfer to IEPF
2013-14 (2nd Interim)	24.03.2014	27.07.2021
2013-14 (Final)	24.09.2014	30.11.2021
2014-15 (Interim)	18.12.2014	23.02.2022

Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that any dividend that has remained unpaid/unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of transfer to unpaid dividend account shall be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) established by Central Government.

Nightshot of process compex at Heera Asset

The details of dividend which remains unpaid/ unclaimed as on March 31, 2021 are given below:-

Year	Type of Dividend	Amount (in ₹)
2013-14	Interim-II	15,525,198.00
	Final	1,686,523.00
2014-15	Interim	23,777,290.00
	Interim-II	15,908,044.00
	Final	2,679,888.00
2015-16	Interim –I	16,821,210.00
	Interim-II	3,827,447.00
	Final	14,497,964.00
2016-17	Interim-I	19,094,599.00
	Interim-II	15,646,779.00
	Final	6,691,848.00
2017-18	Interim-I	20,242,788.00
	Interim-II	15,891,182.00
	Final	12,221,447.00
2018-19	Interim-I	30,147,371.00
	Interim-II	6,799,634.00
	Final	5,240,857.00
2019-20	Interim-I	50,701,215.00
2020-21	Interim-I	32,709,584.00
Total		**310,110,868.00**

Detail of Nodal and Deputy Nodal Officer of the Company as under the provisions of IEPF is as below:

Nodal Officer: **Shri Rajni Kant**
Company Secretary
Phone No.: +91 11 26754080
Email ID: secretariat@ongc.co.in
Dy. Nodal Officer: **Shri Shashi Bhushan Singh**
Deputy Company Secretary
Phone No.: +91 11 26754085
Email ID: secretariat@ongc.co.in
The details of Nodal Officer and Deputy Nodal Officer of the Company and other details related to unpaid dividend amount and shares transferred to IEPF are available at the website at https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/investors/transfer-of-shares-to-iepf/

17. Outstanding GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or Convertible Instruments

No GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or Convertible Instruments have been issued by the Company.

18. Credit Ratings

Information on credit ratings have been provided at Para 24 of the Board's Report.

19. Assets/ Basins/ Plants/ Institutes

A. Assets/Exploratory Assets

1. Mumbai High Asset, Mumbai
2. Neelam & Heera Asset, Mumbai
3. Bassein & Satellite Asset, Mumbai
4. Eastern Offshore Asset, Kakinada
5. Ahmedabad Asset, Ahmedabad
6. Ankleshwar Asset, Ankleshwar
7. Mehsana Asset, Mehsana
8. Rajahmundry Asset, Rajahmundry
9. Cauvery Asset, Karaikal
10. Assam Asset, Nazira
11. Tripura Asset, Agartala
12. Cambay Asset, Cambay
13. CBM Asset, Bokaro
14. Jorhat Asset, Jorhat
15. HPHT Asset, Kakinada
16. Rajasthan Kutch Onland Exploratory Asset (RKOEA)
17. Assam Arakan Fold Belt Exploratory Asset (AAFBEA)

B. Basins

1. Western Offshore Basin, Mumbai
2. Western Onshore Basin, Vadodara

3. KG-PG Basin, Chennai
4. Cauvery Basin, Chennai
5. Assam & Assam-Arakan Basin, Jorhat
6. MBA Basin, Kolkata
7. Frontier Basin, Dehradun

C. Plants

1. Uran Plant, Maharashtra
2. Hazira Plant, Gujarat
3. C2 C3 Plant, Dahej, Gujarat

D. Institutes

1. Keshava Deva Malaviya Institute of Petroleum Exploration (KDMIPE), Dehradun
2. Institute of Drilling Technology (IDT), Dehradun
3. Institute of Reservoir Studies (IRS), Ahmedabad
4. Institute of Oil & Gas Production Technology (IOGPT), Navi Mumbai
5. Institute of Engineering & Ocean Technology (IEOT), Navi Mumbai
6. Geo-data Processing & Interpretation Center (GEOPIC), Dehradun
7. ONGC Academy, Dehradun
8. Institute of Petroleum Safety, Health & Environment Management (IPSHEM), Goa
9. Institute of Biotechnology & Geotectonics Studies (INBIGS), Jorhat
10. School of Maintenance Practices (SMP), Vadodara
11. Centre for Excellence in Well Logging (CEWELL), Vadodara
12. Gas Hydrate Research & Technology Centre (GHR&TC), Panvel
13. Skill Development Centers (SDC's) in Chennai, Mumbai, Vadodara and Sibsagar

20. Code on insider trading

The Company has policy on Prohibition of Insider trading (PIT) Policy and the said Policy may be accessed at https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/investors/policies/

Further, the Company has placed appropriate restrictive covenants in the Code of Conduct applicable for members of the Board and Senior Management Personnel.

21. Guidelines on Corporate Governance by the DPE

In May, 2010, the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises which are now mandatory in nature.

No Presidential Directives have been issued during the period 1st April, 2020 to 31st March, 2021.

No items of expenditure have been debited in books of accounts, which are not for the purpose of business. No expenses, which are personal in nature, have been incurred for the Board of Directors and top management.

The General Administrative expenses were 5.80% of total expenses during 2020-21 as against 5.19% (restated) during the previous year.

22. Fee to statutory auditors

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

(₹ in million)

Payment to Auditors	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Audit Fees	32.57	32.57
Certification and Other Services	12.75	14.40
Travelling and Out of Pocket Expenses	2.39	18.30
Total	**47.71**	**65.27**

23. **Complaints pertaining to Sexual Harassment**

Details of complaints pertaining to Sexual Harassment have been provided at Para 36 of the Board's Report.

24. **Adoption of Non-mandatory requirements (as per part E of Schedule V)**

Besides complying with the mandatory requirement of the Listing Regulation, the Internal Auditor reports directly to the Audit Committee.

26. **Code of conduct for members of the Board and senior management**

Pursuant to Regulation 26(3) of Listing Regulations, all the members of Board and senior management personal have affirmed compliance with the code of conduct of the Company, as placed on the Company's website www.ongcindia.com

A declaration signed by the CEO on 31.05.2021 is given below:

"I hereby confirm that the Company has obtained from the members of the Board and senior management (Key Executives), affirmation that they have complied with the Code of Conduct of Board of Directors and senior management in respect of the financial year 2020-21".

27. **Compliance certificate**

Certificate from JMC & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries (PCS), confirming compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated under Schedule V (E) of the Listing Regulations, is enclosed as **Annexure-A** to this Report

Further, M/s JMC & Associates, PCS, has also issued a certificate of Non-Disqualification of Directors dated 26.05.2021 as required under Schedule V Para C clause (10) (i) the Listing Regulations, confirming that none of the directors on the Board of the Company has been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as director of companies by the SEBI / Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority. The certificate is enclosed as **Annexure B**.

28. **Secretarial Audit report and certificate(s) from Company Secretary in practice**

The Secretarial Audit has been conducted by M/s Ashu Gupta & Co., Practicing Company Secretaries with respect to compliance to the applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013, Listing Regulations and DPE Guidelines. The Secretarial Audit Report shall form part of Boards' Report.

In terms of requirements of SEBI Circular No. CIR/CFD/CMD1/27/2019 dated 08.02.2019, M/s. Ashu Gupta & Co. has examined the compliances relating to applicable SEBI Guidelines and has issued Annual Secretarial Compliance report, which were submitted to stock exchanges on 30.06.2021.

Annexure-A

Certificate on Corporate Governance Compliances

To,

The Members of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.

We have examined the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (CIN: L74899DL1993GOI054155) ("the Company") for the year ended 31st March, 2021, as stipulated in Regulations 17 to 27, clauses (b) to (i) of Sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 and paragraphs C, D and E of Schedule V of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("the Listing Regulations") to the extent applicable during the year.

The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. Our examination was limited to procedures and implementations thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of the Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we certify that the Company has complied with conditions of Corporate Governance, subject to the following:

"The Company had only 2 (two) Independent Directors on its Board of Directors (the Board) from 01st April, 2020 to 07th September, 2020 and only 1 (one) Independent Director thereafter, as against the sanctioned strength of 9 (nine) Independent Directors. Thus, composition of the Board was non-compliant with Regulations 17(1)(a)&(b) of the Listing Regulations, including no woman Independent Director on the Board w.e.f. 08th September, 2020. Consequently, the Company also did not comply with the following:

(a) Regulations 17(10) and 25(3)&(4) of the Listing Regulations - Evaluation of performance of Independent Directors by the Board and review of performance of non- independent directors, the Chairperson and the Board of Directors as a whole by the Independent Directors was not carried out and also the meeting of the Independent Directors was not held.

(b) Regulations 18 and 19 of the Listing Regulations: The composition of the Audit Committee and the Nomination & Remuneration Committee was not in compliance with the Listing Regulations w.e.f. 08th September, 2020. Further, no meeting of the Audit Committee was convened after 31st August, 2020 and consequently mandatory functions of the Audit Committee such as review of quarterly results/annual financial statements, approval of related party transactions, etc. were directly carried out by the Board thereafter."

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

The certificate is addressed and provided to the members of the Company solely for the purpose of complying with the requirement of the Listing Regulations and it should not be used by any other person or for any other purpose. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

For JMC & Associates
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
(CS Mukesh Chand Jain)
UDIN: F010483C000565290
FCS 10483
COP 22307

New Delhi
01.07.2021

Annexure-B

CERTIFICATE OF NON-DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

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

To,
The Members of
OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED
Plot No. 5A- 5B Nelson Mandela Road,
Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), having CIN: L74899DL1993GOI054155 and having registered office at Plot No. 5A- 5B, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070, produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub-clause 10(i) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company and its Officers, we hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as on 31st March 2021 as stated below, have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, or any such other Statutory Authority(ies):

Sr. No.	Name of Director	DIN	Date of appointment in Company
1	Shri Shashi Shanker*	06447938	01/12/2012
2	Shri Amar Nath	05130108	28/06/2016
3	Shri Subhash Kumar	07905656	31/01/2018
4	Shri Rajesh Shyamsunder Kakkar**	08029135	19/02/2018
5	Dr. Alka Mittal	07272207	27/11/2018
6	Shri Amitava Bhattacharyya	08512212	19/07/2019
7	Shri Rajesh Kumar Srivastava	08513272	02/08/2019
8	Shri Rajesh Madanlal Aggarwal	03566931	24/03/2020
9	Shri Om Prakash Singh	08704968	01/04/2020
10	Shri Anurag Sharma	08050719	01/06/2020

*Since ceased w.e.f. 01.04.2021.

**Since ceased w.e.f. 01.05.2021.

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment/continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the Management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification.

This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For JMC & Associates
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
CS Mukesh Chand Jain
FCS No. : 10483
C.P. No.: 22307
UDIN F010483C000371096

New Delhi
26th May, 2021

Three major projects have been completed with an investment of ₹33,325 million during FY'21

Business Responsibility Report

Business Responsibility Report

[See Regulation 34(2) (f)]

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

1.	Corporate Identity Number (CIN)	:	L74899DL1993GOI054155
2.	Name	:	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited.
3.	Registered address	:	Plot No. 5A-5B, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, South West Delhi-110070, India
4.	Website	:	www.ongcindia.com
5.	E-mail id	:	secretariat@ongc.co.in
6.	Financial Year reported	:	2020-21

7. **Sector(s) that the Company is engaged in (industrial activity code-wise):**

Group	Class	Sub Class	Description
061	061	06101 06102	Offshore extraction of crude Petroleum Onshore extraction of crude Petroleum
062	062	06201 06202	Offshore extraction of Natural gas Onshore extraction of Natural gas
091	0910	09101 09102 09103 09104	Services incidental to off shore oil extraction Services incidental to on shore oil extraction Services incidental to off shore gas extraction Services incidental to on shore gas extraction
493	4930	49300	Transport via Pipeline
192	1920	19201	Production of liquid and gaseous fuels, illuminating oils, lubricating oils or greases or other products from crude petroleum or bituminous minerals

8. **List three key products/services that the Company manufactures/provides (as in balance sheet):**

   (i) Crude Oil

   (ii) Natural Gas

   (iii) Liquefied Petroleum Gas

9. **Total number of locations where business activity is undertaken by the Company**

   a) Operational Locations: The Company has Pan-India business activities spread across the length and breadth of the country, both onshore and offshore. The major locations of the Company is mentioned at Sl. No. 19 of the Corporate Governance Report, a document forming part of the Annual Report.

   b) Subsidiaries and Associates: Details of subsidiaries and Associates are provided at Sl. No. 44 to notes to accounts of Standalone Financial Statements.

   c) Number of International Locations: ONGC Videsh, the wholly-owned subsidiary of your Company for E&P activities outside India, has participation in 37 oil and gas projects in 17 Countries, viz. Azerbaijan

(2 projects), Bangladesh (2 Projects), Brazil (2 projects), Colombia (7 projects), Iran (1 project), Iraq (1 project), Israel (1 project), Kazakhstan (1 project), Libya (1 project), Mozambique (1 Project), Myanmar (6 projects), Russia (3 projects), South Sudan (2 projects), Syria (2 projects), United Arab Emirates (1 project), Venezuela (2 projects) and Vietnam (2 projects).

Further, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), the other subsidiary of the Company holds two blocks T/L1 and T/18P in Australia through its subsidiary PPCL. HPCL Middle East FZCO, a 100% Subsidiary of HPCL as a free zone company under Dubai Airport Free Zone and Establishment Card was issued for the company. HPCL Middle East FZCO was established for trading of lubricants & greases, petrochemicals and refined petroleum products.

10. Markets served by the Company – Local/ State/National

The Company is marketing its domestic products, mainly crude oil to the Public Sector refiners – Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Numaligarh Refinery Limited, Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited and Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited and the natural gas is mainly marketed through GAIL (India) Limited. However, part of the gas is also marketed directly by the Company.

The Value Added Products are marketed in bulk to the PSU Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL) and the remaining to private companies. Naphtha is occasionally exported because of lesser demand from customers.

SECTION B: FINANCIAL DETAILS OF THE COMPANY

1.	Paid-up Share Capital	: ₹62901.39 million
2.	Total Turnover -Revenue from Operations	: ₹681,411 million
3.	Total profit after taxes (PAT)	: ₹112,464 million
4.	CSR budget approved by the Board	: ₹5,388 million
5.	Total Spending on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as percentage of PAT (%) the year:	: ₹5,531 million (4.92%)

List of activities in which expenditure in 4 above has been incurred:-

Sl. No.	Sector of activities
1	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation No Poverty (Sustainable Development Goal-1) Zero Hunger (Sustainable Development Goal-2) Good Health and Well-being (Sustainable Development Goal-3) Clean Water and Sanitation (Sustainable Development Goal-6)
2	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly, and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects Quality Education (Sustainable Development Goal-4) Decent Work and Economic Growth (Sustainable Development Goal-8)
3	Promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care centers and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups. Gender Equality (Sustainable Development Goal-5) Reducing Inequality (Sustainable Development Goal-10)
4	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund setup by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga Sustainable Cities and Communities Affordable and Clean Energy (Sustainable Development Goal-7) Climate Action (Sustainable Development Goal-13) Life on Land (Sustainable Development Goal-15)
5	**Other Areas** • Rural development projects • Protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of buildings and sites of historical importance and works of art • Setting up public libraries; promotion and development of traditional art and handicrafts • Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympic sports and Olympic sports

SECTION C: OTHER DETAILS

1. Does the Company have any Subsidiary Company/Companies:

Yes, please refer to Sl. No. 44 of notes to accounts of Standalone Financial Statements.

2. Do the Subsidiary Company/Companies participate in the BR Initiatives of the parent Company? If yes, then indicate the number of such subsidiary Company(s)

Subsidiary Companies are carrying out Business Responsibility (BR) initiatives as per their own policies.

3. Do any other entity/entities (e.g. suppliers, distributors etc.) that the Company does business with, participate in the BR initiatives of the Company? If yes, then indicate the percentage of such entity/entities. [Less than 30%, 30-60%, More than 60%]

The BR initiative of the Company has the cooperation of all its stakeholders, including Government of India, employees, vendors, and the local populace. However, it is difficult to quantify the extent of their support, in terms of percentage, in facilitating the BR initiatives of the Company.

SECTION D: BR INFORMATION

1. Details of Director/Directors responsible for BR:

(a) Details of the Director responsible for implementation of the BR policy/policies:

1. DIN Number : 06447938
2. Name : Shri Shashi Shanker
3. Designation : Chairman & Managing Director

(b) Details of the BR Head:

No.	Particulars	Details
1	DIN Number (if applicable)	Not Applicable
2	Name	Shri S K Shrivastava
3	Designation	Executive Director – Chief of CM&SG
4	Telephone number	+91 11 26754003
5	e-mail id	srivastava_sk1@ongc.co.in

2. Principle-wise (as per NVGs) BR Policy/policies (Reply in Yes/ No)

Name of principles:

P 1 Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with Ethics, Transparency and Accountability.

P 2 Businesses should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability throughout their lifecycle.

P 3 Businesses should promote the well-being of all employees.

P 4 Businesses should respect the interests of, and be responsive towards all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized.

P 5 Businesses should respect and promote human rights.

P 6 Businesses should respect, protect, and make efforts to restore the environment.

P 7 Businesses, when engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a responsible manner.

P 8 Businesses should support inclusive growth and equitable development.

P 9 Businesses should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible Manner.

Sl. No.	Questions	P1	P2**	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1.	Do you have a policy/policies for:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N.A.	Yes	Yes
2.	Has the policy been formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
3.	Does the policy conform to any national/ international standards? If yes, specify. (50 words)	Company policies have been formulated in compliance to applicable statutes/ guidelines/ rules/ regulations of the Government of India. These policies were formulated keeping in view industry best practices and standards.								
4.	Has the policy been approved by the Board? Has it been signed by MD/ Owner/ CEO/ Appropriate Board Director?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
		Policies of the Company have been approved by the Board/ Competent Authorities as per Board Delegated Powers.								
5.	Does the Company have a specified committee of the Board/ Director/Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
6.	Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online.	https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/investors/policies/								
7.	Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
8.	Does the Company have in-house structure to implement the policy/policies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
9.	Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/ policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/ policies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
10.	Has the Company carried out independent audit/evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?	Being a responsible PSU, the Company follows all policies in real working conditions. The Company's operations are audited annually by both internal and external agencies. The Company is also publishing its GRI based, independently assured Corporate Group Sustainability Report every year.								

Note:

- P2** ONGC policies hold true as long as the products are under its supervision. Once the products are delivered to its customer PSEs, the products come under the policy guidelines of the customer.
- P7 has been marked as 'N.A' or not applicable. The Company always complies with all applicable regulations issued by statutory bodies. It transparently discloses its environmental, social and financial parameters in public platforms maintaining applicable national and international protocols.

3. **Governance related to BR**

(a) Indicate the frequency with which the Board of Directors, Committee of the Board or CEO to assess the BR performance of the Company. Within 3 months, 3-6 months, Annually, More than one year.

Details of meetings of the Board and statutory Board Level Committees held during the financial year 2020-21 is provided at Para nos. 2 and 3 of the Corporate Governance Report.

(b) Does the Company publish a BR or a Sustainability Report? What is the hyperlink for viewing this report? How frequently it is published?

The Company has been publishing both BR and Corporate ONGC Group Sustainability Report annually. The Annual Report and Sustainability Report may be accessed respectively at following web-links:

https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/investors/annual-reports/

https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/sustainability/sustainability-reports/

SECTION E: PRINCIPLE-WISE PERFORMANCE

Principle 1: Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with Ethics, Transparency and Accountability

Principle 1.1

Do you have policy/policies for principle 1?

The Company, being a listed Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), conducts and governs itself with Ethics, Transparency and Accountability as per the policies mandated by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Guidelines on Corporate Governance, SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015 and other guidelines and policies of the DPE in particular and Govt. of India in general.

The Company also pursues some of the following policy initiatives voluntarily towards Ethics, Transparency and Accountability:

- The Company has a well-defined and codified Book of Delegated Powers, Integrated Materials Management Manual, HR Manual, Finance Manual, CSR Manual, etc. for ensuring continuity, transparency and fairness in observing the laid down procedures. The Company has an Enterprise Risk Management Cell (ERM), risk framework, risk policy and risk portfolio which are periodically monitored by the Risk Management Committee, Audit Committee and the Board. All the manuals and policies are reviewed and updated from time to time, if required.
- The Company has a well-structured vigilance department with units spread across the organization at various Assets, Basins and Plants.
- Constantly ushering transparency, efficiency and integrity and best corporate practices in the working of the organization.
- The Company has a Whistle Blower Policy meant to provide a channel to the Employees to report genuine concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud within the organization.
- The Company has adopted a model Integrity Pact (in association with Transparency International), being entered with every bidder to enable them to raise any issue with regard to tenders floated from time to time. The Company is the first among Indian companies to introduce signing of Integrity Pact. People of high repute and integrity are appointed as Independent External Monitors to oversee implementation of the said Integrity Pact with the bidders.

Principle 1.2

Has the policy been formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?

All policies have been formulated after consultation and discussion with relevant stakeholders and further the same gets reviewed from time-to-time to cater to emerging and new business realities/paradigms, after wider consultations amongst stakeholders. The Company being a CPSE pursues policies laid down by the Government of India and other statutory bodies. The policies are framed as per guidelines provided by statutory bodies and operational requirements of the Company.

Principle 1.3

Does the policy conform to any national/international standards? If yes, specify. (50 words)

The policy conforms to statutes and policies of the Government of India, DPE and other statutory/regulatory bodies. Further, the Company voluntarily follows international standards for transparency, including the one prescribed by the Transparency International and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

Principle 1.4

Has the policy been approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by MD/owner/CEO/appropriate Board Director?

All policies as mandated by statutory/regulatory bodies are followed by the Company. All other policies/manuals of the Company are implemented as duly approved by the Board of Directors or other Competent Authority, as the case may be.

Principle 1.5

Does the Company have a specified committee of the Board/ Director/Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?

The Company has an Audit Committee which has its Terms of Reference (ToR) as per the Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, 2013 and the said ToR is approved by the Board. However, for want of requisite quorum, no meeting of audit committee was held after 31.08.2020. The Company also has a well-structured vigilance department with units spread across the organization at various Assets, Basins and Plants constantly ushering transparency, efficiency and integrity and best corporate practices. Further, implementation of the Principles are overseen by the executives of the Company.

Principle 1.6

Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online.

The website of the Company (www.ongcindia.com) has reference to the various tenets as stated in the principle under the section on Corporate Governance.

Polices of the Company may be accessed at https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/investors/policies/

Principle 1.7

Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?

The Company's policies and operational framework are available on the Company's website "ongcindia.com" for external stakeholders and "reports.ongc.co.in" for employees.

The engagement routes across all the stakeholders are:

- The Customers are engaged through Crude Oil Sales Agreement (COSA), Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) and regular meetings with B2B partners.
- The Communities in and around our areas of operation are engaged through CSR projects.
- Business partners/vendors are engaged through vendor meets, business partners meet and pre-bid conferences.
- Contract workers are engaged through regular trainings and SAHYOG Scheme.
- Employees are engaged through open house forums, people connect meetings, newsletters,

emails, employee web portal and also through various in-house magazines.

- Regular engagement of Employees and other external stakeholders (like Suppliers, Vendors, Customers, Regulators, NGOs etc.) is also carried out as a mandatory input to ONGC Group Sustainability Report for identifying and prioritizing materiality issues of ONGC Group.
- Government and regulatory bodies are engaged through meetings with the administrative ministry i.e. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG), Department of Public Enterprise (DPE), Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) and Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH).
- Shareholders and investors are engaged through Annual General Meeting, Investor & Analysts' Meets, Investors' Conferences, corporate website www.ongcindia.com and press releases/ press conferences etc.

Principle 1.8

Does the Company have in-house structure to implement the policy/policies?

The Company follows the laid down policy as per the companies' manuals for its activity such as – procurement, payment, tendering, contracting, human resources, finance and other functions that are governed by well documented policies available for reference to all concerned.

Principle 1.9

Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/ policies?

Yes. A structured four tier Grievance Management System is in place in the Company to address employee grievances related to policy/policies. The channel of grievance is Reporting Authority of the employee, Sectional In-charge, Key Executive and the Appeals Committee. Appeals Committee has outside professionals as members and is empowered to suggest measures to prevent similar grievances in future. Chairman & Managing Director (CMD) takes the final decision in totality on the grievance of the employee with inputs from Director (HR), if required.

For external stakeholders, the Company has a well laid down grievance redressal system in place with adequate provisions to escalate the matters up to the Board. The Stakeholders Relationship Committee – a Board level Committee is headed by an Independent Director.

The Company voluntarily facilitates resolving grievances through Independent External Monitors (IEMs) and through Outside Expert Committee (OEC).

Further, there is an exclusive website maintained for grievance redressal (https://grievance.ongc.co.in)

Principle 1.10

Has the Company carried out independent audit/ evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?

The implementation of obligations with regard to Corporate Governance as contained in Listing Regulation are brought out in the Corporate Governance Report and audited by an Independent Practicing Company Secretary. Other policies are reviewed from time to time.

1. Does the policy relating to ethics, bribery and corruption cover only the Company?

   All the policies relating to ethics, bribery and corruption are "inclusive" and covers Company as well as its employees and all other external stakeholders.

2. Does it extend to the Group/Joint Ventures/ Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs/Others:

   Yes, the policy is extended to suppliers and contractors of the Company.

3. How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percentage was satisfactorily resolved by the management? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

The following are the details of the representation made by vendors which were dealt thorough various grievance redressal mechanisms in year 2020– 21:

IEM Cases	
Total nos. of Complaints received in FY'21	12
Opinion Issued	7
Withdrawn	3 (including 1 case wherein tender was cancelled and re-invited)
Sub-judice	NIL
Not addressed to IEMs	NIL
Rolled over to FY'22	02

Particulars	Arbitration Cases	OEC Cases
Opening balance as on 01.04.2020	62	21
Added during the year	21	02
Disposed in favour of the Company	01	15*
Disposed Against the Company	06	
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2021	76	08

15* OEC is a conciliation proceeding. Recommendations of OEC are put up before the Executive Committee (EC – a Committee of Functional Directors) or Board considering the disputed amount involved therein. If the recommendation is found reasonable then same is accepted by EC or Board. Otherwise parties are free to invoke either arbitration or court cases. Hence, it cannot be said that the matter is decided in favour or against the Company.

Principle 2: Businesses should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability throughout their life cycle.

Principle 2.1:

Do you have policy/policies for principle 2?

The Company pursues its business activities in a safe and sustainable manner. All work practices, procedures and production endeavours comply with the highest Health, Safety and Environment standards as per the Industry norms, Government and relevant statutory bodies. All its installations are ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certified. All the products of the Company conform strictly to the respective product-making-procedures, laws, statutes and standards governing their production. The Exploration and Production (E&P) business activities are pursued and aligned in such a manner that E&P of resources is done in a sustainable manner encompassing their life cycle.

Principle 2.2:

Has the policy been formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?

The Company follows all work practices, procedures and production endeavours pertaining to its area of activities/operations as mandated by Industry, Government and relevant statutory bodies.

Principle 2.3:

Does the policy conform to any national/international standards? If yes, specify. (50 words)

Yes. The Company follows the international standards, practices and standard operating procedures as followed by other E&P companies across the world. Besides, the Company being a National Oil Company adheres to all the statutes and policies of the Government of India and other statutory bodies such as DGH and OISD.

An exploratory drill ship working in Eastern Offshore Asset of ONGC

Principle 2.4:

Has the policy been approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by MD/owner/CEO/appropriate Board Director?

MoP&NG is the administrative ministry for the Hydrocarbon industry in the country. All other areas of operations fall under various laws as enacted by the Govt. of India. Accordingly, all internal policies, conforming to the directives of the Government, are approved by the Board or authority delegated for the same by the Board.

Principle 2.5:

Does the Company have a specified committee of the Board/ Director/Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?

The Board oversees the compliances and implementation of the policies through its various Committees as detailed in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of the Annual Report.

Principle 2.6:

Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online?

Please refer web-link mentioned in Principle 1.6.

Principle 2.7:

Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?

Awareness about HSE (Health, Safety & Environment) policy is must for every employee and other stakeholders directly impacted by the Company's operations. The Company policies and operational framework are available on the Company's website as well as its intranet.

Principle 2.8:

Does the Company have in-house structure to implement the policy/policies?

Yes. The Company has well-established in-house infrastructure, manpower pool, documented Standard Operating Procedure and other executive & administrative machineries to implement the given policies in the area of safe and sustainable production of goods and services of the Company. The HSE department of the Company along with apex management acts as the nodal department to execute and oversee policies pertaining to safe, healthy and environment friendly operations and compliance with sustainability parameters as mandated and desired. The Carbon Management and Sustainability Group in association with work centres take up sustainable development projects across the organisation for conservation of natural resources and reduction of carbon and water footprint of the organisation.

Principle 2.9:

Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/ policies?

Yes: Please refer details under Principle 1.9 above.

Principle 2.10:

Has the Company carried out independent audit/ evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?

The Company is subjected to various audits such as Statutory Audit by six firms of Chartered Accountants appointed by the Comptroller & Auditor General, C&AG Audit, Cost Audit, Secretarial Audit, Technical Audits, Quality Audit, Energy Audit and Safety Audit. These audits confirms compliances to various internal and external policies.

1. List up to 3 of your products or services whose design has incorporated social or environmental concerns, risks and/or opportunities.

   A) Crude oil

   B) Natural Gas

   C) LPG

   It is well known that all the above products are having negative impact on the environment.

However, they are also fulfilling the energy requirement to sustain the social development. Because of the portability, energy – rich nature and ability to deliver energy at a constant rate, fossil fuels are still the major energy sources of the world.

2. For each such product, provide the following details in respect of resource use (energy, water, raw material etc.) per unit of product (optional):

   Reduction during sourcing/production/ distribution achieved since the previous year throughout the value chain?

   Reduction during usage by consumers (energy, water) has been achieved since the previous year?

   Crude oil and natural gas exploration and production activities are energy as well as water intensive. The Company has taken up various measures for reducing its energy consumption; complemented by regular energy audits of all its installations. Water audits of work centres are also carried out to assess the water use and water discharge pattern and adopt various adaptation measures.

   Uran plant of ONGC receives raw water from Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) and average requirement is 15-16 MLD. Plant is taking up steps to reduce water intake from MIDC by following measures:

   i. Modernization of ETP is in progress and new facility is being created for generating 2.5 MLD of process water through RO plant.

   ii. A 10 MLD capacity Seawater Desalination Plant, scalable to 20 MLD capacity will come up in a couple of years.

      With these two projects alone, the Company's water foot print would be reduced by 15 MLD.

      ONGC is in process of hiring two number of Water Maker vessels which will generate upto 600MT/day of technical water from sea water. This will meet a substantial part of the technical water requirement of Offshore Drilling Rigs.

3. Does the Company have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing (including transportation)?

   The Company has put in place a well-devised procedure for sustainable sourcing - Material Management Policy. The Policy has been placed on the Company's website that helps in required sourcing for operations and other business activities in a steady, continuous and sustainable manner. The Company has policies of long-term contracts and rate-contracts to ensure that operations and business pursuits do not suffer owing to externalities.

   Sustainability and Sustainable Development has been embedded in work practices as a Corporate Mantra and are aligned with Kyoto protocol negotiations, Green House Gas (GHG) mitigation, Carbon management, sustainability and greening the vendor chain.

   If yes, what percentage of your inputs was sourced sustainably? Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

   In FY 2020-21, the Company generated 181.41 million units (MU) of wind energy. Out of which 54.06 MU was consumed internally and the remaining was sold. In the same period solar energy generated, sold and consumed were 37.01 MU, 3.34 MU and 33.67 MU respectively. To fulfil its internal requirements, the Company consumes Natural gas, High Speed Diesel (HSD) and Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF). Except its C2-C3 plant in Dahej, natural gas demand of the Company is fulfilled by internal production. In FY 2020-21, 11.22% of HSD requirement was fulfilled by internal production and the said percentage for ATF was 99.90%.

Hazira plant is supplied with fresh water in a sustainable manner by the Company's own water lifting facility that lifts fresh water from River Tapti. Fresh water demand of Ankleshwar Asset is also almost entirely met by two water treatment plants lifting water from River Tapti and River Narmada.

4. Has the Company taken any steps to procure goods and services from local & small producers, including communities surrounding their place of work?

   Yes, Being a CPSE, the Company's procurement policy and practices are guided by the Government Policies and practices. These are based on transparent procurement mechanisms which promotes procurement from technically competent suppliers. However, care is also taken for the interest of local suppliers and contractors within the frame-work of guidelines issued by the Govt. of India. The Company is also procuring through the Government e-Market Place (GeM).

   If yes, what steps have been taken to improve their capacity and capability of local and small vendors?

   The Company has always encouraged local suppliers to participate in its tendering process and also promote them through vendor development programs. Your Company's continued pursuit in this direction has improved participation of small local players and socio-economic development of communities in and around operational locations. At work centres, Vendors Meet is regularly held to explain procedures and policies pertaining to the procurements of goods and services to help small local vendors. The Company has taken necessary steps for implementation of the public procurement policy for procurement from Medium and Small Enterprise (MSEs). Necessary provisions have been incorporated in all tenders for procurement of materials and services. In general minimum 25% of the requirement has been reserved for eligible MSEs in tenders.

   Procurement of ₹20,296.87 Million was carried out from MSME vendors during the financial year 2020-21 (which is 44.86% of annual procurement plan as per Public Procurement Policies for MSEs). The Company has a policy regarding through the Government e-Market Place (GEM). The Company procured materials worth ₹4406 Million during FY 2020-21 as against ₹700 Million during FY 2019-20. Supply chain of the Company comprises about 4,000 actively transacting MSE Business Partners.

5. Does the Company have a mechanism to recycle products and waste? If yes what is the percentage of recycling of products and waste (separately as <5%, 5-10%, >10%). Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

   Yes. Solid waste, such as condemned equipment, packaging materials and electronic waste are auctioned off to ONGC recognized recyclers. Produced water and waste water are treated suitably and a portion of it is recycled.

   Produced water is a by-product in the value chain of oil and gas industry. Water comes from underground oil and gas reservoirs along with hydrocarbons during its production. In its pristine form, produced water cannot be used in place of freshwater as it is highly saline with emulsified oil and other contaminants. This water is disposed of in underground reservoirs, through specially prepared Effluent Disposal wells, after treating them to disposable levels. Produced water has been one of our focus areas for sustainable water use. With certain additional treatment, for which feasible technologies are now available, this water is further treated and reused for technical uses like injecting into the formation called 'Water Injection' for the purpose of maintaining formation pressure.

   Another major hazardous waste generated during the processing is oil sludge from tank bottom, etc. as well as oil-soaked sand. This waste is treated by environmentally sound bioremediation techniques using a consortium of bacteria known as Oil Zappers. The technology uses a consortium of Hydrocarbon degrading bacteria, which reduces the Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons levels in waste/soil to less than one percent. During FY'21, around 74,569 MT of oily sludge/oil contaminated waste was bio-remediated using this technology.

Principle 3: Businesses should promote the wellbeing of all employees.

Principle 3.1

Do you have policy/policies for principle 3?

Yes. The Company has a wide range of HR policies covering all categories of the employees (workers, officers, women employees, SC/ST employees, sports person etc.). It addresses all aspect of professional skill & knowledge up-gradation, employee motivation and welfare measures, employees' health (Preliminary Medical Examination) and general wellbeing measures, women empowerment, empowerment of SC/ST and other disadvantageous class of employees, separation/superannuation and post-retirement welfare measures.

Principle 3.2

Has the policy been formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?

The HR policies of the Company are formulated in line with DPE guidelines and after due consultation with Collectives and representatives of employees.

Principle 3.3

Does the policy conform to any national/international standards? If yes, specify? (50 words)

HR Policies of the Company conform to the best of International and National standards. The Company is perceived to be one of the best employers in the country.

Principle 3.4

Has the policy been approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by MD/owner/CEO/appropriate Board Director?

All HR policies are approved by Board or Competent Authorities as delegated by the Board and signed accordingly.

Principle 3.5

Does the Company have a specified committee of the Board/ Director/Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?

The Board of Directors have constituted a Board level Nomination and Remuneration Committee to oversee the major decisions in the area of human resources.

Principle 3.6

Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online?

The HR policy's and order/circulars related to Human Resource are web hosted on "reports.ongc.co.in" for wider circulation among employees and at "ongcindia.com" for stakeholders including prospective employees.

Principle 3.7

Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?

Yes. The Company's HR policies are available on-line on the Company's website as well as on the Company's internal portal. All policies, procedures and work-flows are documented and are available on-line for easy access, use and information by all employees. Any new initiatives, changes or new announcements are communicated to employees on-line through internal websites and also through formal orders posted on work-centre's intranet notice boards and through circulation to individuals.

Principle 3.8

Does the Company have in-house structure to implement the policy/policies?

The Company has a structured Human Resources Department, headed by Director (HR), which implements the policies throughout the Company.

Principle 3.9

Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/ policies?

Yes. The Company has a structured employees' grievance redressal mechanism. Details have been provided at Principle 1.9 above. The mechanism/ procedures allow employees to escalate their grievances to the level of Director (HR) of the Company and in some case even to the Executive Committee for justifiable redressal of issues and concerns. Collectives and Officers association are engaged/ associated at every stage to discuss/ negotiate the policy issues and address their concerns. An Executive Director level position oversees Employee Relations and Industrial Relations (ER&IR) and maintains cordial, motivated and a spirited work atmosphere. All the employees have access to CMD and Directors through e-mails as well.

Principle 3.10

Has the Company carried out independent audit/ evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?

The HR policies and practices are reviewed at regular intervals taking cognizance of emerging realities. Regular independent audits, both internal and external, gets carried out to gauge level of employee engagement and satisfaction. Wherever desired and warranted, expert advice from external agencies/ consultancies is solicited to ramp up our practices/ policies to best of industry standards.

The Company has carried out independent audit/ evaluation of HR policies under the PCMM framework during 2018-19 through external consultant.

1. Total number of employees : 28,479 (As on 31.03.2021)
2. Total number of employees hired on temporary/ contractual/casual basis.
   - Contractual workers : 22,801 (Incl. Seasonal – 2,030 and LSTK contract workers – 1,592)
   - Contract Para Medics/Medics : 375
   - Tenure based : 572
   - Casual workers/contingent : 198
3. Please indicate the number of permanent women employees : 2,123
4. Please indicate the number of permanent employees with disabilities : 419
5. Do you have an employee association that is recognized by management?

   Yes.

   A. Executive Cadre: The Association of Scientific and Technical Officers (ASTO) has been recognized to represent the issues related to the executives.

   B. Non-Executive Cadre: Twelve Recognized Unions as under:

      i. ONGC (WoU) Karmachari Sanghatana, Mumbai
      ii. ONGC Employee's Association, Kolkata
      iii. Petroleum Employees Union, Chennai
      iv. Petroleum Employees Union, Karaikal
      v. Petroleum Employees Union, Rajahmundry
      vi. Petroleum Employees Union, Ahmedabad

vii. ONGC Mazdoor Sangh, Ankleshwar

viii. ONGC Employees Mazdoor Sabha, Mehsana

ix. ONGC Purbanchal Employee's Association, Sivasagar/Jorhat

x. ONGC Staff Union, Dehradun

xi. ONGC Employees' Union, Agartala

xii. Trade Union of ONGC Workers, Silchar.

Besides above, All India SC/ST Employees Welfare Association and All India OBC/MOBC Employees Welfare Association are also recognized by the Company to represent the specific employee groups/categories.

6. What percentage of your permanent employees is members of this recognized employee association?

Most executives are members of ASTO. The non-executive cadres of employees are affiliated to various recognized unions. ASTO has a membership of more than 80% of executives. Twelve recognized unions have been conferred recognition by the Company on the basis of verification through secret ballot, conducted by Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), Government of India. They represent all the unionized categories of employees in their respective work-centres, though some employees may hold membership with un-recognized unions.

7. Please indicate the Number of complaints relating to child labour, forced labour, involuntary labour, sexual harassment in the last financial year and pending, as at the end of the financial year.

Sl. No	Category	No. of complaints filed during the financial year	No. of complaints pending at the end of the financial year
1	Child labour/forced labour/ involuntary labour	NIL	NIL
2	Sexual harassment	01	NIL
3	Discriminatory employment	NIL	NIL

8. What percentage of your under mentioned employees were given safety & skill up-gradation training in the last year?

• Permanent Employees • Permanent Women Employees • Casual/Temporary/ Contractual Employees • Employees with Disabilities	19,805 employees were provided training through all the institutes of ONGC covering 1,42,729 training person days including permanent women employees and employees with disabilities. Apart from the above, casual, temporary and contractual employees were given requisite training in safety of operations. Mines Vocational Training, a mandatory training as per Mines Act, was provided to 2,643 personnel (976 Company Employees and 1,598 Contract Personnel) during 2020-21. Additionally, 18,556 personnel (regular employees & contract workers) at rigs/ installations underwent Ten Safety Rules Awareness Programs in 2020-21.

Apart from the above, number of persons trained in IPSHEM, Goa is given below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of Training Programs	Number of Participants	Total Man-hours	Number of female participants
01.	Total Training programs	142	5,502	38,538	266
02.	Health and Safety related training programmes	57	2,507	19,512	156
03.	Firefighting / First Aid Training Programs	76	2,611	15,570	87

Principle 4: Businesses should respect the interests of, and be responsive towards all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized.

Principle 4.1

Do you have policy/policies for principle 4?

Yes. The Company complies with Government directives for upliftment of weaker sections of the society. It is fully committed to the welfare of marginalized and vulnerable sections of society. Each Strategic Business Units (SBUs) of your Company has the responsibility to identify and engage with relevant stakeholders to establish a symbiotic relationship.

The Company has a number of policies in place to address the interests of all stakeholders. As a CPSE, the Company pursues all such policies as mandated by the Government. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy along with a host of policies of the Government of India are directed towards disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized section of the society. Your Company's goal is to: Connect, Listen, Respond, Sustain' – leading to business value creation with Economic, Social and Environmental sustainability in view.

As per CSR policy, the Company has a well-defined set of objectives, clearly delineated beneficiaries, strategy and project activities which characterize its social projects. The relevant provisions of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 have also been taken into account while finalizing the aforesaid policy. The projects are designed to yield discernible, long-term, sustainable benefits for the communities specially disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized sections. By contributing towards community developments, the Company fosters a symbiotic relationship with its stakeholders across communities to create more employment opportunities to realize its strategic objective of growing responsibility while improving the livelihoods of people.

The table below depicts the manner in which the Company engages to address the interest of all stakeholders:

Stakeholders	Mode of engagement
Customers	Structured engagement through Crude Oil Sales Agreement (COSA) & Gas Sales Agreement (GSA); Regular / periodic meetings with B2B partners and also through external stakeholders meet
Communities	Direct engagement at work centers through CSR programmes, HR department, Corporate Communications, Installation Managers, Mines Managers, and Asset/Basin/Plant Managers

Stakeholders	Mode of engagement
Business partners/ contractors/vendors	Vendor Meets; Business Partner Meets; Pre-bid Conferences and also through External Stakeholders Meet
Contract workers	Safety trainings and SAHAYOG Scheme
Employees	Open House; People Connect Meetings, Newsletters, Email, Employee web portal and also through Internal Stakeholders Meet, Regular bilateral meetings with employee Unions and Associations
Regulatory bodies (DGMS, NSE, BSE, SEBI, OISD, OIDB, etc.) & Government bodies	Structured engagement through meetings with administrative Ministry MoP&NG, DGH, DPE, OISD, OIDB, etc. and also through External Stakeholder Meet
Shareholders, investors	Investor and Analyst Meet; AGM; Investor Conferences; Conference Calls, One-on-One and Group Meetings; Corporate web site and Press Releases/ Press Conference and also through External Stakeholder Meet

Principle 4.2

Has the policy been formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?

The CSR policy is in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (CSR Policy) Rules and the applicable DPE Guidelines.

Principle 4.3

Does the policy conform to any national/ international standards? If yes, specify?

The policy and laid down procedures conform to statutes and policies of the Govt. of India, DPE and other statutory bodies.

Principle 4.4

Has the policy been approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by MD/owner/CEO/ appropriate Board Director?

All such policies being pursued by the Company are duly approved by the Board of Directors and uploaded on the Company's website.

Principle 4.5

Does the Company have a specified committee of the Board/ Director/Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?

Yes.

CSR Committee is entrusted with the responsibility of overall implementation and monitoring of CSR activities. Director (HR) has been delegated power to implement CSR initiatives. Further, in line with the approval of the Board, a non-profit entity by name 'ONGC Foundation' has been formed and registered under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 for carrying out CSR activities.

Principle 4.6

Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online?

The website of ONGC, www.ongcindia.com, has a link to the CSR Dept. page, where the CSR policy is available for all.

Principle 4.7

Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?

Yes, for internal stakeholders, all policies are available on Company website and also perpetuated through its Collectives, Officers Association and other relevant associations. For external stakeholders, communication in this regard is pursued through interactions at multiple levels.

Principle 4.8

Does the Company have in-house structure to implement the policy/policies?

The Company has a structured framework and laid down well documented procedures in place to execute and implement its policies. There is an exclusive Department for CSR - headed by Chief CSR, to implement CSR activities of the Company.

Principle 4.9

Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/policies to address the stakeholders' grievance related to the policy/policies?

Yes.

Principle 4.10

Has the Company carried out independent audit/evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?

Yes.

1. Has the Company mapped its internal and external stakeholders?

   Yes.

2. Out of the above, has the Company identified the disadvantaged, vulnerable & marginalized stakeholders?

   Yes. Over the years, Company has moved from a 'charity-based philanthropy' approach to a 'stakeholder participation' approach where the communities in and around its operational areas are seen as important stakeholders and therefore their development is seen in alignment with the Company's business development. Since areas of operation of the Company are in remote and backward areas, the process of engaging with the external stakeholders, including the community around our areas of operation, gives significant input relating to the needs of the disadvantaged and vulnerable marginal stakeholders. Besides this over a last couple of years the Company has carried out baseline survey and need assessment around a few of our areas of operation to have greater insight into the needs of the community through structured interactions and feedbacks.

3. Are there any special initiatives taken by the company to engage with the disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

   CSR policy of the Company covers CSR Projects/Programmes undertaken by it within the geographical limits of India, preferably towards the benefit of marginalized, disadvantaged, poor and deprived sections of the community and the environment. This way the ultimate objective is to reach the bottom of the pyramid in demographic strata and touch their lives in a positive manner. Thus, while the Company has engaged in serving the society through various welfare measures since its inception, it has now adopted a more structured approach in undertaking such welfare measures. Many projects related to infrastructure development, education and healthcare have been undertaken in remote areas mainly populated with disadvantaged groups.

Principle 5: Businesses should respect and promote human rights

Principle 5.1

Do you have policy/policies for principle 5?

All policies of the Company take into account the Human Rights of not only employees but also people likely to be affected by the operations of the Company.

The Company is committed to conducting its business operations and strategies with the ten universally accepted principles in the area of Human Rights, Child labour, Anti-corruption and Environment. The Company embraces and supports those ten principles, particularly that on Human Rights viz.: "Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights" and "Make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses". The Company is fully committed to the principles of United Nations Global Compact on human rights and subscribe to the international agreements/conventions such as Kyoto protocol, Montreal Protocol, UNCLOS (MMD), SOLAS and MARPOL within the framework of Government of India directives. The Company ensures compliance with various labour legislations such as Payment of Wages Act 1936, Minimum Wages Act 1948, Equal Remuneration Act 1976, Industrial Disputes Act 1947, Employees State Insurance Act 1948, Employees Provident fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952, Contract Labour (R&A) Act, 1970, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 etc. As a responsible principal employer, the Company ensures that contract labours are treated fairly as per law and for any complaints or disputes, the contractor is advised to settle the issue in accordance with the law. Various in-house policies like service rules, leave rules, gratuity rule, CPF rules, HBA (House Building Advance), conveyance advance, education loans also confirm to Human Rights values. The Company has also implemented Fair Wage Policy for contractors' workers to provide them wages over and above the minimum wages and other statutory and non-statutory benefits.

Principle 5.2

Has the policy been formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?

The Company being a CPSE is primarily guided by Government of India policies. The entire gamut of its policies, rules and regulations which govern its functioning have "people first" as its fulcrum. The Fair Wage Policy for contract labourers was formulated in consultation with trade unions representing these workmen.

Principle 5.3

Does the policy conform to any national/ international standards? If yes, specify. (50 words)

The policies of the Company are in line with national standards and relevant international standards for its operations and business pursuits.

Principle 5.4

Has the policy been approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by MD/owner/CEO/ appropriate Board Director?

All the policies are approved either by the Board or by other Competent Authorities.

Principle 5.5

Does the Company have a specified committee of the Board/ Director/Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?

Each Policy incorporates safeguards to ensure that its functioning is overseen by a Competent Authority / Committee.

Principle 5.6

Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online?

The website of the Company www.ongcindia.com has the link to various policies, rules and regulations of the Company.

Principle 5.7

Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?

All Policies of the Company have been suitably communicated to concerned stakeholders, both internal as well as external.

Principle 5.8

Does the Company have in-house structure to implement the policy/policies?

Yes. The Company has in place a structured set-up with adequate empowerment to implement requisite policies.

Principle 5.9

Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/policies?

Yes, as stated at Sl. No. 1.9 above.

Principle 5.10

Has the Company carried out independent audit/evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?

The policies, rules and regulations in the direction as stipulated by the principle 5 are subject to periodic audit/reviews both by internal and external agencies.

1. Does the policy of the Company on human rights cover only the Company or extend to the Group/Joint Ventures/Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs/Others?

   Yes, the policies towards upholding the Human Rights extend to suppliers and contractors of the Company.

2. How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percent was satisfactorily resolved by the management?

   Please refer to para 3 of Principle 1.10.

Principle 6: Business should respect, protect, and make efforts to restore the environment

Principle 6.1

Do you have policy/policies for principle 6?

There is an integrated HSE Policy which guides the HSE management system of the Company. Additionally, there are dedicated Environment Policy and E-Waste Policy. Applicable Acts, Rules, Regulations and statutory guidelines pertaining to HSE are followed.

Environment Impact Assessment is done and requisite clearances are taken before starting of projects. The site is restored as per applicable guidelines, in case of completion/ abandonment of activities, the Company continually strives to mitigate the environmental impact that may arise from its business activities such as exploration, drilling & production, by investing in state-of-art technologies, effluent & solid waste management, environment monitoring and reporting, bio-diversity conservation efforts and up-gradation and sustenance of environment management systems.

In order to maintain high standards, the Company goes beyond the Regulatory requirements and practices proactive HSE Management System. The HSE Management System is based on International Standards, ISO 9001, OHSAS 18001/ISO 45001 and ISO 14001.

To check the conformity of activities and processes with the existing HSE management systems as well as to prevalent rules, regulations, guidelines and standards, regular audits are being conducted.

Principle 6.2

Has the policy been formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?

Yes. All policies of the Company have been formulated in consultation with stakeholders, primarily in consultation with and under the guidelines of MoP&NG and Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Govt. of India and other statutory bodies.

Principle 6.3

Does the policy conform to any national/ international standards? If yes, specify? (50 words)

Applicable rules and regulations of the nation, OISD standards, DGMS guidelines, ISO standards, API standards, Kyoto Protocol, Scientific data and Best Practices are considered while framing up policies. Thus in principle, all policies conform to national/ international standards, guidelines, and best practices. The HSE Management System of the Company is in line with ISO – 9001, 14001 and OSHAS – 18001 standards.

Principle 6.4

Has the policy been approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by MD/owner/CEO/ appropriate Board Director?

Yes, the HSE policy has been approved by the Executive Committee and signed by Chairman & Managing Director.

Principle 6.5

Does the Company have a specified committee of the Board/Director/Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?

There is an HSE Committee of the Board, chaired by an Independent Director. The Board Level Committee monitors all issues concerning HSE, including policy matters. Further, the Director – I/c HSE has the overall responsibility of matters pertaining to Health, Safety and Environment in the Company.

Principle 6.6

Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online?

The website of the Company, www.ongcindia.com has a separate link for HSE activities. The employees can view/download the policies from the Company's intranet - reports.ongc.co.in.

Principle 6.7

Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?

The HSE Policy is displayed at all the work centres and has been communicated to each employee as well as contractual employees. Further, the Company continuously engages with stakeholders at multiple levels through diverse channels, which helps in the formulation of Company's policies directed at progressively enriching practices and sustainable operations over time.

Principle 6.8

Does the Company have in-house structure to implement the policy/policies?

The Company has HSE Department at Corporate level as well as at the Strategic Business Units (SBU's) level comprising of Assets, Basin, Plants and Institutes. Safety Officers suitably trained and certified are posted at SBU levels to effectively implement the policies and report safety performance.

Principle 6.9

Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/policies?

Yes. In order to make our stakeholder interface more collaborative, the Company has a public grievance portal at its website www.ongcindia.com. The portal is a step further to empower each stakeholder viz. citizen/ vendor/employee/former-employee to register their grievances through a single window on corporate web portal. A structured apparatus has been operationalized to process the grievances within a limited time frame to establish ethics and transparency.

Principle 6.10

Has the Company carried out independent audit/evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?

Conformity to policies, statutes, standards, guidelines and practices is checked during regular internal and external audits. HSE management system, based on HSE Policy, is also checked by third party during surveillance & certifications audits for ISO-9001, ISO-14001, OHSAS-18001/ISO-45001 certifications.

1. Does the policy related to Principle 6 cover only the company or extends to the Group/ Joint Ventures/Suppliers/Contractors/ NGOs/others.

   The HSE policy and processes cover all the stakeholders of the Company. All suppliers and other Business partners doing business with the Company within the Company's premise subscribes to the Company's policies and commitment to the environment. The policies of wholly owned subsidiaries and joint ventures are based on Company's HSE Policy on the tenets and premises of environmental commitment. All statutes, regulations and policies are part of Standard Terms and Conditions of the Supply/Work Order/LOA.

2. Does the company have strategies/ initiatives to address global environmental issues such as climate change, global warming, etc.?

   The Company is aware of the risks arising due to climate change. It has a dedicated Carbon Management & Sustainability Group (CM&SG) with a specific mandate to position the Company as the leading organization in Sustainable Development (SD) and to voluntarily take up carbon management as an activity to synergize all business activities with sustainable development particularly to address issues related to climate change risks and opportunities arising from carbon mitigation initiatives. The management has been active in engaging with national and international climate change forum to ensure that the organization stays current with global climate change negotiations and India's domestic commitments. Fugitive methane emissions from oil and natural gas systems are primarily the result of normal operations and system disruptions. These emissions can be cost-effectively reduced by upgrading technologies or equipment, and by improving operations. The Global Methane Initiative (GMI) is an action-oriented initiative from US-EPA to reduce global fugitive methane emissions to enhance economic growth, promote energy security, improve the environment, and reduce greenhouse gases emissions. The Company was the first non-American oil company to enter into a collaboration with US-EPA, under the Natural Gas STAR Program and developed an in-house GMI team for conducting GMI survey. Now The GMI team conducts regular fugitive emission survey at production installations/ plants and corrective actions are taken to arrest those leakages.

3. Does the Company identify and assess potential environmental risks?

   Yes. Environment Impact Assessment is done before start of any project for identification and assessment of associated Environmental Impacts and Risks. Based on the identified risks, Environment Management Plans are prepared to eliminate/minimize the risks and impacts. Environmental/Wildlife/ Forest/Coastal clearances, as applicable, are taken from relevant authorities at Union and State level. Projects are established only after obtaining the required clearances. The Company has implemented globally recognized Environment Management system like ISO 14001 at all its operational work centres.

4. Does the company have any project related to Clean Development Mechanism? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

The Company has been a pioneer in India to adopt the Kyoto protocol and commenced its CDM journey in 2006. So far, we have registered a total of 15 CDM projects with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with an Emissions Reduction potential of approx. 2.1 million TCO_2 equivalent every year. In spite of the sluggish carbon market, the Company is continuing the verification of existing CDM projects and registration of new CDM projects for protection of our environment. Presently 03 new CDM projects are under validation for registering them as new CDM projects.

5. Has the company undertaken any other initiatives on – clean technology, energy efficiency, renewable energy, etc.?

Yes. The Company has taken a host of initiatives to pursue clean technologies, energy efficiency measures and renewable energy pursuits. During FY 2020-21, the Company has implemented about 6.09 MW of Solar Power Plants making the total installed capacity of solar power to 31 MW. Another 6.6 MW Solar Power Projects are under construction and will be functional very soon. The solar capacity will be further increased to 50 MW by 2021-22. Together with the 153 MW Wind Power, the total installed capacity of Renewable Energy is 184 MW as on 31.03.2021.

During the year over 30,000 conventional lights were replaced with LED lights across various work centers of ONGC, taking the total to 310,000 LED Lights under implementation of LED lighting program.

Continuous innovation and induction of new technologies is business as usual in the Company. An initiative to install 5 micro-turbines, 2 in Mumbai High Asset and 3 in Mehsana Asset, has been taken up in the reporting year. The project is expected to be completed in FY 2021-22. Micro-Turbines are installed for producing electric power in installations of remote areas. HSD is generally used for power generation in remote areas. But the Micro turbines utilize low pressure natural gas, usually flared in the absence of feasible mechanism for its evacuation. Thus, the Micro turbines offer the double advantages of utilization of clean fuel and reduced flaring. Dynamic Gas Blending in large diesel engines of Caterpillar Engines were also taken up which reduces the diesel consumption in these engines. Both these technologies would be scaled up for application in other work centres/fields.

If yes, please give hyperlink for web page:

http://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/ongcindia/Home/Initiatives/Corporate+Sustainability/

6. Are the Emissions/Waste generated by the company within the permissible limits given by CPCB/SPCB for the financial year being reported?

Yes. The emissions and waste generated by the Company is within permissible limits. Half Yearly Environment Compliance reports are submitted by the respective work units to respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB). All the installations comply with environmental regulations. Procedures are in place for storage, handling and disposal of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

7. Number of show cause/legal notices received from CPCB/SPCB which are pending (i.e. not resolved to satisfaction) as on end of Financial Year:

   There are two show cause/legal notices received from CPCB/SPCB in 2020-21 which are pending and details of said notices are as follows:

   I. Cambay Asset: Show Cause notice, dated 24.3.2021, was received from Gujarat Pollution Control Board. Reply has been submitted to GPCB.

   II. Ahmedabad Asset: Show Cause notice, dated 25.03.2021, was received from Gujarat Pollution Control Board. Reply has been submitted to GPCB.

Principle 7: Businesses, when engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a responsible manner

The Company being a CPSE is under the control of the Government of India, through the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

Public and regulatory policies relating to operation of E&P Companies in India are formulated by the Government of India. The Company, per se, is not engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy. Being a CPSE, the necessity of having a policy on influencing the public and regulatory policies is not felt. However, all outward communications are governed by business ethics and transparency.

Principle 7.10

1. Is your Company a member of any trade and chamber or association? If Yes, Name only those major ones that your business deals with:

   Yes. The Company has association with a number of trade chambers and associations, such as,:

   - Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
   - Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)
   - Standing Conference on Public Enterprises (SCOPE)
   - Federation of Indian Petroleum Industry (FIPI)

2. Have you advocated/lobbied through above associations for the advancement or improvement of public good? Yes/No; if yes specify the broad areas (drop box: Governance and Administration, Economic Reforms, Inclusive Development Policies, Energy security, Water, Food Security, Sustainable Business Principles, Others)

   The Company has always advocated constructive suggestion in areas of taxation matters, pricing policies, exploration and licensing policies, policies towards pursuing the energy security, sustainable development, corporate social responsibility and amendment to labour laws that are beneficial to the Industry in specific and society in general. Further, details are available on the Company's website www.ongcindia.com.

Principle 8: Businesses should support inclusive growth and equitable development.

Principle 8.1

Do you have policy/policies for principle 8?

The Company has a structured mechanism for CSR. It aims to strengthen the fabric of society that the Company operates in. Through partners we identify the needs of the communities, and select and implement programs that address those needs. The CSR projects are targeted towards empowering the weakest sections of the society, such as children, women, and the elderly. The programs generate employment and business opportunities, improving the living standards of the community in turn improving the economy of the region.

Apart from CSR activities, many voluntary activities are also taken up by the Company to help communities in operational areas. Distribution of drinking water to the surrounding villages is one of the major activities in some water scarce operational areas. Also, during preparation of new drill sites, the Company prepared roads or broadens existing roads in rural areas that come as a boon to the rural populace.

Principle 8.2

Has the policy been formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?

The Company being a CPSE follows CSR Policy as per DPE Guidelines formulated by the Government of India and applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Principle 8.3

Does the policy conform to any national/ international standards? if Yes, specify? (50 words)

The CSR policy complies with Companies Act, 2013 and DPE Guidelines which meet International norms on CSR.

Principle 8.4

Has the policy been approved by the Board? If Yes, has it been signed by MD/owner/ CEO/ appropriate Board Director?

Yes, CSR policy of the Company is approved by the Board. All activities pursued under CSR policy schemes are approved by the Competent Authority.

Principle 8.5

Does the Company have a specified committee of the Board/ Director/ Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?

Please refer Principle 4.5 of the Report.

Principle 8.6

Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online?

The Company's website, www.ongcindia.com, has link to CSR policy.

Principle 8.7

Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?

Yes, for internal stakeholders, all these policies are available on-line on Company websites and also perpetuated through its Collectives, Officers Association and other relevant associations. For external stakeholders, communication in this regard is pursued through interactions at multiple levels.

Principle 8.8

Does the Company have in-house structure to implement the policy/ policies?

The Company has a structured framework and laid down well documented procedures in place to execute and implement its policies. There is an exclusive Department for CSR- headed by Chief CSR, to implement CSR activities throughout the organization.

Principle 8.9

Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/policies to address the stakeholders' grievance related to the policy/policies?

Yes. Please refer Principle 1.9 above.

Principle 8.10

Has the Company carried out independent audit/evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?

Yes. The policy is vetted by Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs in FY 2020-21.

1. Does the company have specified programmes/initiatives/projects in pursuit of the policy related to Principle 8?

   The Company is committed to understand the developmental needs of economically weaker, differently abled and less privileged sections in identified geographical locations in India primarily around the remote operational areas of the company thus creating a more inclusive and equitable world.

CSR has structured mechanism of engaging and benefiting the local communities in the areas where we operate. It aims to strengthen the fabric of the society that we operate in. Through our implementation partners we identify the needs of the communities, and select and implement programs that address those needs. CSR projects of the Company are targeted towards empowering the weakest sections of the society, such as children, women, and the elderly. Our programs generate employment & business opportunities, improving the living standards of the community in turn improving the economy of the region.

2. Are the programs/projects undertaken through in-house team/own foundation/ external NGO/government structures/any other organization?

   The CSR projects or programs are implemented through in-house CSR team and ONGC Foundation. ONGC also implements its CSR agenda through other trust, society or company established under Section-8 of Companies Act, 2013, having a track record of three years in undertaking similar programs or projects.

3. Have you done any impact assessment of your initiative?

   In the case of Board approved CSR Projects, Impact Assessments studies are carried out by reputed institutions like IIT Delhi, IIM Nagpur, Kasturbha Medical College, Manipal University, Madras School of Social Work, Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad and other such institutions in order to ascertain the tangible and intangible benefits to the target population and also to incorporate necessary changes in project implementation based on beneficiary feedback. During the year 2020-21 six Impact Assessment Studies were carried out in respect of major CSR projects approved by the Board of ONGC.

4. What is your company's direct contribution to community development projects- Amount in INR and the details of the projects undertaken?

   ₹5,530.74 million has been spent by ONGC during 2020-21 on community development projects as detailed at Annexure-D to the Annexure to Board's Report 2020-21.

5. Have you taken steps to ensure that this community development initiative is successfully adopted by the community? Please explain in 50 words, or so.

   The Company endeavors to understand the stakeholder expectations through a structured engagement process and communication strategy and leverages this understanding for betterment of all the stakeholders. Company's endeavor in this regard is uniquely positioned to herald a business paradigm that is based on an interconnected vision of all people's well-being, growth and contentment: by enabling citizens and local communities to be informed partners in the enterprise, be accountable in its consumption of environmental resources; and foster local communities that are prosperous and content; and manage their resources commonly and sustainably. To generate goodwill in the communities in and around its operational areas by not only mitigating operational impact but through creating social value that is sustainable and inclusive.

Principle 9: Businesses should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner

Principle 9.1

Do you have policy/policies for principle 9?

The Company engages with customers and consumers in a manner that demonstrates best business practices and is a win-win proposition for all doing business with the Company as per mutually agreed business principles and deliverables. The Company's main customers are Oil Refining & Gas Marketing Companies to which the Company's produce that is oil and gas is allocated by the Government of India. The Company enters into a Crude Oil Sale Agreement (COSA) with the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) with GAIL to whom it sells the Crude Oil, Natural Gas etc., following the crude oil /gas sales allocations as done by Govt. of India. The COSA/GSA incorporates suitable provisions with regard to the quality and quantity of the product being supplied by ONGC. Besides this, the Company also sells its produce to other direct customers under GSA.

Principle 9.2

Has the policy been formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?

The COSA/GSA of the Company has been arrived at in consultation with OMCs and Gas marketing companies on mutually agreed terms. Other sales or purchase agreement are also agreed mutually. The Company has therefore laid down policies and guidelines for engaging with and providing value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner.

Principle 9.3

Does the policy conform to any national/ international standards? If yes, specify? (50 words)

The specifications of quality and measurement in COSA/GSA are in accordance with International standards. Moreover, the Company ensures that policies followed are as per guidelines of the Government of India.

Principle 9.4

Has the policy been approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by MD/owner/CEO/ appropriate Board Director?

Yes. The COSA/ GSA are signed by the designated authorities after seeking approval as per Book of Delegated Powers 2015.

Principle 9.5

Does the Company have a specified committee of the Board/ Director/Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?

The Company has a structured and dedicated marketing department/establishment headed by E7/E8/E9 level executive to oversee implementation of relevant policies in this regard.

Principle 9.6

Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online?

COSA/GSA being a bipartite agreement is a confidential document and is not available for inspection to the public. Further the general guidelines on standard terms of business and also contract terms and conditions of conducting business with the Company are available on the website www.ongcindia.com.

Principle 9.7

Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?

Yes.

Principle 9.8

Does the Company have in-house structure to implement the policy/policies?

As given in response against 9.5 above.

Principle 9.9

Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/policies?

Yes. COSA/GSA has a built in mechanism for stakeholders' grievance redressal.

Principle 9.10

Has the Company carried out independent audit/evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?

The COSA/GSA is subject to review as may be mutually agreed upon.

1. What percentage of customer complaints/ consumer cases are pending as on the end of financial year:

   Customer complaints/consumer cases are being dealt at Asset/Plant level.

   Out of total 99 complaints received from customers across ONGC work centres, 97 complaints were resolved and two complaints (2%) are pending as on 31.03.2021.

2. Does the Company display product information on the product label, over and above what is mandated as per local laws?

   For crude oil sale, Batch wise certificates are issued for Crude Oil, which includes various quality parameters including the BS&W. Product labelling related to storage procedures and safety precautions are clearly indicated at the Company's installations holding the crude.

   All Natural Gas supplied by the Company to various customers conforms to the agreed contractual specifications.

   All VAP's are supplied with batch-wise test reports and standard handling procedures to be followed in line with OISD/other statutory standards. Relevant BIS specifications (if applicable) and quality certificates with parameters are issued while dispatching. Product labelling related to storage procedures and safety precautions are clearly indicated at all the installations handling the Value Added Products.

3. Is there any case filed by any stakeholder against the Company regarding unfair trade practices, irresponsible advertising and/or anti-competitive behaviour during the last five years and pending as on end of financial year:

   No

4. Did your Company carry out any consumer survey/ consumer satisfaction trends?

   The Company interacts on regular basis with its B2B customers' with respect to product quality and pricing. This kind of interaction with our partners ensures customer satisfaction. Any concerns related to the product by any of our consumers are addressed immediately. In view of constant interaction and feedback through meetings, no need has been felt to undertake separate surveys to measure customer satisfaction.

ONGC contributes 76.7% to India's domestic production (including JV Share)

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ('Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

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

3. Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to following Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements:-

i. Note No. 53 which states that the Company's Board does not have the requisite number of Independent Directors and also does not have a woman Independent Director from September 8, 2020, as required by the provisions of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015, Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Guidelines and the provisions of the Act, so as to constitute proper Board of the Directors and its sub-committees, which inter alia includes the Audit Committee. As a result, in the absence of valid quorum, no Audit Committee meetings have been convened after September 8, 2020, and in such circumstances, as implied from the said Note, the mandatory functions of the Audit Committee, such as review of quarterly results/annual financial statements, approval of related party transactions etc., have been directly carried out by the Board of Directors of the company. Accordingly, the enclosed Standalone Financial Statements have been directly approved by the Board of Directors.

ii. Note No. 48.1.1(d), wherein it is stated that Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) had raised a demand on all the JV partners under the Production Sharing Contract with respect to Panna-Mukta and Mid and South Tapti contract areas (PMT JV), being BG Exploration and Production India Limited (BGEPIL) and Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) (together "the Claimants") and the Company (all three together referred to as "Contractors"), towards differential GOI share of Profit Petroleum and Royalty alleged to be payable by contractors pursuant to Government's interpretation of the Final Partial Award of Arbitral Tribunal (40% share of the Company amounting to USD 1624.05 million equivalent to ₹119,351.43 million, including interest upto 30th November, 2016). Subsequent to Tribunal Orders dated October 12, 2016, DGH vide letters dated May 25, 2017, June 4, 2018 and January 14, 2019 had asked contractor for re-casting of accounts of the PMT JV and for remitting the respective PI share of balance dues including interest till the date of remittance. As the Company is not a party to the arbitration, the details of the proceedings of arbitration and copy of the order of London High Court are not available with the Company. The Company has responded that the English High Court has delivered its final verdict on May 2, 2018 following which the Arbitral Tribunal re-considered some of its earlier findings from the 2016 FPA (Revised Award); The Government of India and JV Partners have challenged parts of the Revised Award before the English Court. On February 12, 2020, the English Court passed a verdict favouring the challenges made by BGEPIL and RIL and also remitted the matter in the Revised Award back to Arbitral Tribunal for reconsideration. In January 2021, the Tribunal issued a verdict favouring BGEPIL/RIL on the remitted matter, which has been challenged by the GOI before the English Court. Pending finalization of the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal, the Company has indicated in its letters to DGH that the final recasting of the accounts is premature and the issues raised by DGH may be kept in abeyance and therefore no provision for the same has been considered necessary and has been disclosed as contingent liability.

iii. Note No. 48.1.1(b), with respect to demand orders served on various work centres of the company by tax authorities under Service Tax (ST) and Goods & Service Tax (GST) demanding ST and GST on Royalty in respect of Crude Oil and Natural Gas. Based on the legal opinion, the Company is contesting such demands and estimated amounts worked out towards ST and GST (including interest and penalty upto March 31, 2021) of ₹39,604.84 million and ₹77,173.72 million respectively (Total ₹1,16,778.56 million), which has been considered as contingent liability. As a measure of abundant caution, the Company has deposited ST and GST along with interest under protest amounting to ₹13,524.39 million and ₹56,777.04 million respectively (Total ₹70,301.43 million).

iv. Note No. 30.4, which describes the managements' assessment of the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the basis of internal and external sources of information on its business, operation and other related components. As stated in the said Note, the management expects no significant impact of COVID-19 on the affairs of the company on a long term basis.

Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements is not modified in respect of these matters.

4. Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of these Standalone Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Modified Audit Procedures necessitated pursuant to outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic:	
Due to continuing spread of COVID-19 pandemic and the consequential restrictions imposed by Central / various State Governments / Authorities extended from time to time during the year 2020-21 and thereafter, the audit could not be carried by visiting the respective Assets/ Basins/ Plants/ Units/ Offices / other Business areas/ Corporate Office of the Company. Accordingly, this extraordinary situation due to Covid-19 has necessitated modification of our audit procedures so as to carry out the audit remotely through online access / receipt of digital documents. In view of this extraordinary situation due to Covid-19, we have identified such Modified Audit Procedures as a Key Audit Matter.	Due to the restrictions imposed, the audit processes were largely carried remotely by us from our respective places. The Company has provided / shared with us the necessary books of accounts, records, documents etc. through digital medium such as e-mails, file sharing through Video Conferencing and remote / VPN access over secured network to SAP, Web-Ice, BI platform, ICFR Portal, shared common drives etc. To this extent, the audit processes were carried out on the basis of verification of such books of accounts, records, documents etc. made available to us as above, which were relied upon as audit evidence for conducting the audit and reporting for the current period. Accordingly, we modified our audit procedures as follows: **a.** Conducted verification of necessary books of accounts, records, documents etc. maintained by the respective Assets/ Basins/ Plants/ Units/ Offices / other Business areas/Corporate Office etc. of the company through digital medium and remote electronic access as mentioned above. **b.** Carried out verification of scanned copies of the documents, evidences, deeds, certificates and the related records made available to us by the company through aforesaid digital medium. **c.** Making enquiries and gathering necessary audit evidence through Video Conferencing, dialogues and discussions over phone calls, e-mails and similar communication channels. **d.** Resolution of our audit observations through electronic and other telecommunication media instead of a physical meetings and interaction with the designated officials. **e.** We have also relied upon and performed our audit procedures in accordance with the Advisories and Key considerations issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on the various Accounting and Auditing aspects impacted by COVID-19.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Evaluation of adequacy of provision for impairment for tangible and intangible assets **(Refer Note 47 to the Standalone Financial Statements)** Management has assessed whether any provision needs to be recognised on account of impairment of tangible and intangible assets. The Company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible assets (Oil and Gas Assets including Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) & Development Wells in Progress (DWIP), Other Property, Plant & Equipment (including Capital Works-in-Progress, Right of Use Assets) for the "Cash Generating Unit" (CGU) determined at the end of each reporting period to assess whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. Oil and Gas price assumptions have a significant impact on CGU impairment assessments and are inherently uncertain. Furthermore, oil and gas prices are subject to increased uncertainty, given regulatory guidelines including notified gas prices, climate change and the global energy transition. The management's assumptions for prices of oil and gas in future are highly judgemental and may not be reflective of above factors, leading to a risk of material misstatement. Given the long timeframes involved, certain recoverable amounts of assets are sensitive to the discount rate applied. Since the determination of appropriate discount rate is judgemental, there is a risk that discount rates may not reflect the return required by the market and the risks inherent in the cash flows being discounted, which may lead to a material misstatement. A key input to impairment assessments and valuations is the production forecast, in turn closely related to the Company's reserves estimates, production profile and field development assumptions with reference to Oil and Gas. The determination of recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value- in use is based on the factors as discussed above, necessitating judgement on the part of management.	Our audit procedures included the following: We evaluated the appropriateness of management's identification of the CGUs and exploration and evaluation assets and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the impairment assessment process, including indicators of impairment. We reviewed the reasonableness of the judgments and decisions made by the management regarding assumptions (including the relevant regulatory guidelines) for Oil and Gas prices in future to identify whether there are indicators of possible management bias and accordingly relied upon the management's assumptions for Oil and Gas prices in future. We reviewed the appropriateness of discount rates used in the estimation. We relied on the technical assessment of the Management with regard to the Reserves and the Production profile of Oil and Gas, as shown to us by the management. We performed testing of the mathematical accuracy of the cash flow models and checked the appropriateness of the related disclosures. We evaluated management's assessment and related calculations of impairment including comparison of the recoverable amount with the carrying amounts of respective CGUs in the books of accounts. We perused the future plans related to exploration activities. Further, we have relied upon management's assessment that the Mining Lease (ML)/ Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) shall be re-granted, wherever expired/ is expiring in near future.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
In case of exploration and evaluation assets, based on management's judgement, assessment for impairment is carried out when further exploration activities are not planned in near future or when sufficient data indicate that although a development is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. Based on the above factors, we have considered the measurement of Impairment as Key Audit Matter.	
Estimation of Decommissioning liability **(Refer Note 24 to the Standalone Financial Statements)** The Company has an obligation to restore and rehabilitate the Asset/fields operated upon by the Company at the end of their use. This decommissioning liability is recorded based on estimates of the costs required to fulfill this obligation. The provision is based upon current cost estimates and has been determined on a discounted basis with reference to current legal requirements and technology. At each reporting date the decommissioning liability is reviewed and re-measured in line with changes in observable assumptions, timing and the latest estimates of the costs to be incurred at reporting date. We have considered the measurement of decommissioning costs as Key Audit Matter as it requires significant management judgment, including accounting calculations and estimates that involves high estimation uncertainty.	Our audit procedures included the following: Evaluated the approach adopted by the management in determining the expected costs of decommissioning. Identified the cost assumptions used that have the most significant impact on the provisions and tested the appropriateness of these assumptions. Reviewed the appropriateness of discount and inflation rates used in the estimation. Verified the unwinding of interest as well as understanding if any restoration was undertaken during the year. We have relied upon the technical assessment with respect to the Production Profile as estimated by the management based on which the Terminal year of the Asset /fields for decommissioning has been estimated. We have relied upon management's assessment that the Mining Lease (ML) / Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) would be regranted, till the terminal year of the field as estimated by the management. Relied on the judgments of the internal/ external experts for the purpose of technical /commercial evaluation. Assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures made in the financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Litigations and Claims **(Refer Note 48 to the Standalone Financial Statements)** Litigation and claims are pending with multiple tax and regulatory authorities and there are claims from vendors/suppliers and employees which have not been acknowledged as debt by the company (including Joint Operations). In the normal course of business, financial exposures may arise from pending legal/regulatory proceedings and from above referred claims not acknowledged as debt by the company. Whether a claim needs to be recognized as liability or disclosed as a contingent liability in the Standalone Financial Statements or is considered as remote, is dependent on a number of significant assumptions and judgments made by the management. The amounts involved are potentially significant and determining the amount, if any, to be recognized or disclosed in the financial statements, is inherently subjective. We have considered Litigations and claims as Key Audit Matter because the estimates on which these amounts are based involve a significant degree of management judgment, including accounting estimates that involves high estimation uncertainty.	Our audit procedures included the following: Understood Management's internal instructions, process and control for determining and estimating the tax litigations, other litigations and claims and its appropriate accounting and/or disclosure. Tested key controls surrounding such litigations. Discussed pending matters with the Company's personnel with respect to status of cases of litigation and claims. Assessed management's conclusions through understanding precedents set in similar cases, including placing reliance upon the expert opinions, wherever obtained by the management. We have assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of presentation and disclosure of the Contingent liabilities in the Standalone Financial Statements.


A geophysical field party prepares for a day of survey activities in Madhya Pradesh

5. Other Matters

i. We have placed reliance on technical/ commercial evaluation by the management in respect of categorization of wells as exploratory, development, producing and dry well, allocation of cost incurred on them, production profile, proved (developed and undeveloped)/ probable hydrocarbon reserves, and depletion thereof on Oil and Gas Assets, impairment, liability for decommissioning costs, liability for NELP and nominated blocks for under performance against agreed Minimum Work Programme.

ii. As mentioned in Note No. 46.1.3, the Standalone Financial Statements include the Company's share in the total value of assets, liabilities, expenditure and income of 167 blocks under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/ Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) / Discovered Small Fields (DSFs)/ Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALPs) and Joint Operations (JO) accounts for exploration and production out of which:

a. 8 NELPs/ HELPs/ JOs accounts have been certified by other Chartered Accountants. In respect of these 8 NELPs/ HELPs/ JOs, Standalone Financial Statements include proportionate share in assets and liabilities as on March 31, 2021 amounting to ₹86,484.06 million and ₹45,497.33 million respectively and revenue and profit including other comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2021 amounting to ₹60,629.92 million and ₹19,749.54 million respectively, Our opinion is based solely on the certificate of the other Chartered Accountants.

b. 10 NELPs / HELPs/ JOs have been certified by the management in respect of NELPs / HELPs/ JOs operated by other operators. In respect of these 10 NELPs / HELPs/ JOs, Standalone Financial Statements include proportionate share in assets and liabilities as on March 31, 2021 amounting to ₹8,705.76 million and ₹8,047.15 million respectively and revenue and profit including other comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2021 amounting to ₹130.89 million and ₹177.62 million respectively, Our opinion is based solely on management certified accounts.

iii. We audited the restatement/retrospective adjustments, as disclosed in Note No. 52 to the Standalone Financial Statements, which have been made to the comparative Standalone Financial Statements presented for the years prior to year ended March 31, 2021, in accordance with the requirement of applicable Ind AS. In our opinion, such adjustments are appropriate and have been properly applied.

iv. The Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020 were audited by joint auditors of the Company five of which are the predecessor audit firms, and have expressed an unmodified opinion dated June 30, 2020 on such standalone financial statements.

Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements is not modified in respect of above matters.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Management Discussion and Analysis, Business Responsibility Report and Report on Corporate Governance but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The above-referred information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this audit report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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.

When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions necessitated by the circumstances and the applicable laws and regulations.

7. Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone 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 and presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

8. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing

our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

9. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure-1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. Based on verification of books of accounts of the Company and according to information and explanations given to us, we give below a report on the Directions and Sub-directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in terms of Section 143(5) of the Act:

Directions/ Sub-directions u/s 143(5) of the Act for year 2020-21	Auditor's reply on the action taken on the directions
Directions	
1) Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implication of processing of accounting transaction outside IT System on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	Yes, the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system, namely SAP. Based on the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us, no accounting transactions have been processed / carried outside the IT system. Accordingly, there are no implications on the integrity of the accounts.
2) Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/ write-off of debts/ loans/ interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the Company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is a Government Company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of lender Company)	**Loan/Debt where Company is borrower:** Based on the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us, there were no cases of restructuring or waivers / write-off of debts/ loans/ interest etc. by any lender, due to the company's inability to repay the loan during the FY 2020-21. **Loan/Debt where Company is lender:** Based on the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us, there were no cases of restructuring or waivers / write-off of debts/ loans/ interest etc. during the FY 2020-21 with regard to amounts lent by the company to the other parties.
3) Whether funds (Grant/ subsidy etc.) received/ receivable for specific schemes from Central/ State agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	Based on the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us, the funds (Grant/ subsidy) received/ receivable for specific schemes from Central/ State agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its term and conditions.
Sub-Directions	
1) With regards to production reporting by Company, please ensure compliance to disclosure requirement as per para 56 of Guidance Note 1956 on accounting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities with reference to P&NG Rules, 1959 for exclusion of BS&W quantity. The quantity of accumulated depletion may also be reviewed and reported suitably. The accounting of 'Pipeline condensate' and 'off-gas' quantity under crude production may need revision to avoid double accounting as this already forms part of natural gas production quantity measured and reported at offshore wellhead.	The production reporting by the Company at Note No. 49 to the Financial Statements is excluding BS&W and in compliance with the disclosure requirement as per Para 56 of Guidance Note on accounting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities with reference to P&NG Rules, 1959. Based on the audit procedure performed and as per the information and explanation given to us the production considered for reserve estimation and depletion of ONGC Offshore was reviewed and it was observed that the pipeline condensate and Gas liberated in the CSU (CSU Off Gas) have not been considered for depletion and reserve estimation. Refer Note No. 36.1 to the Financial Statements.

2) It may be ensured that impairment test of tangible and intangible assets is done on the basis realizable value rather than on notified gas prices, as it was generally observed that gas prices actually received were lower than the notified gas prices.	As per requirement of Ind AS 36 on 'Impairment of Assets', the estimates of future cash flows for measuring value in use shall be based on the cash flow projections on reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the range of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the asset. The above methodology has also been prescribed in the Guidance Note on 'Oil and Gas Producing Activities' (Ind AS). On the basis of information and explanation provided to us, impairment testing of tangible and intangible assets relating to gas bearing fields/ assets is carried out on the basis of the prices estimated by the management. Such prices are estimated based on the method prescribed in the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 issued by MoP&NG. For difficult areas prices are estimated based on the formula prescribed in the Notification dated 21.03.2016 issued by MoP&NG. We have been informed that realization in the earlier years have broadly been in line with the management's estimated price for the purposes of computing the impairment as laid down in Ind AS 36 and the same has been reviewed by us on test basis. The management has represented that the lower realization during the Financial Year 2020-21 as compared to the management estimates is mainly on account of the impact of Covid 19 apart from certain volatility in the global oil & gas market during that period. Further, the management represented to us that the gas prices considered for testing the impairment of tangible and intangible assets in accordance with Ind AS 36 are based on the most reliable information available taking a long-term view of the range of economic conditions over the remaining useful life of the asset. The management has further represented to us that this method has been consistently followed by the Company. Based on the above we are of the view that the Company has complied with the requirements of Ind AS 36 and the Guidance Note while making impairment assessment by taking long-term view of the range of economic conditions over the remaining useful life of the assets.

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, the Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended;

   e. As per Notification number G.S.R. 463(E) dated 5th June, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, section 164(2) of the Act regarding the disqualifications of Directors is not applicable to the Company, since it is a Government Company;

   f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure 2";

   g. As per Notification number G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 5th June, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, section 197 of the Act regarding remuneration to director is not applicable to the Company, since it is a Government Company; and

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

   i. the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements – Refer Note 48.1.1 to the Standalone Financial Statements;

   ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses- Refer Note 55 to the Standalone Financial Statements;

   iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For G M Kapadia & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 104767W

Sd/-
(Rajen Ashar)
Partner (M. No. 048243)
UDIN: 21048243AAAADE3969
Place: Mumbai

For R Gopal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000846C

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Agarwal)
Partner (M. No. 093209)
UDIN: 21093209AAAAAX4657
Place: New Delhi

For SARC & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 084884)
UDIN: 21084884AAAAAE1417
Place: New Delhi

For Kalani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 000722C

Sd/-
(Vikas Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 077076)
UDIN: 21077076AAAAAF1316
Place: Jaipur

For R.G.N. Price & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 002785S

Sd/-
(Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar)
Partner (M. No. 041883)
UDIN: 21041883AAAAAE1463
Place: Mumbai

For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
UDIN: 21047684AAAAAF5033
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021

Annexure - 1 to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 9(1) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i.

a. The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets (Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE)).

b. As per the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the fixed assets (PPE) having substantial value, other than those which are underground/ submerged/ under joint operations have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner to cover all items over a period of three years, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of Company and nature of its business. The reconciliation of physically verified assets with the book records is in progress. Discrepancies noticed on the physical verification and consequential adjustments are carried out on completion of reconciliation. According to information and explanations given by the management and in our opinion, the same are not material.

c. On the basis of the information to the extent compiled by the Company pending the reconciliation of the available records with the books of account and also considering the voluminous nature and various locations, we report that the title/lease deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of Company except for the following where the title/lease deeds are not available with the Company:

(₹ in million)

Nature	Number of Assets	Gross Block	Net Block
Lease hold land	13	572.54	362.69
Free hold land	11	1,331.30	1,331.30
Building	6	279.63	48.29
Total	**30**	**2,183.47**	**1,742.28**

ii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the inventory (excluding inventory lying with third parties, inventory under joint operations and material in transit) has been physically verified by the management in a phased manner at reasonable intervals to cover all items over a period of three years, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of Company and nature of its business. Such verification did not reveal any material discrepancies.

iii. The Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured to any companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not advanced loans to directors / to a Company in which the Director is interested to which provisions of section 185 of the Act apply. The provisions of section 186 of the Act, in our opinion, are not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence provisions of Sections 73 to 76 and other relevant provision of the Act and Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 are not applicable.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the

Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended and prescribed by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act and we are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed accounts and records are being made and updated on regular basis. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with the view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. a. According to records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2021 for a period more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no dues in respect of Income Tax, Duty of Excise, Duty of Customs, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Value Added Tax and Goods and Service Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except the following:

(₹ in million)

Name of Statute	Forum where Dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates (Financial Year)	Gross Amount Involved	Amount paid under protest	Amount Unpaid
Central Excise Act, 1944	Commissioner	2018-19	2.37	-	2.37
	Custom, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	2005-06, 2018-19	37.67	21.12	16.55
	Hon. High Court	2012-13 to 2014-15	6,577.04	-	6,577.04
	Hon. Supreme Court	2001-02, 2006-07 to 2008-09	517.54	-	517.54
	Total (A)		**7,134.62**	**21.12**	**7,113.50**
The Customs Act, 1962	Commissioner	1987-88	331.32	-	331.32
	Custom, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	2007-08, 2020-21	7.00	1.00	6.00
	Hon. High Court	2012-13, 2015-16	64.17	-	64.17
	Total (B)		**402.49**	**1.00**	**401.49**
Income Tax Act, 1961	Commissioner/ (Appeals) and Additional Commissioner/ ITO	2002-03, 2007-08, 2009-10, 2012-13 to 2015-16	1,66,790.69	1,62,873.71	3,916.98
	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	2007-08, 2009-10 to 2011-12	1,20,391.65	1,20,391.65	-
	Hon. High Court	1990-91, 2000-01	420.83	411.92	8.91
	Total (C)		**2,87,603.17**	**2,83,677.28**	**3,925.89**

Name of Statute	Forum where Dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates (Financial Year)	Gross Amount Involved	Amount paid under protest	Amount Unpaid
Goods and Services Tax	Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal	2017-18	2,090.88	1,868.83	222.05
	Hon. High Court	2017-18 to 2020-21	77,824.88	54,908.21	22,916.67
	Total (D)		**79,915.76**	**56,777.04**	**23,138.72**
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and Respective States' Sales Tax Acts	Commissioner/ Joint Commissioner/ Commissioner -Appeals/ Joint Commissioner- Appeals	2000-01, 2001-02, 2005-06 to 2007-08, 2009-10 to 2012-13, 2014-15 to 2016-17	2,022.10	21.25	2,000.85
	Appellate Tribunal/ First Appellate Authority	1996-97, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2001-02 to 2006-07, 2009-10 to 2015-16	15,598.64	67.61	15,531.03
	Hon. High Court	1978-79, 1992-93 to 1994-95, 2006-07, 2012-13	43.17	23.61	19.56
	Hon. Supreme Court	2002-01 to 2008-09, 2012-13, 2016-17	10,990.75	623.96	10,366.79
	Total (E)		**28,654.66**	**736.43**	**27,918.23**
Finance Act, 1994 (Service Tax)	Commissioner/ (Appeals), Joint Comm., Additional Comm. of Custom, Excise and Service Tax, Director General	2006-07, 2007-08, 2011-12 to 2016-17	13,062.97	0.49	13,062.48
	Custom, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal/ First Appellate Authority	2003-04, 2005-06 to 2012-13, 2014-15 to 2017-18	42,165.28	13,575.52	28,589.76
	Hon. High Court	2005-06; 2012-13, 2015-16	199.96	2.56	197.40
	Total (F)		**55,428.21**	**13,578.57**	**41,849.64**
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)			**4,59,138.91**	**3,54,791.44**	**1,04,347.47**

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings dues to Banks and Financial Institutions, or dues to Debenture (Bond) Holders. The Company has not borrowed any amount from Government.

ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans taken by the Company have been generally applied for the purpose for which they were raised. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer.

x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi. As per notification number G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 5th June, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, section 197 of the Act as regards the managerial remuneration is not applicable to the Company, since it is a Government Company.

xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given by the management and based on our examination, the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act, where applicable. As stated in Note No. 53 of the Standalone Financial Statements read together with para 3(i) of our Independent Auditors' Report, as no meeting of the Audit Committee has been convened after September 8, 2020, the mandatory function of review/ approval of related party transactions as required under section 177 of the Act to be performed by the Audit Committee, has been directly carried out by the Board of Directors of the company. The Company has disclosed the details of the related party transactions in the Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Balance Sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

xv. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions specified under section 192 of the Act with directors or persons connected with him.

xvi. In our opinion, the Company is not required to register under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For G M Kapadia & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 104767W

Sd/-
(Rajen Ashar)
Partner (M. No. 048243)
UDIN: 21048243AAAADE3969
Place: Mumbai

For R Gopal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000846C

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Agarwal)
Partner (M. No. 093209)
UDIN: 21093209AAAAAX4657
Place: New Delhi

For SARC & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 084884)
UDIN: 21084884AAAAAE1417
Place: New Delhi

For Kalani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 000722C

Sd/-
(Vikas Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 077076)
UDIN: 21077076AAAAAF1316
Place: Jaipur

For R.G.N. Price & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 002785S

Sd/-
(Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar)
Partner (M. No. 041883)
UDIN: 21041883AAAAAE1463
Place: Mumbai

For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
UDIN: 21047684AAAAAF5033
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021

Annexure - 2 to Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 9 (3) (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

To the Members of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial

Statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and such Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the criteria for Internal Financial Control over financial reporting 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.

Other Matters

As stated in Note No. 53 of the Standalone Financial Statements read together with para 3(i) of our Independent Auditors' Report, as no meeting of the Audit Committee was held after September 8, 2020, and hence, the mandatory functions of the Audit Committee, such as review/approval/ oversight/ evaluation of the company's external financial reporting, related party transactions, Internal financial controls over financial reporting, risk management system, internal audit function, whistle blower and vigil mechanism, end utilisation of funds etc., have been directly carried out by the Board of Directors of the company.

For G M Kapadia & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 104767W

Sd/-
(Rajen Ashar)
Partner (M. No. 048243)
UDIN: 21048243AAAADE3969
Place: Mumbai

For R Gopal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000846C

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Agarwal)
Partner (M. No. 093209)
UDIN: 21093209AAAAAX4657
Place: New Delhi

For SARC & ASSOCIATES
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Firm Reg. No. 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 084884)
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Sd/-
(Vikas Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 077076)
UDIN: 21077076AAAAAF1316
Place: Jaipur

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Place: Mumbai

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Firm Reg. No.000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
UDIN: 21047684AAAAAF5033
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020*	As at March 31, 2019*
I.	**ASSETS**				
(1)	**Non-current assets**				
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment				
	(i) Oil and Gas Assets	5	1,106,790.52	1,084,766.83	1,121,177.57
	(ii) Other Property, Plant and Equipment	6	90,680.70	92,216.22	96,435.14
	(iii) Right-of-use assets	7	107,353.90	98,197.92	-
	(b) Capital work in progress	8			
	(i) Oil and Gas Assets				
	1) Development wells in progress		54,970.43	49,220.38	39,961.12
	2) Oil and gas facilities in progress		172,636.80	134,046.68	97,498.02
	(ii) Others		20,505.62	16,898.70	17,776.28
	(c) Intangible assets	9	2,172.53	1,809.59	1,744.59
	(d) Intangible assets under development				
	(i) Exploratory wells in progress	10	161,377.93	162,089.68	195,266.87
	(e) Financial assets				
	(i) Investments	11	813,764.40	790,855.47	911,162.82
	(ii) Loans	13	13,274.07	11,824.75	10,461.26
	(iii) Deposits under site restoration fund	14	233,586.78	221,522.23	180,926.09
	(iv) Others	15	1,170.80	1,504.57	2,648.63
	(f) Non-current tax assets (net)	29	76,558.02	90,430.66	94,272.41
	(g) Other non-current assets	16	11,918.82	8,119.42	6,646.02
	Total non- current assets		**2,866,761.32**	**2,763,503.10**	**2,775,976.82**
(2)	**Current assets**				
	(a) Inventories	17	84,744.71	85,666.23	77,039.25
	(b) Financial assets				
	(i) Trade receivables	12	77,973.25	47,773.93	84,399.60
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	18	1,200.14	960.25	179.77
	(iii) Other bank balances	19	1,825.37	8,722.01	4,860.84
	(iv) Loans	13	3,834.74	5,117.26	6,339.30
	(v) Others	15	33,898.76	27,739.31	46,174.78
	(c) Other current assets	16	114,297.50	93,880.96	63,303.14
	Sub-total current assets		**317,774.47**	**269,859.95**	**282,296.68**
	Assets classified as held for sale		-	-	1,154.40
	Total current assets		**317,774.47**	**269,859.95**	**283,451.08**
	Total assets		**3,184,535.79**	**3,033,363.05**	**3,059,427.90**
II.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**				
	EQUITY				
	(a) Equity share capital	20	62,901.39	62,901.54	62,901.54
	(b) Other equity	21	1,982,684.27	1,868,046.49	1,942,369.93
	Total equity		**2,045,585.66**	**1,930,948.03**	**2,005,271.47**

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020*	As at March 31, 2019*
	LIABILITIES				
(1)	**Non-current liabilities**				
	(a)Financial liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	27	63,275.21	22,450.97	-
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	22	63,084.23	50,521.87	382.93
	(iii) Others	23	63,802.92	5,772.15	20,674.91
	(b) Provisions	24	305,351.83	279,392.06	236,247.37
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	25	274,733.67	263,440.96	274,261.08
	(d) Other non-current liabilities	26	403.30	387.88	326.14
	Total non- current liabilities		**770,651.16**	**621,965.89**	**531,892.43**
(2)	**Current liabilities**				
	(a) Financial liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	27	86,951.43	117,040.13	215,935.72
	(ii) Trade payables	28			
	- to micro and small enterprises		1,475.10	132.07	98.55
	- to other than micro and small enterprises		62,291.38	71,004.20	88,151.43
	(iii) Lease Liabilities	22	41,126.60	47,743.88	35.03
	(iv) Others	23	139,079.49	214,391.07	177,532.41
	(b) Other current liabilities	26	23,188.89	18,663.06	24,154.87
	(c) Provisions	24	13,858.26	10,975.34	15,856.61
	(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	29	327.82	499.38	499.38
	Total current liabilities		**368,298.97**	**480,449.13**	**522,264.00**
	Total liabilities		**1,138,950.13**	**1,102,415.02**	**1,054,156.43**
	Total equity and liabilities		**3,184,535.79**	**3,033,363.05**	**3,059,427.90**
	Accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements 1-58				
** Restated, refer note no 52*					

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Sd/-
(M.E.V Selvamm)
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Vivek C Tongaonkar)
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Subhash Kumar)
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN: 07905656)
Place: New Delhi

In terms of our report of even date attached

For G.M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 104767W

Sd/-
(Rajen Ashar)
Partner (M.No. 048243)
Place: Mumbai

For R Gopal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000846C

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Agarwal)
Partner (M. No. 093209)
Place: New Delhi

For SARC & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M.No. 084884)
Place: New Delhi

For Kalani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000722C

Sd/-
(Vikas Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 077076)
Place: Jaipur

For R.G.N. Price & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.002785S

Sd/-
(Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar)
Partner (M. No. 041883)
Place: Mumbai

For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020*
I	Revenue from operations	30	681,410.90	962,136.09
II	Other income	31	71,425.07	66,101.65
III	**Total income (I+II)**		**752,835.97**	**1,028,237.74**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Changes in inventories of finished/ semi-finished goods and work in progress	32 & 33	(4,263.50)	2,469.93
	Production, transportation, selling and distribution expenditure	34	353,761.49	458,320.27
	Exploration costs written off			
	a. Survey Costs		17,245.46	16,879.24
	b. Exploratory well Costs		46,609.82	69,957.63
	Finance costs	35	22,145.41	33,096.75
	Depreciation, depletion, amortisation and impairment	36	163,273.77	186,168.58
	Other impairment and write offs	37	3,785.96	8,476.58
	Total expenses (IV)		**602,558.41**	**775,368.98**
V	Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		150,277.56	252,868.76
VI	Exceptional items- Income/(expenses)	47	13,750.34	(48,990.47)
VII	**Profit before tax (V+VI)**		**164,027.90**	**203,878.29**
VIII	**Tax expense:**	38		
	(a) Current tax relating to:			
	- current year		30,560.00	74,100.00
	- earlier years		11,489.53	(3,612.78)
	(b) Deferred tax		9,514.00	(1,245.77)
	Total tax expense (VIII)		**51,563.53**	**69,241.45**
IX	**Profit for the year (VII-VIII)**		**112,464.37**	**134,636.84**
X	**Other comprehensive income (OCI)**			
	(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(i) Re-measurement of the defined benefit obligations		(512.07)	(4,414.00)
	- Deferred tax		178.94	1,542.43
	(ii) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		26,479.55	(129,769.44)
	- Deferred tax		(1,957.67)	8,031.93
	Total other comprehensive income (net of tax) (X)		**24,188.75**	**(124,609.08)**
XI	**Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)**		**136,653.12**	**10,027.76**
XII	Earnings per equity share:	40		
	Basic and diluted (in ₹)		8.94	10.70
	Accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements	1-58		

** Restated, refer Note No. 52*

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Sd/-
(M.E.V Selvamm)
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Vivek C Tongaonkar)
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Subhash Kumar)
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN: 07905656)
Place: New Delhi

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Partner (M.No. 048243)
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(Sunil Kumar Agarwal)
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For SARC & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M.No. 084884)
Place: New Delhi

For Kalani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000722C

Sd/-
(Vikas Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 077076)
Place: Jaipur

For R.G.N. Price & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.002785S

Sd/-
(Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar)
Partner (M. No. 041883)
Place: Mumbai

For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
Place: Mumbai

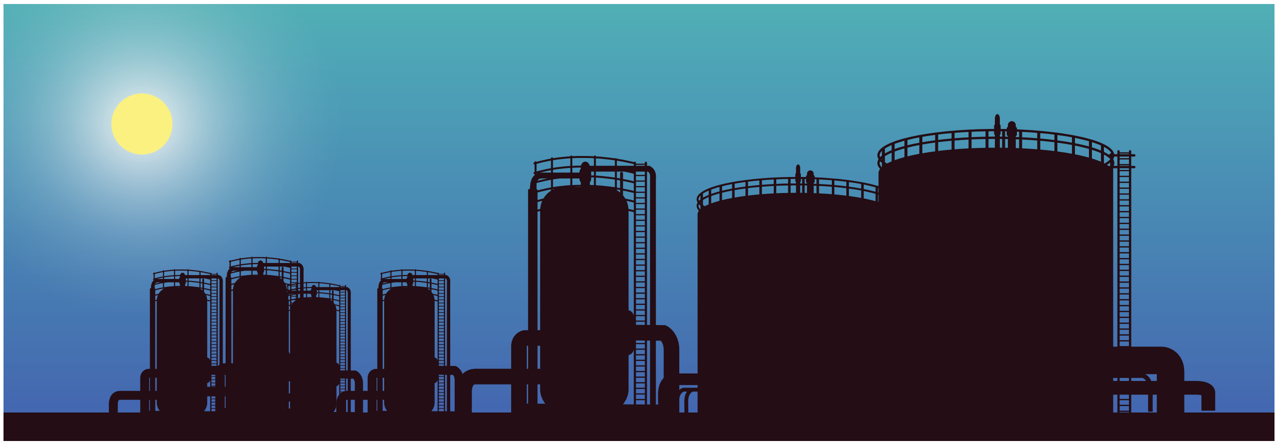
June 24, 2021

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

i. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in million)

Particulars	**Amount**
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**62,901.54**
Change during the year	-
Balance as at April 1, 2020	**62,901.54**
Change during the year (Note No.20.6)	(0.15)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**62,901.39**



ii. Other Equity

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Equity instruments through Other comprehensive income	Total
	General reserve	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings		
Balance as at March 31, 2019	1,743,091.18	159.44	1,264.78	9,779.59	200,699.21	1,954,994.20
Effect of Restatement (Note No. 52)	-	-	-	(12,624.27)	-	(12,624.27)
Balance as at April 1, 2019*	**1,743,091.18**	**159.44**	**1,264.78**	**(2,844.68)**	**200,699.21**	**1,942,369.93**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	134,636.84	-	134,636.84
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	(2,871.57)	-	(2,871.57)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(121,737.51)	(121,737.51)
Total comprehensive income for the year*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**131,765.27**	**(121,737.51)**	**10,027.76**
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	(72,336.72)	-	(72,336.72)
Tax on dividends	-	-	-	(12,014.48)	-	(12,014.48)
Transfer to General Reserve	50,094.24	-	-	(50,094.24)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020*	**1,793,185.42**	**159.44**	**1,264.78**	**(5,524.85)**	**78,961.70**	**1,868,046.49**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	112,464.37	-	112,464.37
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	(333.13)	-	(333.13)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	24,521.88	24,521.88
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**112,131.24**	**24,521.88**	**136,653.12**
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	(22,015.49)	-	(22,015.49)
Tax on dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer on cancellation of forfeited shares (Note No. 20.6)	-	0.15	-	-	-	0.15
Transfer to General Reserve	75,400.00	-	-	(75,400.00)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**1,868,585.42**	**159.59**	**1,264.78**	**9,190.90**	**103,483.58**	**1,982,684.27**

** Restated, refer Note No. 52*

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Sd/-
(M.E.V Selvamm)
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Vivek C Tongaonkar)
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Subhash Kumar)
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN: 07905656)
Place: New Delhi

In terms of our report of even date attached

For G.M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 104767W

Sd/-
(Rajen Ashar)
Partner (M.No. 048243)
Place: Mumbai

For R Gopal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000846C

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Agarwal)
Partner (M. No. 093209)
Place: New Delhi

For SARC & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M.No. 084884)
Place: New Delhi

For Kalani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000722C

Sd/-
(Vikas Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 077076)
Place: Jaipur

For R.G.N. Price & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.002785S

Sd/-
(Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar)
Partner (M. No. 041883)
Place: Mumbai

For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020*	
i) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Net Profit after tax		**112,464.37**		**134,636.84**
Adjustments For:				
- Income tax expense	51,563.53		69,241.45	
- Exceptional Items	(13,750.34)		48,990.47	
- Depreciation, Depletion, Amortisation and Impairment	163,273.77		186,168.58	
- Exploratory Well Costs Written off	46,609.82		69,957.63	
- Finance Cost	22,145.41		33,096.75	
- Unrealized Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	(2,944.15)		17,644.30	
- Other impairment and write offs	3,785.96		8,476.58	
- Excess provision written back	(8,241.57)		(3,096.53)	
- Interest income	(10,610.98)		(12,899.14)	
- Loss / (gain) on fair valuation of financial instruments	1,479.86		1,472.93	
- Amortization of Financial Guarantee	(419.18)		(424.60)	
- Gain on revaluation of financial liability towards CCDs (Note No. 52.5.3)	(4,659.61)		(5,038.27)	
- Re-measurement of Defined benefit plans	(512.07)		(4,414.00)	
- Liabilities no longer required written Back	(1,391.93)		(1,288.44)	
- Amortization of Government Grant	(28.61)		(17.18)	
- Loss on sale of investment	956.81		-	
- Profit on sale of Non-Current assets	(1.04)		-	

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020*	
- Dividend Income	(30,630.05)	**216,625.63**	(24,664.10)	**383,206.43**
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**329,090.00**		**517,843.27**
Adjustments for				
- Receivables	(30,090.90)		36,651.46	
- Loans and advances	(1,062.56)		484.61	
- Other assets	(29,966.67)		(8,377.62)	
- Inventories	(218.77)		(9,851.64)	
- Trade payable and other liabilities	37,248.29	**(24,090.61)**	107,963.26	**126,870.07**
Cash generated from Operations		**304,999.39**		**644,713.34**
Income Taxes Paid (Net of tax refund)		**(28,348.45)**		**(66,645.47)**
Net cash generated by operating activities "A"		**276,650.94**		**578,067.87**
ii) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipment		(152,537.96)		(232,785.48)
Proceeds from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		1,580.20		3,377.64
Exploratory and Development Drilling		(93,952.77)		(103,838.90)
Investment in term deposits with maturity 3 to 12 months		6,930.00		(6,892.83)
Investment in Joint Ventures		(9,199.08)		(70.00)
Investment in Associates		-		(0.05)
Sale / (Investment) in Subsidiaries		12,163.03		(4,303.68)
Investment-Others		(50.10)		(125.00)
Deposit in Site Restoration fund		(12,064.55)		(40,596.14)
Dividends received from Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures		15,500.24		16,055.50
Dividends received on other investments		15,129.81		8,608.60
Interest received		9,931.55		10,772.32
Net cash (used in)/generated by Investing Activities "B"		**(206,569.63)**		**(349,798.02)**
iii) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Proceeds from non-current borrowings		41,396.40		21,269.96
Proceeds/repayment of current borrowings (net)		(28,536.21)		(103,517.43)
Payment of lease liabilities (net of interest)		(54,716.56)		(48,879.12)
Interest expense on lease liabilities		(3,808.25)		(3,720.25)
Dividends paid on equity shares		(22,053.19)		(75,489.57)
Tax paid on Dividend		-		(12,014.48)
Interest paid		(2,124.71)		(5,120.15)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities "C"		**(69,842.52)**		**(227,471.04)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**238.79**		**798.81**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		960.25		161.44
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		1,199.04		960.25
		238.79		**798.81**

* Restated, refer note no 52

a) Cash and cash equivalents comprises of:-

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balances with Banks	1,197.84	956.47
Cash in Hand	2.30	3.78
Cash and cash equivalents (Note No. 18)	**1,200.14**	**960.25**
Bank Overdraft (Note No. 27)	(1.10)	-
Cash and cash equivalents in Cash Flows Statement	**1,199.04**	**960.25**

b) Reconciliation of Liabilities arising from Financing Activities: -

For FY 2020-21

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	Financing Cash Flows		Non Cash Flows- Exchange Loss / (Gain) & amortisation of discount	As at March 31, 2021
		Proceeds Raised	Repayment		
Non-current borrowings					
- Foreign Currency Bond (Note No. 27.5)	22,450.97	-	-	(572.52)	21,878.45
- Non-Convertible Debentures (Note No. 27.4)	-	41,396.40	-	0.36	41,396.76
Total	**22,450.97**	**41,396.40**	**-**	**(572.16)**	**63,275.21**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	Financing Cash Flows	Non Cash Flows- Exchange Loss / (Gain)	As at March 31, 2021
		Proceeds/repayment (net)		
Current borrowings				
- Foreign Currency Terms Loans (Note No. 27.1 & 27.2)	84,990.35	(53,301.08)	(1,553.59)	30,135.68
- Working Capital Loans (Note No. 27.3)	22,140.00	17,228.10	-	39,368.10
- Commercial Papers (Note No. 27.6)	9,909.78	7,536.77	-	17,446.55
Total	**117,040.13**	**(28,536.21)**	**(1,553.59)**	**86,950.33**

For FY 2019-2020

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	Financing Cash Flows		Non Cash Flows - Exchange Loss / (Gain) & amortisation of discount	As at March 31, 2020
		Proceeds Raised	Repayment		
Non-current borrowings					
- Foreign Currency Bond (Note No. 27.5)	-	21,269.96	-	1,181.01	22,450.97
Total	**-**	**21,269.96**	**-**	**1,181.01**	**22,450.97**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	Financing Cash Flows	Non Cash Flows - Exchange Loss / (Gain)	As at March 31, 2020
		Proceeds/repayment (net)		
Current borrowings				
- Foreign Currency Terms Loans (Note No. 27.1 & 27.2)	77,930.46	2,419.72	4,640.17	84,990.35
- Working Capital Loans (Note No. 27.3)	93,410.00	(71,270.00)	-	22,140.00
- Commercial Papers (Note No. 27.6)	44,576.93	(34,667.15)	-	9,909.78
Total	**215,917.39**	**(103,517.43)**	**4,640.17**	**117,040.13**

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Sd/-
(M.E.V Selvamm)
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Vivek C Tongaonkar)
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Subhash Kumar)
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN: 07905656)
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For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2021

1. Corporate information

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited ('ONGC' or 'the Company') is a public limited Company domiciled and incorporated in India having its registered office at Plot No. 5A-5B, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi, South West Delhi – 110070. The Company's shares are listed and traded on Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India. The Company is engaged in exploration, development and production of crude oil, natural gas and value added products.

2. Application of new Indian Accounting Standards

All the Indian Accounting Standards issued under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) till the financial statements are approved have been considered in preparation of these Financial Statements.

2.1. Standards issued but not yet effective

The MCA has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards/ Ind AS) Amendment Rules, 2021 on June 18, 2021, whereby the amendments to various Indian Accounting Standards has been made applicable with the immediate effect from the date of the notification i.e. effective for financial year ended March 31, 2022 onwards.

The amendments made vide aforesaid notification dated June 18, 2021 are largely clarificatory and editorial in nature, the Company is evaluating the requirements of the same and its effect on the Financial Statements is not likely to be material.

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1. Statement of compliance

In accordance with the notification dated 16th February, 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") issued under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) with effect from April 1, 2016.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), the Companies Act, 2013 and Guidance Note on Accounting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

3.2. Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on going concern basis on the historical cost convention using accrual system of accounting except for certain assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value/amortised cost/Net present value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

As the operating cycle cannot be identified in normal course due to the special nature of industry, the same has been assumed to have duration of 12 months. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS-1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

The Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all values are rounded off to the nearest two decimal million except otherwise stated.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

(a) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

(b) Level 2 inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the asset or liability.

(c) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or Company's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

3.3. Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

The Company records the investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at cost less impairment loss, if any.

When the Company issues financial guarantees on behalf of subsidiaries, initially it measures the financial guarantees at their fair values and subsequently measures at the higher of:

i. the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' and

ii. the amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

The Company records the initial fair value of financial guarantee as deemed investment with a corresponding liability recorded as deferred revenue under financial guarantee obligation. Such deemed investment is added to the carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries. Deferred revenue is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the remaining period of financial guarantee issued as other income.

On disposal of investment in subsidiary, associate and joint venture, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts (including corresponding value of dilution in deemed investment) are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Interest free loans provided to subsidiary are recognized at fair value on the date of disbursement and the difference on fair valuation is recognized as deemed investment in subsidiary. Such deemed investment is added to the carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries. Loans are accounted at amortized cost method using effective interest rate. If there is an early repayment of loan made by the subsidiary, the proportionate amount of the deemed investment recognized earlier is adjusted.

Where the Company is a sponsor in respect of Compulsory Convertible Debentures issued by subsidiaries & joint ventures and is mandatorily required to purchase such debentures, a financial liability is recognized at fair value with a corresponding debit to deemed investment. Financial liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost. The deemed investment is added to the carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries or joint ventures and carried at cost.

3.4. Interests in joint operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

The Company has Joint Operations in the nature of Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) and Revenue Sharing Contracts (RSC) with the Government of India and various body corporates for exploration, development and production activities.

The Company's share in the assets and liabilities along with attributable income and expenditure of the Joint Operations is merged on line by line basis with the similar items in the Financial Statements of the Company and adjusted for depreciation, depletion, survey, dry wells, decommissioning provision, impairment and sidetracking in accordance with the accounting policies of the Company.

The hydrocarbon reserves in such areas are taken in proportion to the participating interest of the Company.

With respect to use of leased assets in the joint operations, the Company recognizes lease liability and corresponding right-of-use asset in accordance with the terms of related joint operating agreement/production sharing contracts.

Gain or loss on sale of interest in a block, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except that no gain is recognized at the time of such sale if substantial uncertainty exists about the recovery of the costs applicable to the retained interest or if the Company has substantial obligation for future performance. The gain in such situation is treated as recovery of cost related to that block.

3.5. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such assets. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification as held for sale, and actions required to complete the plan of sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortized once classified as held for sale.

3.6. Government Grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Monetary Government grants, whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets and are recognized and disclosed as 'deferred income' under non-current liability in the Balance Sheet and transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

All Non-monetary grants received are recognized for both asset and grant at nominal value.

3.7. Property, Plant and Equipment (other than Oil and Gas Assets) and Right-of-use assets

The Company had elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its Property, Plant and Equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date except adjustment related to decommissioning provisions.

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Freehold land and land under perpetual lease are not depreciated.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or its construction cost (net of applicable tax credits), any cost directly attributable to bring the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management and decommissioning cost as per Note no 3.13. It includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of PPE when completed and ready for intended use. Parts of an item of PPE having different useful lives and significant value and subsequent expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment arising on account of capital improvement or other factors are accounted for as separate components. Expenditure on dry docking of rigs and vessels are accounted for as component of relevant assets.

Depreciation of PPE commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is provided on the cost of PPE (other than freehold land, Oil and Gas Assets and properties under construction) less their residual values, using the written down value method (except for components of dry docking capitalised) over the useful life of PPE as stated in the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or based on technical assessment by the Company. Estimated useful lives of these assets are as under:

Description	Years
Building & Bunk Houses	3 to 60
Plant & Machinery	2 to 40
Furniture & Fixtures	3 to 25
Vehicles, Ships & Boats	3 to 20
Office Equipment	2 to 20

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed on an annual basis and if necessary, changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

Depreciation on additions/deletions to PPE (other than of Oil and Gas Assets) during the year is provided for on a pro-rata basis with reference to the date of additions/deletions except low value items not exceeding ₹5,000/- which are fully depreciated at the time of addition.

Depreciation on subsequent expenditure on PPE (other than of Oil and Gas Assets) arising on account of capital improvement or other factors is provided for prospectively over the remaining useful life.

Depreciation on refurbished/revamped PPE (other than of Oil and Gas Assets) which are capitalized separately is provided for over the reassessed useful life.

Depreciation on expenditure on dry docking of rigs and vessels capitalized as component of relevant rig / vessels is charged over the dry dock period on straight line basis.

Depreciation on PPE (other than Oil and Gas Assets) including support equipment and facilities used for exploratory/ development drilling is initially capitalised as part of drilling cost and expensed / depleted as per Note No. 3.11. Depreciation on equipment/ assets deployed for survey activities is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is less.

An item of PPE is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of PPE is determined as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.8 Intangible Assets

(i) Intangible assets acquired separately

The Company had elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives not exceeding five years from the date of capitalisation. The estimated useful life is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and the effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for prospectively.

Intangible assets are derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(ii) Intangible assets under development - Exploratory Wells in Progress

All exploration and evaluation costs incurred in drilling and equipping exploratory and appraisal wells, are initially capitalized as Intangible assets under development - Exploratory Wells in Progress till the time these are either transferred to Oil and Gas Assets on completion as per Note No.3.11 or expensed as exploration and evaluation cost (including allocated depreciation) as and when determined to be dry or of no further use, as the case may be.

Cost of drilling exploratory type stratigraphic test wells are initially capitalized as Intangible assets under development - Exploratory Wells in Progress till the time these are either transferred to Oil and Gas Assets as per Note No. 3.11 or expensed as exploration and evaluation cost (including allocated depreciation) as when determined to be dry or the Petroleum Exploration License is surrendered.

Costs of exploratory wells are not carried over unless it could be reasonably demonstrated that there are indications of sufficient quantity of reserves and sufficient progress has been made in assessing the reserves and the economic and operating viability of the project. All such carried over costs are subject to review for impairment as per the policy of the Company.

3.9 Impairment of tangible, intangible assets and right-of-use assets

The Company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible assets (Oil and Gas Assets, Development Wells in Progress (DWIP), Property, Plant and Equipment (including Capital Works-in-Progress) and right-of use assets of a "Cash Generating Unit" (CGU) at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any significant indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period to see if there are any indications that impairment losses recognized earlier, may no longer exist or may have come down. The impairment loss is reversed, if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the previous impairment loss was recognized. If it is so, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the lower of its recoverable amount and the carrying amount that have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. After a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life. Reversals of Impairment loss are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Exploration and Evaluation assets are tested for Impairment when further exploration activities are not planned in near future or when sufficient data exists to indicate that although a development is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. Impairment loss is reversed subsequently, to the extent that conditions for impairment are no longer present.

3.10 Exploration & Evaluation, Development and Production Costs

(i) Pre-acquisition cost

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

(ii) Acquisition cost

Acquisition costs of Oil and Gas Assets are costs related to right to acquire mineral interest and are accounted as follows: -

Exploration and development stage

Acquisition cost relating to projects under exploration or development are initially accounted as Intangible Assets under development - exploratory wells in progress or Oil & Gas Assets under development - development wells in progress respectively. Such costs are capitalized by transferring to Oil and Gas Assets when a well is ready to commence commercial production. In case of abandonment / relinquishment of Intangible Assets under development - exploratory wells in progress, such costs are written off.

Production stage

Acquisition costs of producing Oil and Gas Assets are capitalized as proved property acquisition cost under Oil and Gas Assets and amortized using the unit of production method over proved reserves of underlying assets.

(iii) Survey cost

Cost of Survey and prospecting activities conducted in the search of oil and gas are expensed as exploration cost in the year in which these are incurred.

(iv) Oil & Gas asset under development - Development Wells in Progress

All costs relating to Development Wells are initially capitalized as 'Development Wells in Progress' and transferred to 'Oil and Gas Assets' on "completion".

(v) Production costs

Production costs include pre-well head and post-well head expenses including depreciation and applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities.

3.11 Oil and Gas Assets

The Company had elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its Oil and Gas assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date except adjustment related to decommissioning provisions.

Oil and Gas Assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depletion and impairment losses. These are created in respect of an area / field having proved developed oil and gas reserves, when the well in the area / field is ready to commence commercial production.

Cost of temporary occupation of land, successful exploratory wells, all development wells (including service wells), allied facilities, depreciation on support equipment used for drilling and estimated future decommissioning costs are capitalised and classified as Oil and Gas Assets.

Oil and Gas Assets are depleted using the "Unit of Production Method". The rate of depletion is computed with reference to an area covered by individual lease/license/asset/amortization base by considering the proved developed reserves and related capital costs incurred including estimated future decommissioning / abandonment costs net of salvage value. Acquisition cost of Oil and Gas Assets is depleted by considering the proved reserves. These reserves are estimated annually by the Reserve Estimates Committee of the Company, which follows the International Reservoir Engineering Procedures.

3.12 Side tracking

In the case of an exploratory well, cost of side-tracking is treated in the same manner as the cost incurred on a new exploratory well. The cost of abandoned portion of side tracked exploratory wells is expensed as 'Exploration cost written off'.

In the case of development wells, the entire cost of abandoned portion and side tracking is capitalized.

In case of side tracking of producing wells and service wells which form part of the development schemes are treated as development wells and the cost incurred on the side tracking is capitalized.

In the case of side tracking of producing wells and service wells which do not form part of the development schemes and the side-tracking results in additional proved developed oil and gas reserves or increases the future economic benefits therefrom beyond previously assessed standard of performance, the cost incurred on side tracking is capitalised, whereas the cost of abandoned portion of the well is depleted in the normal way. Otherwise, the cost of side tracking is expensed as 'Work over Expenditure'.

3.13 Decommissioning costs

Decommissioning cost includes cost of restoration. Provision for decommissioning costs is recognized when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation to plug and abandon a well, dismantle and remove a facility or an item of Property, Plant and Equipment and to restore the site on which it is located. The full eventual estimated provision towards costs relating to dismantling, abandoning and restoring well sites and allied facilities are recognized in respective assets when the well is complete / facilities or Property, Plant and Equipment are installed.

The amount recognized is the present value of the estimated future expenditure determined using existing technology at current prices and escalated using appropriate inflation rate till the expected date of decommissioning and discounted up to the reporting date using the appropriate risk free discount rate.

An amount equivalent to the decommissioning provision is recognized along with the cost of exploratory well or Property, Plant and Equipment. The decommissioning cost in respect of dry well is expensed as exploratory well cost.

Any change in the present value of the estimated decommissioning provision other than the periodic unwinding of discount is adjusted to the decommissioning provision and the carrying value of the related asset. In case reversal of decommissioning provision exceeds the carrying amount of the related asset including WDV of the capitalised portion of decommissioning provision in the carrying amount of the related asset, the excess amount is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The unwinding of discount on provision is charged in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

Provision for decommissioning cost in respect of assets under Joint Operations is considered as per participating interest of the Company on the basis of estimates approved by the respective operating committee. Wherever the same are not approved by the respective operating committee, decommissioning cost estimates of the Company are considered.

3.14 Inventories

Finished goods (other than Sulphur and carbon credits) including inventories in pipelines / tanks are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower. Cost of finished goods is determined on absorption costing method. Sulphur and carbon credits are valued at net realisable value. The value of inventories includes excise duty and royalty (wherever applicable) but excludes cess.

Crude oil in semi-finished condition at Group Gathering Stations (GGS) is valued at cost on absorption costing method or net realisable value whichever is lower.

Crude oil in unfinished condition in flow lines up to GGS / platform is not valued as the same is not measurable. Natural Gas is not valued as it is not stored.

Inventory of stores and spare parts is valued at weighted average cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower. Provisions are made for obsolete and non-moving inventories.

Unserviceable and scrap items, when determined, are valued at estimated net realisable value.

3.15 Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of products and services, such as crude oil, natural gas, value added products, pipeline transportation and processing services.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized at the point in time when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised product or service to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the sale of products and service, net of discount, taxes or duties. The transfer of control on sale of crude oil, natural gas and value added products occurs at the point of delivery, where usually the title is passed and the customer takes physical possession, depending upon the contractual conditions. Any retrospective revision in prices is accounted for in the year of such revision.

Sale of crude oil and natural gas (net of levies) produced from Intangible assets under development – Exploratory Wells in Progress / Oil and Gas assets under development – Development Wells in Progress is deducted from expenditure on such wells.

Any payment received in respect of contractual short lifted gas quantity for which an obligation exists to make-up such gas in subsequent periods is recognised as Contract Liabilities in the year of receipt. Revenue in respect of such contractual short lifted quantity of gas is recognized when such gas is actually supplied or when the customer's right to make up is expired, whichever is earlier.

As per the Production Sharing Contracts for extracting the Oil and Gas Reserves with Government of India, out of the earnings from the exploitation of reserves after recovery of cost, a part of the revenue is paid to Government of India which is called Profit Petroleum. It is reduced from the revenue from Sale of Products as Government of India's Share in Profit Petroleum.

Revenue in respect of the following is recognized when collectability of the receivable is reasonably assured:

(i) Contractual short lifted quantity of gas with no obligation for make-up

(ii) Interest on delayed realization from customers and cash calls from JV partners

(iii) Liquidated damages from contractors/suppliers

Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established and it became probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Interest income from financial assets is recognised at the effective interest rate method applicable on initial recognition.

3.16 Leases

Effective April 01, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" using the modified prospective approach. The new standard defines a lease as a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company has exercised the option not to apply this standard to leases of intangible assets.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

(i) the contract involves use of an identified asset,

(ii) the Company obtains substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of the lease and

(iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company as a 'lessee'

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset (ROU asset) and a corresponding lease liability for all hiring contracts / arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for lease with a term of twelve months or less (i.e. short term leases) and lease of low value assets. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments on straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The lease liability is initially measured at present value of the future lease payments over the reasonably certain lease term. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if it not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rate. For leases with similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, applies either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease along with any initial direct costs, restoration obligations and lease incentives received.

Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets. The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a ROU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the accounting policy below on "Impairment of tangible, intangible assets and right-of-use assets".

The interest cost on lease liability (computed using effective interest method), is expensed in the statement of profit and loss, unless eligible for capitalization as per accounting policy below on "Borrowing costs".

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract in accordance with Ind AS 116 and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

3.17 Foreign Exchange Transactions

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees which represents the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using mean exchange rate prevailing on the last day of the reporting period.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

3.18 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include salaries, wages, Contributory provident fund, gratuity, leave encashment towards un-availed leave, compensated absences, post-retirement medical benefits and other terminal benefits.

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

(i) Defined contribution plans

Employee Benefit under defined contribution plans comprising Contributory provident fund, Post Retirement benefit scheme, Employee pension scheme-1995, composite social security scheme etc. is recognized based on the undiscounted amount of obligations of the Company to contribute to the plan. The same is paid to a fund administered through a separate trust.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

Defined employee benefit plans comprising of gratuity, post-retirement medical benefits and other terminal benefits, are recognized based on the present value of defined benefit obligation which is computed using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. These are accounted either as current employee cost or included in cost of assets as permitted.

Net interest on the net defined liability is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset and is recognised the Statement of Profit and Loss except those included in cost of assets as permitted.

Remeasurement of defined retirement benefit plans except for leave encashment towards un-availed leave and compensated absences, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest as defined above), are recognised in other comprehensive income except those included in cost of assets as permitted in the period in which they occur and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

The Company contributes all ascertained liabilities with respect to gratuity and un-availed leave to the ONGC's Gratuity Fund Trust (OGFT) and Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), respectively. Other defined benefit schemes are unfunded.

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

(iii) Other long term employee benefits

Other long term employee benefit comprises of leave encashment towards un-availed leave and compensated absences. These are recognized based on the present value of defined obligation which is computed using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. These are accounted either as current employee cost or included in cost of assets as permitted.

Re-measurements of leave encashment towards un-availed leave and compensated absences are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss except those included in cost of assets as permitted in the period in which they occur.

3.19 Voluntary Retirement Scheme

Expenditure on Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

3.20 General Administrative Expenses

General administrative expenses which are directly attributable are allocated to activities and the balance is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.21 Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/expected to be admitted to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is virtually certain to expect ultimate collection.

3.22 Research and Development Expenditure

Expenditure of capital nature are capitalised and expenses of revenue nature are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss, as and when incurred.

3.23 Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

(i) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous year.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. 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.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with asset will be realised.

(iii) Current and deferred tax expense for the year

Current and deferred tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3.24 Borrowing or Finance Costs

Borrowing costs including finance cost on lease liability specifically identified to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets or development wells or exploratory wells is capitalized as part of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs i.e. equivalent to the extent to which the exchange loss does not exceed the difference between the cost of borrowing in functional currency (₹) when compared to the cost of borrowing in a foreign currency.

When there is an unrealised exchange loss which is treated as an adjustment to interest and subsequently there is a realised or unrealised gain in respect of the settlement or translation of the same borrowing, the gain to the extent of the loss previously recognised as an adjustment is recognised as an adjustment to interest.

3.25 Rig Days Costs

Rig movement costs are booked to the next location drilled/planned for drilling. Abnormal Rig days' costs are considered as un-allocable and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.26 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

Contingent assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts, unless possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit 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.

3.27 Financial instruments

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

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

3.28 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

3.29 Financial assets

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(ii) Financial assets at amortised cost

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

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business 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 to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments not held for trading.

(iv) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition.

(v) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses, if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(vi) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety (except for equity instruments designated as FVTOCI), the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.30 Financial liabilities

(a) Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

i. the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and

ii. the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115. [refer Note No. 3.3 for Financial guarantee issued to subsidiaries]

(b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(c) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an existing financial liability is exchanged with another financial liability, from the existing lender of the debt instrument on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing financial liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference in the respective carrying amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.31 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3.32 Statement of Cash Flow

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

3.33 Segment reporting

Operating segments are identified and reported taking into account the different risks and returns, the organization structure and the internal reporting systems.

4. Critical Accounting Judgments, Assumptions and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Inherent in the application of many of the accounting policies used in preparing the Financial Statements is the need for Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Actual outcomes could differ from the estimates and assumptions used.

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

Key source of judgments, assumptions and estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the Financial Statements which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are in respect of Oil and Gas reserves, long term production profile, impairment, useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment, depletion of oil and gas assets, decommissioning provision, employee benefit obligations, impairment, provision for income tax, measurement of deferred tax assets, litigation and contingent assets and liabilities.

4.1 Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (refer Note No. 4.2), that the Management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements.

(a) Determination of functional currency

Currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency") is Indian Rupee (₹) in which the Company primarily generates and expends cash. Accordingly, the Management has assessed its functional currency to be Indian Rupee (₹).

(b) Classification of investment

Judgment is required in assessing the level of control obtained in a transaction to acquire an interest in another entity; depending upon the facts and circumstances in each case, the Company may obtain control, joint control or significant influence over the entity or arrangement. Transactions which give the Company control of a business are business combinations. If the Company obtains joint control of an arrangement, judgement is also required to assess whether the arrangement is a joint operation or a joint venture. If the Company has neither control nor joint control, it may be in a position to exercise significant influence over the entity, which is then classified as an associate.

The Company has 49.36% equity interest in ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL). The Company has subscribed for 3,451.24 million (Previous year 2,558.00 million) share warrants as at March 31, 2021, entitling the Company to exchange each warrant with an equity share of face value of ₹10 each against which ₹9.75 each has been paid.

Further the Company has entered into an arrangement for backstopping support towards repayment of principal and coupon of Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) amounting to ₹77,780.00 million (Previous year ₹77,780.00 million) issued by ONGC Petro additions Limited in three tranches. The outstanding interest accrued as at March 31, 2021 is ₹1,926.75 million (Previous year ₹2,722.77 million).

The Company has evaluated the interest in OPaL to be in the nature of joint venture as the shareholder agreement between all the shareholders provides for sharing of control of the decisions of relevant activities that require the unanimous consent of all the parties sharing control.

(c) Identifying whether a contract includes a lease

The Company enters into hiring/service arrangements for various assets/services. The Company evaluates whether a contract contains a lease or not, in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 116. This requires significant judgements including but not limited to, whether asset is implicitly identified, substantive substitution rights available with the supplier, decision making rights with respect to how the underlying asset will be used, economic substance of the arrangement, etc.

(d) Determining lease term (including extension and termination options)

The Company considers the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. Assessment of extension/termination options is made on lease by lease basis, on the basis of relevant facts and circumstances. The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised. In case of contracts, where the Company has the option to hire and de-hire the underlying asset on some circumstances (such as operational requirements), the lease term is considered to be initial contract period.

(e) Identifying lease payments for computation of lease liability

To identify fixed (including in-substance fixed) lease payments, the Company consider the non-operating day rate/standby as minimum fixed lease payments for the purpose of computation of lease liability and corresponding right of use asset.

(f) Low value leases

Ind AS 116 requires assessment of whether an underlying asset is of low value, if lessee opts for the option of not to apply the recognition and measurement requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases where the underlying asset is of low value. For the purpose of determining low value, the Company has considered nature of assets and concept of materiality as defined in Ind AS 1 and the conceptual framework of Ind AS which involve significant judgement.

(g) Evaluation of indicators for impairment of Oil and Gas Assets

The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of external factors (significant decline in asset's value, significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment, market interest rates etc.) and internal factors (obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, poor economic performance of the asset etc.) which could result in significant change in recoverable amount of the Oil and Gas Assets.

(h) Oil & Gas Accounting

The determination of whether potentially economic oil and natural gas reserves have been discovered by an exploration well is usually made within one year of well completion, but can take longer, depending on the complexity of the geological structure. Exploration wells that discover potentially economic quantities of oil and natural gas and are in areas where major capital expenditure (e.g. an offshore platform or a pipeline) would be required before production could begin, and where the economic viability of that major capital expenditure depends on the successful completion of further exploration work in the area, remain capitalized on the balance sheet as long as additional exploration or appraisal work is under way or firmly planned.

It is not unusual to have exploration wells and exploratory-type stratigraphic test wells remaining suspended on the balance sheet for several years while additional appraisal drilling and seismic work on the potential oil and natural gas field is performed or while the optimum development plans and timing are established. All such carried costs are subject to regular technical, commercial and management review on at least an annual basis to confirm the continued intent to develop, or otherwise extract value from the discovery. Where this is no longer the case, the costs are immediately expensed.

4.2 Assumptions and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(a) Estimation of provision for decommissioning

The Company estimates provision for decommissioning as per the principles of Ind AS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' for the future decommissioning of Oil and Gas assets at the end of their economic lives. Most of these decommissioning activities would be in the future, the exact requirements that may have to be met when the removal events occur are uncertain. Technologies and costs for decommissioning are constantly changing. The timing and amounts of future cash flows are subject to significant uncertainty.

The timing and amount of future expenditures are reviewed annually or when there is a material change, together with rate of inflation for escalation of current cost estimates and the interest rate used in discounting the cash flows. The economic life of the Oil and Gas assets is estimated on the basis of long term production profile of the relevant Oil and Gas asset. The long term average General Consumer Price Index (CPI) for inflation i.e. 4.47% (Previous year 4.25%) has been used for escalation of the current cost estimates and pre- tax discounting rate used to determine the balance sheet obligation as at the end of the year is long term average risk free government bond rate with 10 year yield i.e. 7.05% (Previous year 7.39%).

(b) Determining discount rate for computation of lease liability

For computation of lease liability, Ind AS 116 requires lessee to use their incremental borrowing rate as discount rate if the rate implicit in the lease contract cannot be readily determined.

For leases denominated in Company's functional currency, the Company considers the incremental borrowing rate to be risk free rate of government bond as adjusted with applicable credit risk spread and other lease specific adjustments like relevant lease term. For leases denominated in foreign currency, the Company considers the incremental borrowing rate as risk free rate based on US treasury bills as adjusted with applicable credit risk spread and other lease specific adjustments like relevant lease term and currency of the obligation.

(c) Determination of cash generating unit (CGU)

The Company is engaged mainly in the business of oil and gas exploration and production in Onshore and Offshore. In case of onshore assets, the fields are using common production/ transportation facilities and are sufficiently economically interdependent to constitute a single cash generating unit (CGU). Accordingly, impairment test of all onshore fields is performed in aggregate of all those fields at the Asset Level. In case of Offshore Assets, a field is generally considered as CGU except for fields which are developed as a Cluster or group of Clusters, for which common facilities are used, in which case the impairment testing is performed in aggregate for all the fields included in the Cluster or group of Clusters.

(d) Impairment of assets

Determination as to whether, and by how much, a CGU is impaired involves Management estimates on uncertain matters such as future crude oil, natural gas and value added product (VAP) prices, the effects of inflation on operating expenses, discount rates, production profiles for crude oil, natural gas and value added products. For Oil and Gas assets, the expected future cash flows are estimated using Management's best estimate of future crude oil and natural gas prices, production and reserves volumes.

The present values of cash flows are determined by applying pre tax-discount rates of 14.29% (Previous year 15.55%) for Rupee transactions and 9.60% (Previous year 10.07%) for crude oil, natural gas and value added products revenue, which are measured in US$. Future cash inflows from sale of crude oil, natural gas and value added products are estimated using Management's best estimate of future prices and its co-relations with benchmark crudes and other petroleum products.

The discount rate used is based upon the cost of capital from an established model.

The value in use of the producing/developing CGUs is determined under a multi-stage approach, wherein future cash flows are initially estimated based on Proved Developed Reserves. Under circumstances where the further development of the fields in the CGUs is under progress and where the carrying value of the CGUs is not likely to be recovered through exploitation of proved developed reserves alone, the Proved and probable reserves (2P) of the CGUs are also taken for the purpose of estimating future cash flows. In such cases, full estimate of the expected cost of evaluation/development is also considered while determining the value in use.

The discount rates applied in the assessment of impairment calculation are re-assessed each year.

(e) Estimation of reserves

Management estimates reserves in relation to all the Oil and Gas Assets based on the policies and procedures determined by the Reserves Estimation Committee (REC) of the Company. The estimates so determined are used for the computation of depletion and impairment testing.

The year-end reserves of the Company are estimated by the REC which follows international reservoir engineering procedures consistently. For reporting its petroleum resources, Company follows universally accepted Petroleum Resources Management System-PRMS (2018) sponsored by Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE), World Petroleum Council (WPC), American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE), Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG), Society of Petrophysicists and Well Log Analysts (SPWLA) and European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers (EAGE).

PRMS (2018) defines Proved Reserves under Reserves category as those quantities of petroleum that, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable from a given date forward from known reservoirs and under defined economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations. Further it defines Developed Reserves as expected quantities to be recovered from existing wells and facilities and Undeveloped Reserves as the Quantities expected to be recovered through future significant investments.

Volumetric estimation is the main procedure in estimation which uses reservoir rock and fluid properties to calculate hydrocarbons in-place and then estimate that portion which will be recovered from it. As the field gets matured and reasonably good production history is available, then performance methods such as material balance, simulation, decline curve analysis are applied to get more accurate assessments.

The annual revision of estimates is based on the yearly exploratory and development activities and results thereof. New In-place Volume and Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR) are estimated for new field discoveries or new pool discoveries in already discovered fields. Revision of estimates are also due to Field growth which includes delineation/appraisal activities and field review/other exploratory efforts. Delineation/ appraisal activities lead to revision in estimates due to new sub-surface data. Similarly, review exercise is also carried out for old fields due to necessity of revision in petro-physical parameters, new seismic input, updating of static and dynamic models and performance analysis leading to change in Reserves. Intervention of new technology, change in classifications and contractual provisions also necessitate revision in estimation of Reserves.

As per Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information (revised June 2019), approved by the SPE Board on June 25, 2019

"The reliability of Reserves information is considerably affected by several factors. Initially, it should be noted that Reserves information is imprecise as a result of the inherent uncertainties in, and the limited nature of, the accumulation and interpretation of data upon which the estimating and auditing of Reserves information is predicated. Moreover, the methods and data used in estimating Reserves information are often necessarily indirect or analogical in character rather than direct or deductive..."

"...the estimation of Reserves and other Reserves information is an imprecise science because of the many unknown geological and reservoir factors that can only be estimated through sampling techniques. Reserves are therefore only estimates, and they cannot be audited for the purpose of verifying exactness…"

The Company uses the services of third party agencies for due diligence and it gets the reserves of its assets audited periodically by third party internationally reputed consultants who adopt latest industry practices for their evaluation.

(f) Defined benefit obligation (DBO)

Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, medical cost trends, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

(g) Litigations

From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings and the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgment is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavourable outcome and the liability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Provision for litigations are reviewed at the end of each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

5. Oil and Gas Assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Gross cost (Note No. 5.1 & 5.2)		
Opening balance	1,745,972.37	1,599,843.64
Transfer from Intangible Assets under Development – Exploratory Wells-in Progress	9,311.15	9,158.45
Transfer from Development Wells-in-Progress	67,408.71	70,151.68
Increase/(decrease) in Decommissioning costs	5,346.04	(9,140.26)
Addition during the year	48,929.64	73,709.91
Acquisition Cost	-	2,870.50
Deletion/Retirement during the year	(26,230.34)	(1,181.97)
Other adjustments	89.24	560.42
	1,850,826.81	**1,745,972.37**
Less: Accumulated Depletion and Impairment		
Accumulated Depletion		
Opening balance	604,473.55	470,715.44
Provided for the year (Note No. 36)	117,877.70	134,333.67
Deletion/Retirement during the year	(26,174.21)	(254.53)
Other adjustments	23.54	(321.03)
	696,200.58	**604,473.55**
Accumulated Impairment		
Opening balance	56,731.99	7,950.63
Provided for the year	22,417.55	46,168.49
Write back of impairment	(31,313.83)	(1,118.41)
Reclassification	-	3,731.28
	47,835.71	**56,731.99**
Total	**1,106,790.52**	**1,084,766.83**

5.1 The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its Oil and Gas Assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date as per Para D7AA of Ind AS 101 except for decommissioning and restoration provision included in the cost of Oil and Gas Assets which have been adjusted in terms of para D21 of Ind AS 101 'First –time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

5.2 During the year 2016-17, Tapti A series facilities which were part of the assets of PMT Joint Operation (JO) and surrendered by the JO to the Government of India (GoI) as per the terms of JO agreement were transferred by GoI to the Company free of cost as its nominee and recorded as a non-monetary grant. During the year 2019-20, the Company opted to recognize the non-monetary government grant at nominal value and recorded the said facilities at nominal value, in line with amendment in Ind AS 20 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance' vide Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 (the 'Rules'). These assets have been decapitalised / retired to the extent of the Company's share in the Joint Operation.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India (GoI) vide letter dated May 31, 2019 assigned the Panna-Mukta fields w.e.f. December 22, 2019 on nomination basis to the Company on expiry of present PSC without any cost to ensure continuity of operation. Being a non-monetary grant, the Company has recorded these assets and grant at a nominal value.

Subsequent to assignment of Panna-Mukta field to the Company GoI has directed JV partners of the PMT (Panna Mukta & Tapti) field to transfer the existing SRF fund maintained for decommissioning obligation for Tapti Part A facility and Panna Mukta fields to the Company along with full financial and physical liability of site restoration and abandonment of Panna Mukta fields and Tapti Part A facilities. Accordingly, in previous year 2019-20 the Company received SRF fund of $ 33.81 million (₹2,402.18 million) for Tapti Part-A facilities and $ 598.24 million (₹42,506.87 million) for Panna Mukta fields from JV partners (including the Company share of 40% in the fields) and acquired the corresponding decommissioning obligation with the conditions that Company will maintain separate dedicated SRF accounts under SRF scheme, 1999 and extent guideline of SRF, the Company will not utilise the fund of dedicated SRF fund of Panna- Mukta Fields and Tapti Part-A facilities for any other purpose, other than one defined under SRF scheme/guideline. Company will periodically carry out the re-estimation of cost of abandonment of Panna-Mukta Fields and Tapti Part-A facilities as per existing Company policy and contribute to SRF account as per Company policy in nomination fields. In case, final actual cost of abandonment of facilities of Panna-Mukta fields at the time of physical abandonment is higher than approved abandonment cost plus the accumulated amount, Company will contribute the additional amount required for abandonment. However, in case the actual cost at the time of abandonment is less than the accumulated amount, the balance amount will be transferred to the Government of India.

5.3 Union Cabinet, Government of India in its meeting held on February 19, 2019, on reforms in Exploration and Licensing Policy for enhancing domestic exploration and production of oil and gas, directed to bid out identified marginal nomination fields operated by National Oil Companies. In pursuance to decision of Union Cabinet, the Company offered 64 such marginal fields which are clustered geographically in 17 contract areas for bidding under the supervision of Directorate General of Hydrocarbons. The Company have notice of award for 49 marginal fields covering 13 contract areas through the bidding process and signed contacts for production enhancement for 21 marginal fields upto March 31, 2021 out of which the company has handed over 3 fields to the contractors upto March 31, 2021 and impact of the same on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 is immaterial.

6. Other Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in million)

Carrying amount of: (Note No. 6.1)	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Freehold land	9,557.73	8,889.17
Perpetual lease land	-	-
Building and bunk houses	15,278.00	15,412.07
Plant and equipment	58,129.56	59,097.16
Furniture and fixtures	1,853.94	2,193.94
Office equipment	2,922.27	2,898.41
Vehicles, Ships & Boats	2,939.20	3,725.47
Total	**90,680.70**	**92,216.22**

(₹ in million)

Cost or deemed cost	Freehold land	Perpetual lease land	Buildings and bunk houses	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles, Ships & Boats	Total
Balance at March 31, 2019	**8,234.08**	**1,916.57**	**21,262.85**	**123,215.79**	**7,058.80**	**5,230.95**	**9,685.00**	**176,604.04**
Additions	660.91	-	1,811.70	12,206.21	590.11	2,982.72	1,579.78	19,831.43
Disposals/ adjustments	(5.82)	(1,916.57)	52.38	1,130.50	(502.82)	(627.28)	(758.90)	(2,628.51)
Balance at March 31, 2020	**8,889.17**	**-**	**23,126.93**	**136,552.50**	**7,146.09**	**7,586.39**	**10,505.88**	**193,806.96**
Additions	668.56	-	1,521.35	13,464.40	606.91	2,174.86	1,009.98	19,446.06
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	(24.12)	(9,337.96)	(488.49)	(707.98)	(1,502.08)	(12,060.63)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**9,557.73**	**-**	**24,624.16**	**140,678.94**	**7,264.51**	**9,053.27**	**10,013.78**	**201,192.39**

(₹ in million)

Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Freehold land	Perpetual lease land	Buildings and bunk houses	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles, Ships & Boats	Total
Balance at March 31, 2019	**-**	**-**	**5,927.30**	**60,751.93**	**4,137.79**	**3,340.43**	**6,011.45**	**80,168.90**
Depreciation expense	-	-	1,733.71	14,650.23	1,172.81	1,853.58	1,523.01	20,933.34
Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	277.27	0.83	62.77	7.18	348.05
Eliminated on disposal / adjustments of assets	-	-	53.85	1,777.45	(359.25)	(568.10)	(761.23)	142.72
Impairment loss written back during the year	-	-	-	(1.54)	(0.03)	(0.70)	-	(2.27)
Balance at March 31, 2020	**-**	**-**	**7,714.86**	**77,455.34**	**4,952.15**	**4,687.98**	**6,780.41**	**101,590.74**
Depreciation expense	-	-	1,621.47	13,451.90	863.99	2,006.30	1,796.67	19,740.33
Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	-	-	13.59	48.30	1.74	118.15	0.28	182.06
Eliminated on disposal / adjustments of assets	-	-	(3.76)	(7,987.01)	(401.97)	(669.38)	(1,499.02)	(10,561.14)
Impairment loss written back during the year	-	-	-	(419.15)	(5.34)	(12.05)	(3.76)	(440.30)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**-**	**-**	**9,346.16**	**82,549.38**	**5,410.57**	**6,131.00**	**7,074.58**	**110,511.69**

a. Land includes 11 numbers (Previous year 2) amounting to ₹1,331.30 million (Previous year ₹1,322.28 million) for which execution of title deeds is in process.

b. Registration of title deeds in respect of 6 numbers (Previous year 6) buildings is pending execution having carrying amount of ₹48.29 million (Previous year ₹51.22 million).

c. Building includes cost of undivided interest in land.

6.1 The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its other Property Plant & Equipment (PPE) recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date as per Para D7AA of Ind AS 101 except for decommissioning provision included in the cost of other Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) which has been adjusted in terms of para D21 of Ind AS 101 'First –time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

6.2 During the year 2016-17, Tapti A series facilities which were part of the assets of PMT Joint Operation (JO) and surrendered by the JO to the Government of India (GoI) as per the terms of JO agreement were transferred by GoI to the Company free of cost as its nominee. During the year 2019-20, the Company opted to recognize the non-monetary government grant at nominal value and recorded the said facilities at nominal value, in line with amendment in Ind AS 20 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance' vide Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 (the 'Rules'). These assets have been decapitalised / retired to the extent of the Company's share in the Joint Operation.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India vide letter dated May 31, 2019 has assigned the Panna-Mukta fields w.e.f. December 22, 2019 on nomination basis to the Company on expiry of present PSC without any cost to ensure continuity of operation. Being a non-monetary grant, the Company has recorded these assets and grant at a nominal value (refer Note No. 5.2).

A Floating Production, Storage and Offload vessel (FPSO) at work in Mozambique where ONGC Videsh operates

7. Right of Use (ROU) Assets

(₹ in million)

Carrying amount of:	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Land	4,972.18	5,042.74
Buildings and bunk houses	91.49	227.59
Plant and equipment	73,414.90	75,380.24
Vehicles, Ships & Boats	28,875.33	17,547.35
Total	**107,353.90**	**98,197.92**

(₹ in million)

Cost	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles, Ships & Boats	Total
Balance at April 1, 2019 (Note No. 7.1)	**488.77**	**264.42**	**80,390.57**	**14,250.26**	**95,394.02**
Additions	4,654.56	96.88	37,531.53	10,643.88	52,926.85
Disposals/ adjustments	(10.11)	-	(6,748.12)	(11.57)	(6,769.80)
Balance at March 31, 2020	**5,133.22**	**361.30**	**111,173.98**	**24,882.57**	**141,551.07**
Additions	-	-	46,528.92	22,699.57	69,228.49
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	(12,055.44)	(3.94)	(12,059.38)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**5,133.22**	**361.30**	**145,647.46**	**47,578.20**	**198,720.18**

(₹ in million)

Accumulated depreciation	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles, Ships & Boats	Total
Balance at April 1, 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation expense	100.59	133.71	39,815.79	7,345.08	47,395.17
Eliminated on disposal / adjustments of assets	(10.11)	-	(4,022.05)	(9.86)	(4,042.02)
Balance at March 31, 2020	**90.48**	**133.71**	**35,793.74**	**7,335.22**	**43,353.15**
Depreciation expense	70.56	136.10	41,691.42	11,371.59	53,269.67
Eliminated on disposal / adjustments of assets	-	-	(5,252.60)	(3.94)	(5,256.54)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**161.04**	**269.81**	**72,232.56**	**18,702.87**	**91,366.28**

7.1 Effective April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 “Leases”, applied to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using modified retrospective transition method.

7.2 Execution of conveyance deeds is in process in respect of 13 numbers (Previous year 14) lease hold lands amounting to ₹362.69 million (Previous year ₹389.98 million).

8. Capital Work-in-Progress

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A) Oil and Gas Assets (Note No. 8.1)		
(i) Development Wells in Progress		
Opening balance	52,965.35	42,006.45
Expenditure during the year	54,594.00	63,595.04
Depreciation during the year	16,602.41	17,515.54
Less: Transfer to Oil and Gas Assets	67,408.71	70,151.68
	56,753.05	**52,965.35**
Less: Impairment		
Opening balance	3,744.97	2,045.33
Provided for the year	844.48	1,880.08
Written back during the year	(2,806.83)	(180.44)
	1,782.62	**3,744.97**
Total	**54,970.43**	**49,220.38**
(ii) Oil and Gas facilities in progress		
Oil and Gas facilities	178,089.52	138,974.11
Acquisition Costs- Exploration and Production Asset	1,957.30	1,957.25
	180,046.82	**140,931.36**
Less: Accumulated Impairment		
Opening balance	6,884.68	4,975.77
Provided for the year	1,548.10	6,154.41
Written back during the year	(1,576.41)	(514.22)
Reclassification	553.65	(3,731.28)
	7,410.02	**6,884.68**
Total	**172,636.80**	**134,046.68**
B) Other Capital Works-In-Progress		
Buildings	1,702.77	1,432.10
Plant and equipment	17,381.03	13,427.90
Capital stores (including in transit) (Note No. 5.2 and 6.2)	2,532.23	3,694.68
Less: Impairment for Non-Moving Items	45.56	45.61
	21,570.47	**18,509.07**
Less: Accumulated Impairment		
Opening balance	1,610.37	1,510.39
For the year	10.43	135.19
Write back during the year	(0.15)	(24.53)
Reclassification	(555.80)	-
Other Adjustment	-	(10.68)
	1,064.85	**1,610.37**
Total	**20,505.62**	**16,898.70**

8.1 The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its Capital Works-in-Progress recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date as per Para D7AA of Ind AS 101 except for decommissioning and restoration provision included in the cost of Capital Works-in-Progress which have been adjusted in terms of para D21 of Ind AS 101 'First –time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

9. Intangible Assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Application software		
(Note No. 9.1)		
Opening balance	3,642.13	3,016.74
Additions during the year	964.20	644.88
Adjustments	(0.22)	(19.49)
	4,606.11	**3,642.13**
Less: Accumulated amortisation and impairment		
Accumulated amortization		
Opening balance	1,828.58	1,269.51
Provided for the year	600.91	578.17
Adjustment	0.33	(19.10)
	2,429.82	**1,828.58**
Accumulated Impairment		
Opening Balance	3.96	2.64
Provided for the year	1.58	1.36
Write back during the year	(1.78)	(0.04)
	3.76	**3.96**
Total	**2,172.53**	**1,809.59**

9.1 The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its Intangible Assets, recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date as per Para D7AA of Ind AS 101 'First – time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

10. Intangible Assets under Development

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
Exploratory Wells-In-Progress (Note No. 10.1)				
Opening balance		194,213.76		214,383.44
Expenditure during the year	40,218.86		43,306.33	
Less: Sale proceeds of Oil and Gas (net of levies)	44.71	40,174.15	287.15	43,019.18
Acquisition Cost		30.78		-
Depreciation during the year (Note No. 36)		17,779.48		15,891.23
		252,198.17		**273,293.85**
Less:				
Transfer to Oil and Gas Assets	9,311.15		9,158.45	
Wells written off during the year	45,612.86	54,924.01	69,921.64	79,080.09
		197,274.16		**194,213.76**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
Less : Impairment				
Opening Balance	32,124.08		19,116.57	
Provided during the year	10,144.90		16,915.56	
Write back during the year	(6,372.75)		(3,908.05)	
		35,896.23		**32,124.08**
Total		**161,377.93**		**162,089.68**

10.1 During the year 2004-05, the Company had acquired, 90% Participating Interest in Exploration Block KG-DWN-98/2 from Cairn Energy India Limited for a lump sum consideration of ₹3,711.22 million which, together with subsequent exploratory drilling costs of wells had been capitalized under exploratory wells in progress. During 2012-13, the Company had acquired the remaining 10% participating interest in the block from Cairn Energy India Limited on actual past cost basis for a consideration of ₹2,124.44 million. Initial in-place reserves were established in this block and adhering to original PSC time lines, a Declaration of commerciality (DOC) with a conceptual cluster development plan was submitted on December 21, 2009 for Southern Discovery Area and on July 15, 2010 for Northern Discovery Area. Thereafter, in the revised DOC submitted in December, 2013, Cluster-wise development of the Block had been envisaged by division of entire development area into three clusters.

The DOC in respect of Cluster II had been reviewed by the Management Committee (MC) of the block on September 25, 2014. Field Development Plan (FDP) for Cluster-II was submitted on September 8, 2015 which included cost of all exploratory wells drilled in the Contract Area and the same had been approved by the Company Board on March 28, 2016 and by MC on March 31, 2016. Investment decision has been approved by the Company. Contracts for Subsea umbilical risers, flow lines, Subsea production system, Central processing platform – living quarter utility platform and Onshore Terminal have been awarded during 2018-19. Sixteen (16) Oil wells, Seven (7) Gas wells and Six (6) Water injector wells were drilled upto March 31, 2021. Towards early monetization, it was planned to produce Gas from U-field utilizing Vashishta and S1 Project facilities. One Gas well-U3B was completed in the month of March 2020 and test production commenced on March 5, 2020. In line with the Accounting Policy of the Company, Oil and Gas assets were created for the well U3B on establishment of proved developed reserves during the year 2019-20. Commercial production from the well commenced on May 25, 2020. The cost of development wells in progress, Capital work in progress and Oil & gas assets as at March 31, 2021 is ₹27,326.51 million (Previous year ₹23,567.70 million), ₹75,468.01 million (Previous year ₹37,826.42 million) and ₹10,615.47 million (Previous year ₹10,487.02 million) respectively under Cluster II.

FDP in respect of Cluster-I was approved for development of Gas discoveries in E1 and integrated development of Oil discoveries in F1 field along with nominated field GS-29 by the Management Committee in FY 2019-20. E1 is now proposed to be developed along with cluster II facilities in Revised FDP. Drilling of an Appraisal cum Development Well GS29_8_A was commenced on March 29, 2021 under F1. The cost of development wells in progress as at March 31, 2021 is ₹370.67 million.

In respect of Cluster III, Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH) vide letter dated December 24, 2019 has extended the timeline for submission of FDP by 25 months which was further extended upto August 2022 vide letter dated November 16, 2020. In line with the approval of Management Committee, one appraisal well was drilled during 2020-21 and one appraisal well is under drilling as on March 31, 2021.

In view of the definite plan for development of all the clusters, the cost of exploratory wells in the block i.e. ₹53,323.75 million (Previous year ₹52,998.53 million) has been carried over.

11. Investments

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Investment in Equity Instruments (Note No. 11.1)	705,892.17	692,005.57
Investment in Preference Shares (Note No. 11.5)	233.90	220.69
Investment in Government securities (Note No. 11.6)	1,975.08	1,975.08
Other Investments (Note No. 11.7)	105,663.25	96,654.13
Total	**813,764.40**	**790,855.47**

11.1 Investments in Equity Instruments

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	(No. in million)	Amount	(No. in million)	Amount
(i) Investment in Subsidiaries (at Cost) (Note No. 11.1.1)				
Quoted – Fully paid up				
(a) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share)	778.85	369,150.00	778.85	369,150.00
(b) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share)	1,255.35	10,405.73	1,255.35	10,405.73
Unquoted – Fully paid up				
(c) ONGC Videsh Limited (Face Value ₹100 per share)	1,500.00	150,000.00	1,500.00	150,000.00
(d) ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note no. 11.1.2)	-	-	1,246.65	13,119.84
(e) Petronet MHB Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note no. 11.1.3)	274.33	3,693.10	274.33	3,693.10
Total Investment in Subsidiaries		**533,248.83**		**546,368.67**
(ii) Investment in Associates (at Cost) (Note no. 11.1.1)				
Quoted – Fully paid up				
(a) Petronet LNG Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share)	187.50	987.50	187.50	987.50
Unquoted – Fully paid up				
(b) Pawan Hans Limited (Face Value ₹10,000 per share) (Note no. 11.1.7)	0.27	2,731.66	0.27	2,731.66
(c) Rohini Heliport Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note no. 11.1.10)	-	0.05	-	0.05
Total Investment in Associates		**3,719.21**		**3,719.21**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	(No. in million)	Amount	(No. in million)	Amount
(iii) Investment in Joint Venture (at Cost) (Note no. 11.1.1)				
Unquoted – Fully paid up				
(a) Mangalore SEZ Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share)	13.00	130.00	13.00	130.00
(b) ONGC Petro Additions Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note no. 11.1.4)	997.98	9,979.81	997.98	9,979.81
(c) ONGC Teri Biotech Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note no. 11.1.5)	12.50	0.25	0.02	0.25
(d) ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share)	560.00	5,600.00	560.00	5,600.00
(e) Dahej SEZ Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share)	23.02	230.25	23.02	230.25
(f) Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note no. 11.1.8)	61.00	610.00	12.00	120.00
Total Investment in Joint Venture		**16,550.31**		**16,060.31**
(iv) Investment in other entities (at FVTOCI)				
Quoted – Fully paid up				
(a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share)	1,337.22	122,823.22	1,337.22	109,183.62
(b) GAIL (India) Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share)	217.81	29,513.38	217.81	16,673.43
Unquoted – Fully paid up				
(c) Indian Gas Exchange Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note No. 11.1.11)	3.69	36.94	-	-
(at FVTPL)				
Unquoted – Fully paid up				
(d) Planys Technologies Private Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note no. 11.1.6)	-	0.27	-	0.32
(e) String Bio Private Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note no. 11.1.9)	-	-	-	-
(f) Oil Spill Response Limited * (Face Value ₹10 per share)	-	0.01	-	0.01
Total Investment in other entities		**152,373.82**		**125,857.38**
Total Investment in Equity Instruments		**705,892.17**		**692,005.57**
Aggregate carrying value of quoted investments		532,879.83		506,400.28
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		173,012.34		185,605.29
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		425,868.23		340,421.86
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		-		-

**100 nos. Equity Shares of Oil Spill Response Limited valued at GBP one each at the time of issuance. Total value in ₹ at the time of issuance of shares was ₹6,885/-, further 200 nos. equity shares have also been allotted to the Company without any consideration thereby the Company holds total 300 nos. equity shares.*

11.1.1 The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value on the transition date April 1, 2015 in terms of Para D15 (b) (ii) of Ind AS 101 'First –time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

11.1.2. On January 01, 2021, the Company sold its entire holding (48.99 %) of 1,246,653,746 nos. equity shares in its step down subsidiary company ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited, having face value ₹10 per share at a value of ₹9.76 per share to Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL), a subsidiary of the Company. (Please also refer note no 11.7.4).

Further, the Board of subsidiary MRPL at their meeting held on June 10, 2021, has approved the scheme of amalgamation of ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited (OMPL) subject to receipt of requisite approvals of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and that of other concerned authorities and agencies, as may be required, and subject to the approval of the shareholders and creditors by requisite majority as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

11.1.3. Petronet MHB Limited is classified as a subsidiary of the Company as it holds 49.99% (Previous year 49.99%) ownership interest and its subsidiary Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited holds 49.99% (Previous year 49.99%) ownership interest.

11.1.4. The Company is restrained from diluting the investment in the respective companies till the sponsored loans are fully repaid as per the covenants in the respective loan agreements of the companies.

11.1.5. During the year, the Company had received 12,470,010 nos. equity shares from ONGC Teri Biotech Limited as bonus shares.

11.1.6. During the year 2017-18, the Company had subscribed 10 nos. equity shares of Planys Technologies Private Limited a startup Company, having face value ₹10 per share at a premium of ₹25,430.00 per share. The equity shares have been fair valued during the year at ₹26,937/- per equity share (Previous year ₹32,450/- per equity share).

11.1.7. During the year 2018-19, the Company has exercised option to exit Pawan Hans Limited by offloading entire 49% stake holdings of the Company as a preferred option, along with the strategic sale proposal being pursued by the Government of India. As at March 31, 2021, the proposed strategic sale transaction is yet to be consummated as the buyer has not been identified. In view of the uncertainty in the completion of the transaction, the investment in Pawan Hans Limited has not been classified as Non-current Asset Held for Sale and accordingly the Company continues to classify Pawan Hans Limited as an Associate Company and carry the investment at Cost.

11.1.8. During the year, the Company has subscribed additional 49,000,000 nos. equity share of Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL), a Joint Venture Company having face value of ₹10 per share at par value. Total investment in IGGL as at March 31, 2021 is ₹610.00 million (Previous year ₹120.00 million).

11.1.9. During the year 2018-19, the Company had subscribed 1 no. equity shares of String Bio Private Limited a startup Company, having face value ₹10 per share at a premium of ₹267.30 per share.

11.1.10. During the Previous year 2019-20, the Company had subscribed 4,899 nos. equity shares of Rohini Heliport Limited having face value of ₹10 per share for an aggregate consideration of ₹0.05 million, classified as Associate Company.

11.1.11. During the year, the Company has subscribed 3,693,750 nos. equity shares of Indian Gas Exchange Limited (IGX) having face value of ₹10 per share for an aggregate consideration of ₹36.94 million. The investment being a strategic investment, the same is designated as fair valued through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

11.2 Details of Subsidiaries

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest/ voting rights held by the Company	
			As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ONGC Videsh Limited	Exploration and Production activities	Incorporated in India having all operation outside India	100.00%	100.00%
Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Refinery	India	71.63%	71.63%
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited*	Refining and Marketing	India	53.64%	51.11%
ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited (Note No. 11.1.2)	Petrochemicals	India	-	48.99%
Petronet MHB Limited (Note No. 11.1.3)	Multi products Pipeline	India	49.99%	49.99%

** During the year Subsidiary Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has executed buy-back program through Open Market Operations and has bought back 71,801,491 nos. shares from persons other than promoters, representing 4.71% of Share Capital (prior to commencement of buy-back), as on the reporting date, March 31, 2021. Out of this 67,977,038 nos. shares have been extinguished as on the reporting date and rest on April 20, 2021. Considering the effect of subsequent extinguishment as an adjusting event under Ind AS, Company's shareholding in the subsidiary HPCL has increased from 51.11% as on March 31, 2020 to 53.64% as on March 31, 2021.*

11.3 Details of Associates

Name of Associates	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest/ voting rights held by the Company	
			As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Pawan Hans Limited	Helicopter services	India	49.00%	49.00%
Petronet LNG Limited*	Liquefied Natural Gas supply	India	12.50%	12.50%
Rohini Heliport Limited	Helicopter Services	India	49.00%	49.00%

** Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) has been classified as an associate since the Company has significant influence on PLL.*

11.4 Details of Joint Ventures

Name of Joint Ventures	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest/ voting rights held by the Company	
			As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Mangalore SEZ Limited	Special Economic Zone	India	26.00%	26.00%
ONGC Petro Additions Limited	Petrochemicals	India	49.36%	49.36%
ONGC Teri Biotech Limited	Bioremediation	India	49.98%	49.98%
ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited	Power Generation	India	50.00%	50.00%
Dahej SEZ Limited	Special Economic Zone	India	50.00%	50.00%
Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited	Pipeline	India	20.00%	20.00%

11.5 Investments in Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	(No. in million)	Amount	(No. in million)	Amount
Investment in Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares				
(at FVTPL)				
Unquoted – Fully paid up				
(a) Planys Technologies Private Limited (Face Value ₹1,500 per share) (Note No. 11.5.1)	-	42.07	-	50.69
(b) String Bio Private Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note No. 11.5.2)	0.16	45.00	0.16	45.00
(c) Chakr Innovation Private Limited (Face Value ₹100 per share) (Note No. 11.5.3)	-	30.96	-	30.00
(d) Logicladder Technologies Private Limited (Face Value ₹100 per share) (Note No. 11.5.4)	0.02	59.24	0.02	50.00
(e) Sagar Defence Engineering Private Limited (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note No. 11.5.5)	0.01	56.63	0.01	45.00
Total Investment in Preference Shares		**233.90**		**220.69**
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		233.90		220.69

11.5.1 During the year 2018-19, the Company had subscribed for additional 1,179 nos. Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of Planys Technologies Private Limited (PTPL), a startup Company, having face value of ₹1,500.00 per share at a premium of ₹23,940.00 per share. The total number of CCPS subscribed by the Company as at March 31, 2019 is 1,562 CCPS. The CCPS have been fair valued during the year at ₹26,937/- per CCPS (for the Previous year ₹32,450/- per CCPS).

The CCPS are Compulsory convertible into equity shares upon the expiry of 19 years from the date of issue. The Company may, at any time, prior to the expiry of 19 years from the date of issue, irrespective of either the Qualified IPO or Exit takes place or not, issue a notice to the PTPL for conversion of any CCPS into Equity Shares on 1:1 basis (i.e. for one CCPS, PTPL shall issue one Equity Share) ("Conversion Ratio") at a pre-money valuation of ₹360.00 million subject to anti-dilution protection and upon receipt of such notice, PTPL shall be under an obligation to convert such CCPS to the Equity Shares in accordance with the conversion ratio without the need to receive any further consideration therefor.

The CCPS bears a cumulative dividend, at the fixed rate of 0.0001% or dividend that would have been payable in a financial year on Equity Shares that the holders of CCPS would have been entitled to on as-if-converted basis i.e. Equity Shares arising from conversion of CCPS, whichever is higher. The dividend amount on as-if-converted basis shall be payable to holders of CCPS only if dividend has been declared on Equity Shares.

11.5.2. During the year 2018-19, the Company had subscribed 162,275 nos. Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of String Bio Private Limited (SBPL), a startup Company, having face value of ₹10 per share at a premium of ₹267.30 per share.

The CCPS are Compulsory convertible into equity shares upon the expiry of 20 years from the date of issue. The Company may, at any time, prior to the expiry of 20 years from the date of issue, issue a notice to the SBPL for conversion of any CCPS into Equity Shares on 1:1 basis (i.e. for one CCPS, SBPL shall issue one Equity Share) ("Conversion Ratio") subject to anti-dilution protection and upon receipt of such notice, SBPL shall be under an obligation to convert such CCPS to the Equity Shares in accordance with the conversion Ratio without the need to receive any further consideration therefor.

The CCPS bears a dividend, at the fixed rate of 0.001% of original issue price per CCPS on a cumulative basis compounded annually. In addition if a dividend is declared or paid on Equity Shares, an additional dividend shall be declared or paid with respect that the holders of CCPS.

11.5.3. During the Previous year, the Company has subscribed 888 nos. Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of Chakr Innovation Private Limited (CIPL) a startup Company, having face value of ₹100 per share at a premium of ₹33,683.78 per share. The CCPS are Compulsory convertible into equity shares upon the expiry of 20 years from the date of issue, a notice to the CIPL for conversion of any CCPS into Equity Shares on 1:1 basis (i.e. for one CCPS, CIPL shall issue one Equity Share) ("Conversion Ratio") subject to anti-dilution protection and upon receipt of such notice, CIPL shall be under an obligation to convert such CCPS to the Equity Shares in accordance with the conversion ratio without the need to receive any further consideration therefor. The CCPS bears a dividend, at the cumulative coupon rate of 0.001%. The CCPS have been fair valued during the year at ₹34,861/- per CCPS.

11.5.4. During the year 2019-20, the Company has subscribed 19149 nos. Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of

Logicladder Technologies Private Limited (LTPL) a startup Company, having face value of ₹100 per share at a premium of ₹2,511.00 per share. The CCPS are Compulsory convertible into equity shares upon the expiry of 20 years from the date of issue a notice to the LTPL for conversion of any CCPS into Equity Shares on 1:1 basis (i.e. for one CCPS, LTPL shall issue one Equity Share) ("Conversion Ratio") subject to anti-dilution protection and upon receipt of such notice, LTPL shall be under an obligation to convert such CCPS to the Equity Shares in accordance with the conversion ratio without the need to receive any further consideration therefor. The CCPS have been fair valued during the year at ₹3,094/- per CCPS.

The CCPS bears a dividend, at the fixed rate of 0.01% of original issue price per CCPS on a cumulative basis compounded annually. In addition if a dividend is declared or paid on Equity Shares, an additional dividend shall be declared or paid with respect that the holders of CCPS.

11.5.5. During the year 2019-20, the Company has subscribed 12,658 nos. Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of Sagar Defence Engineering Private Limited (SDEPL) a startup Company, having face value of ₹10 per share at a premium of ₹3,545.00 per share. The CCPS are Compulsory convertible into equity shares upon the expiry of 20 years from the date of issue, a notice to the SDEPL for conversion of any CCPS into Equity Shares on 1:1 basis (i.e. for one CCPS, SDEPL shall issue one Equity Share) ("Conversion Ratio") subject to anti-dilution protection and upon receipt of such notice, SDEPL shall be under an obligation to convert such CCPS to the Equity Shares in accordance with the conversion ratio without the need to receive any further consideration therefor. The CCPS have been fair valued during the year at ₹4,474/- per CCPS.

The CCPS bears a dividend, at the fixed rate of 0.01% of original issue price per CCPS on a cumulative basis compounded annually. In addition if a dividend is declared or paid on Equity Shares, an additional dividend shall be declared or paid with respect that the holders of CCPS.

11.6 Investments in Government Securities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**		**As at March 31, 2020**	
	(No. in million)	**Amount**	**(No. in million)**	**Amount**
Financial assets carried at amortized cost				
(a) 8.40% Oil Co. GOI Special Bonds -2025 (Unquoted – Fully paid up)	0.20	1,975.08	0.20	1,975.08
Total Investment in Government or trust securities		**1,975.08**		**1,975.08**
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		1,975.08		1,975.08
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		-		-

11.7 Other Investments (₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	(No. in million)	Amount	(No. in million)	Amount
(i) Deemed Investment in Subsidiaries				
(a) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (Note No. 11.7.1 & 11.7.4)		42.17		42.17
(b) ONGC Videsh Limited (Note No. 11.7.2)		5,374.41		5,115.89
(c) ONGC Videsh Rovuma Limited (Note No. 11.7.3)		24.92		-
(d) ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited (Note No. 11.7.4 & 52)		4,193.61		4,193.61
Total Deemed Investment in Subsidiaries		**9,635.11**		**9,351.67**
(ii) Deemed Investment in Joint Ventures				
(a) ONGC Petro Additions Limited (Note No. 11.7.6 & 52)		62,378.55		62,361.96
Total Deemed Investment in Joint ventures		**62,378.55**		**62,361.96**
(iii) Subscription of Share Warrants -Joint ventures (Unquoted – Partially paid up)				
(a) ONGC Petro Additions Limited (Note No. 11.7.5 & 11.7.6)	3,451	33,649.59	2,558	24,940.50
Total Investment - Share Warrants		**33,649.59**		**24,940.50**
Total other investments		**105,663.25**		**96,654.13**
Aggregate carrying value of investments		105,663.25		96,654.13
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment		-		-

11.7.1 The amount of ₹42.17 million (Previous year ₹42.17 million) denotes the fair value of fees towards financial guarantee given for Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited without any consideration.

11.7.2. The amount of ₹5,374.41million (Previous year ₹5,115.89 million) includes, (i) ₹3,770.10 million (Previous year ₹3,511.58 million) towards the fair value of guarantee fee on financial guarantee given without any consideration for ONGC Videsh Limited and (ii) ₹1,604.31 million (Previous year ₹1,604.31 million) towards fair value of interest free loan to ONGC Videsh Limited till January 31, 2018.

11.7.3. The amount of ₹24.92 million (Previous year Nil) is towards the fair value of guarantee fee on financial guarantee given without any consideration for the Company's stepdown subsidiary ONGC Videsh Rovuma Limited.

11.7.4. The Company along with its subsidiary Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL) had entered into an arrangement during the year 2019-20, for backstopping support towards repayment of principal towards Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) amounting to ₹10,000.00 million issued by ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited (OMPL) and coupon amount for three years. The backstopping support was provided by the Company along with MRPL according to their respective shareholding i.e. 49% by the Company and 51% by MRPL. Based on opinion of Expert Advisory Committee (EAC) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India taken by

Subsidiary Company MRPL, the Company has recognized a financial liability at fair value for its share of backstopping support towards repayment of principal and a financial guarantee obligation towards coupon amount with a corresponding recognition of Deemed Investment in stepdown Subsidiary OMPL. The Deemed Investment amount of ₹4,193.61 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹4193.61 million) includes, ₹4,191.71 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹4,191.71 million) towards the fair value of Financial Liability against above CCDs and ₹1.89 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹1.89 million) towards the fair value of guarantee fee on financial guarantee given without any consideration for OMPL (Also refer Note No. 52).

11.7.5. During the year, the Company had subscribed to additional 893,240,000 nos. Share Warrants of ONGC Petro additions Limited @ ₹9.75 per share warrant, entitling the Company to exchange each warrant with a Equity Share of Face Value of ₹10 after a balance payment of ₹0.25 for each share warrant within thirty six months of subscription of the Share warrants issued.

The position of share warrants subscribed by the Company in share warrants issued by OPaL is as under:

Share warrants issued on	No of warrants subscribed	Value of share warrants (₹ in million)	Subscribed amount paid by the Company (₹ in million)	Execution / Conversion date of Warrants
August 25, 2015	1,922,000,000	19,220.00	18739.50	August 24, 2021
December 13, 2018	636,000,000	6,360.00	6,201.00	December 12, 2021
April 07, 2020	893,240,000	8,932.40	8,709.09	April 06, 2023

11.7.6. The Company entered into an arrangement for backstopping support towards repayment of principal and coupon of Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) amounting to ₹77,780.00 million (Previous year ₹77,780.00 million) issued by the Joint Venture ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL) in three tranches. The Company is continuing the same back stopping support. The outstanding interest accrued as at March 31, 2021 is ₹1,926.75 million (Previous year ₹2,722.77 million). The first tranche and third tranche of CCDs amounting to ₹56,150.00 million and ₹4,920 million have been further extended for a period of 18 months and are due for maturity in July 2022 and September 2022 respectively, while the second tranche of CCD amounting to ₹16,710 million will be due for maturity in November, 2021.

Based on opinion of Expert Advisory Committee (EAC) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as stated at refer Note No. 11.7.4 above, the Company has recognized a financial liability at fair value for backstopping support towards repayment of principal and a financial guarantee obligation towards coupon amount with a corresponding recognition of Deemed Investment in OPaL.

The Deemed Investment amount of ₹62,378.55 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹62,361.96 million) includes, ₹62,308.05 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹62,308.05 million) towards the fair value of Financial Liability against these CCDs and ₹70.50 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹53.90 million) towards the fair value of guarantee fee on financial guarantee given without any consideration for OPaL (Also refer Note No. 52).

Always prepared - ONGC regularly holds various safety and fire drills as part of Standard Operating Practices

11.8 The aggregate investments in each Subsidiary, Associates and Joint Ventures is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Name of entity	ONGC Videsh Limited	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Petronet MHB Limited	ONGC Videsh Rovuma Ltd.	Petronet LNG Limited	Pawan Hans Limited	Rohini Heliport Limited	ONGC Petro additions Limited	ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited	Mang-alore SEZ Limited	ONGC Teri Biotech Limited	Dahej SEZ Limited	Indra-dhanush Gas Grid Limited
Nature of entity	**Subsidiary**						**Associate**			**Joint Venture**					
As at March 31, 2021															
Equity	150,000.00	10,405.73	-	369,150.00	3,693.10	-	987.50	2,731.66	0.05	9,979.81	5,600.00	130.00	0.25	230.25	610.00
Share warrants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,649.59	-	-	-	-	-
Deemed investment	5,374.41	42.17	4,193.61	-	-	24.92	-	-	-	62,378.55	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**155,374.41**	**10,447.90**	**4,193.61**	**369,150.00**	**3,693.10**	**24.92**	**987.50**	**2,731.66**	**0.05**	**106,007.95**	**5,600.00**	**130.00**	**0.25**	**230.25**	**610.00**
As at March 31, 2020															
Equity	150,000.00	10,405.73	13,119.84	369,150.00	3,693.10	-	987.50	2,731.66	0.05	9,979.81	5,600.00	130.00	0.25	230.25	120.00
Share warrants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,940.50	-	-	-	-	-
Deemed investment	5,115.89	42.17	4,193.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,361.96	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**155,115.89**	**10,447.90**	**17,313.45**	**369,150.00**	**3,693.10**	**-**	**987.50**	**2,731.66**	**0.05**	**97,282.27**	**5,600.00**	**130.00**	**0.25**	**230.25**	**120.00**

12. Trade receivables- Current

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Considered Good- Secured	1,591.46	1,300.28
(b) Considered Good- Unsecured (Note No. 12.2)	76,381.79	46,473.65
(c) Credit impaired (Note No. 12.3)	1,594.78	1,594.41
Less: Impairment for doubtful receivables	1,594.78	1,594.41
Total	**77,973.25**	**47,773.93**

12.1 Generally, the Company enters into long-term crude oil and gas sales arrangement with its customers. The normal credit period on sales of crude, gas and value added products is 7 - 30 days. No interest is charged during this credit period. Thereafter, interest on delayed payments is charged at SBI Base rate plus 4% - 6% per annum compounded each quarter on the outstanding balance.

Out of the gross trade receivables as at March 31, 2021, an amount of ₹64,894.62 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹39,268.01 million) is due from Oil and Gas Marketing companies, the Company's largest customers. There are no other customers who represent more than 5% of total balance of trade receivables.

Accordingly, the Company assesses impairment loss on dues from Oil Marketing Companies on facts and circumstances relevant to each transaction.

The Company has concentration of credit risk due to the fact that the Company has significant receivables from Oil and Gas Marketing Companies (refer Note No. 44.2.2, 44.3.2 & 45.4). However, these companies are reputed and creditworthy public sector undertakings (PSUs).

12.2 Includes an amount of ₹3,755.22 million (Previous year ₹3,129.05 million) due towards Pipeline Transportation Charges for the period from November 20, 2008 to March 31, 2021 from GAIL India Limited (GAIL) on account of revised pipeline transportation tariff charges.

In terms of Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) signed between GAIL and the Company, GAIL is to pay transportation charges in addition to the price of gas in case of Uran Trombay Natural Gas Pipe Line (UTNGPL) and were being paid by GAIL. Subsequent to the replacement of pipeline in 2008, the revised pipeline transportation tariff in respect of UTNGPL as approved by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is being invoiced to GAIL with effect from November 20, 2008. Maharashtra Gas Limited (MGL), one of the customers of GAIL, had filed a complaint with PNGRB on February 12, 2015 regarding applicability of tariff on supply of gas to GAIL. After hearing all parties, PNGRB vide order dated October 15, 2015 dismissed the complaint and gave a verdict in favour of the Company. Pursuant to appeal by MGL to the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL), the case was remanded back to PNGRB. Once again, PNGRB vide order dated March 18, 2020 had dismissed the complaint, authorized the pipeline as a Common Carrier Pipeline and directed both GAIL and MGL to pay the transportation tariff fixed by PNGRB from time to time for UTNGPL. MGL has again filed an appeal with APTEL on April 04, 2020 against the order of PNGRB. Matter is presently pending with APTEL.

Arbitration was invoked by another customer of GAIL which is presently pending with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India in terms of Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD).

The Company has been raising invoices on GAIL towards Pipeline Transportation Charges during the period from November 2008 to March 2021 amounting to ₹6,012.72 million, out of this an amount of ₹2,257.50 million has since been received. The Company has been receiving revised transportation tariff since November 20, 2008 from GAIL in respect of all its customers other than MGL and also, from the year 2016, in respect of the customer for which matter is pending with AMRCD. In view of the same, the receivable of ₹3,755.22 million as at March 31, 2021 (Previous year ₹3,129.05 million) is considered good.

12.3 Movement of Impairment for doubtful receivables

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	1,594.41	1,648.15
Addition	0.37	0.61
Write back during the year	-	(54.35)
Balance at end of the year	**1,594.78**	**1,594.41**

13. Loans

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless Otherwise Stated)				
a. Deposits				
- Considered Good	1,513.41	1,437.17	1,678.16	1,352.00
- Credit impaired	14.41	-	14.42	-
Less: Impairment for doubtful deposits	14.41	-	14.42	-
Total Deposits	**1,513.41**	**1,437.17**	**1,678.16**	**1,352.00**
b. Loans to Related Parties				
- Receivables from Subsidiaries	-	144.05	-	-
Total Loan to Related Parties	**-**	**144.05**	**-**	**-**
c. Loans to Public Sector Undertakings				
- Credit impaired	170.50	-	170.50	-
Less: Impairment for doubtful loans	170.50	-	170.50	-
Total Loans to Public Sector Undertakings	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
d. Loans to Employees (Note no. 13.1)				
- Secured, Considered Good	11,511.31	2,249.64	10,033.32	2,056.61
- Unsecured, Considered Good	249.35	3.88	113.27	1,708.65
- Credit impaired	-	9.94	-	9.68
Less: Impairment for doubtful loans	-	9.94	-	9.68
Total Loan to Employees	**11,760.66**	**2,253.52**	**10,146.59**	**3,765.26**
Total Loans	**13,274.07**	**3,834.74**	**11,824.75**	**5,117.26**

13.1 Loans to employees include an amount of ₹1.59 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹1.85 million) outstanding from Key Managerial Personnel.

13.2 Movement of Impairment for doubtful loans:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	**194.60**	**196.43**
Recognized during the year	0.26	0.71
Write back during the year	(0.01)	(2.46)
Other adjustments	-	(0.08)
Balance at end of the year	**194.85**	**194.60**

14. Deposits under Site Restoration Fund Scheme

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deposits under site restoration fund scheme	233,586.78	221,522.23
	233,586.78	**221,522.23**

14.1 The above amount has been deposited with State Bank of India under section 33ABA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and can be withdrawn only for the purposes specified in the Scheme i.e. towards removal of equipment and installations in a manner agreed with Central Government pursuant to an abandonment plan. This amount is considered as restricted cash and hence not considered as 'Cash and cash equivalents'.

14.2 Includes ₹2,522.07 million (Previous year ₹2,402.18 million) towards Tapti A Facilities and ₹45,405.22 million (Previous year ₹42,506.87 million) towards Panna Mukta Fields (refer Note No. 5.2, 6.2 and 24.3).

15. Financial assets - Others

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless Otherwise Stated)				
(a) Advance Recoverable in cash				
- Considered Good (Note No. 15.1)	1,091.60	23,916.45	1,504.57	20,212.03
- Credit impaired (Note No. 15.2, 15.3 & 15.4)	416.87	14,333.27	223.05	21,225.89
Less: Impairment for doubtful advances	416.87	14,333.27	223.05	21,225.89
Total Advance Recoverable in cash	**1,091.60**	**23,916.45**	**1,504.57**	**20,212.03**
(b) Cash Call Receivable from JO Partners				
- Considered Good	-	4,051.99	-	4,803.06
- Credit impaired (Note No. 15.4)	6,345.47	-	5,696.71	-
Less: Impairment for doubtful cash call receivables	6,345.47	-	5,696.71	-
Total Cash Call Receivable from JO Partners	**-**	**4,051.99**	**-**	**4,803.06**
(c) Interest Accrued on deposits and loans				
- Considered Good	-	177.94	-	871.34
- Credit impaired (Note No. 15.4)	22.87	-	22.87	-
Less: Impairment for doubtful receivables	22.87	-	22.87	-
Total Interest Accrued on deposits and loans	**-**	**177.94**	**-**	**871.34**
(d) Others				
- Considered Good	**79.20**	5,752.38	-	1,852.88
- Credit impaired (Note No. 15.4)	-	0.10	-	0.10
Less: Impairment for doubtful receivables	-	0.10	-	0.10
Total Others	**79.20**	**5,752.38**	**-**	**1,852.88**
Total financial assets-Others	**1,170.80**	**33,898.76**	**1,504.57**	**27,739.31**

15.1 During the year 2010-11, the Oil Marketing Companies, nominees of the Government of India (GoI) recovered US$ 80.18 million (Share of the Company US$ 32.07 million (equivalent to ₹2,356.82 million)) as per directives of GoI in respect of Joint Operation - Panna Mukta and Tapti Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs). Pending finality by Arbitration Tribunal, the company's share of US$ 32.07 million equivalent to ₹2,356.82 million (March 31, 2020: ₹2,420.64 million) has been disclosed under the head 'Advance Recoverable in Cash' (refer Note No. 48.1.1 (d)).

15.2 In Ravva Joint Operation, the demand towards additional profit petroleum raised by Government of India (GoI), due to differences in interpretation of the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) in respect of computation of Post Tax Rate of Return (PTRR), based on the decision of the Malaysian High Court setting aside an earlier arbitral tribunal award in favor of operator, was disputed by the operator Vedanta Limited (erstwhile Cairn India Limited). The Company is not a party to the dispute but has agreed to abide by the decision applicable to the operator. The Company is carrying an amount of US$ 167.84 million (equivalent to ₹12,334.91 million) after adjustments for interest and exchange rate fluctuations which has been recovered by GoI, this includes interest amounting to US$ 54.88 million (₹4,033.13 million). The Company has made impairment provision towards this recovery made by the GoI.

In subsequent legal proceedings, the Appellate Authority of the Honorable Malaysian High Court of Kuala Lumpur had set aside the decision of the Malaysian High Court and the earlier decision of arbitral tribunal in favour of operator was restored, against which the GoI has preferred an appeal before the Federal Court of Malaysia. The Federal Court of Malaysia, vide its order dated October 11, 2011, has dismissed the said appeal of the GoI.

The Company has taken up the matter regarding refund of the recoveries made in view of the favorable judgment of the Federal Court of Malaysia with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG), GoI. However, according to a communication dated January 13, 2012, MoP&NG expressed the view that the Company's proposal would be examined when the issue of carry in Ravva PSC is decided in its entirety by the Government along with other partners.

In view of the perceived uncertainties in obtaining the refund at this stage, the impairment made in the books as above has been retained and netted off against the amount recoverable as above in the Financial Statements for the year ending March 31, 2021. (Figures in ₹ are restated).

15.3 The Ravva PSC stipulates Base Development Cost of Ravva JV to be at US$ 188.98 million with a cap of 5% increase. Accordingly the development cost stated in the PSC is US$ 198.43 million. However, actual cost incurred by JV is more than amount stipulated in the PSC. Director General of Hydrocarbons did not approve the increase in base development cost for cost recovery and demanded additional profit petroleum vide letter dated August 8, 2006 from the contractor / JV for an amount of US$ 166 million as short paid on account of cost recovery of Development cost in excess of Base Development Cost.

In August 2008 three JV partners excluding ONGC had invoked arbitration against Government of India (GoI) on the issue. The contention of claim as operator was that it should be allowed 100% Cost recovery of the Base Development cost. The issue was argued at various levels including court of Appeals and Malaysian Federal Court. The decision of court was in favour of JV partners. After Federal court of Malaysia decision, the case was filed with Delhi High court for enforcement of award in India. Delhi High Court vide order dated February 19, 2020 allowed enforcement of the Arbitration Award including declaratory relief. GoI had filed an SLP in Honorable Supreme Court of India against the said order and the judgment dated September 16.2020 was in favour JV partner.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), GoI vide letter dated October 10, 2018 issued a recovery notice to Oil Marketing companies (OMCs) for US$ 52 million plus applicable interest towards short payment of Government share of Profit Petroleum on account of dispute of Cost recovery of Base Development cost from the payments made to the Company towards the sales proceeds of Crude Oil and Natural Gas. During the year OMCs deducted and deposited the sales proceeds of Crude Oil and Natural Gas to MoPNG and the entire amount of US$ 83 million ($ 52 million along with interest of $31 million) (equivalent to ₹6,099.67 million) has been recovered. In view of the Supreme Court Judgment for enforcement arbitration award in India, an amount of USD 33.94 million has been adjusted from profit petroleum payable to GoI during the year 2020-21 against the US$ 83 million receivable from GoI. Balance amount of US$ 49.06 million (equivalent to ₹3,605.30 million) is considered good.

15.4 Movement of Impairment for financial assets-others **(₹ in million)**

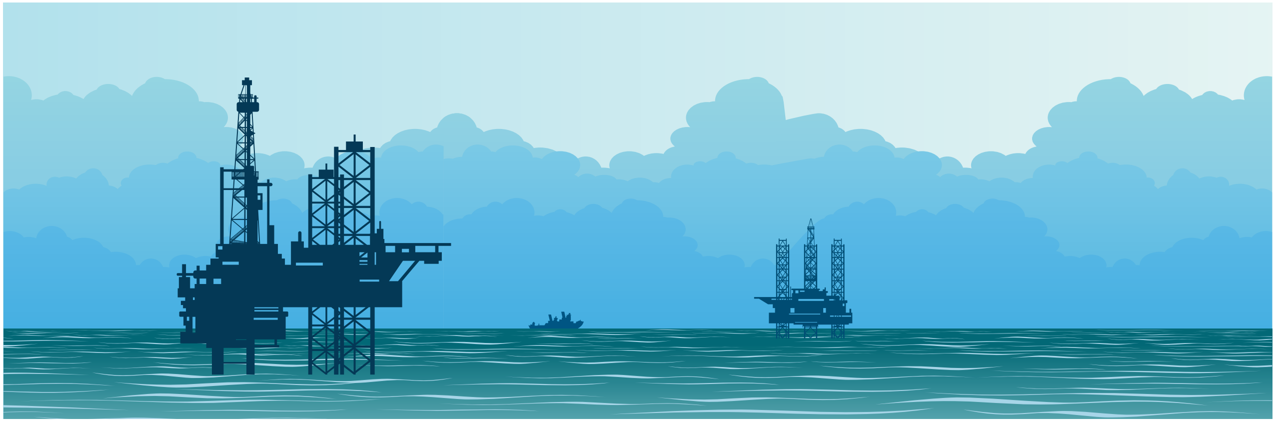
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	**27,168.62**	**21,727.35**
Recognized during the year	829.58	4,578.51
Write back during the year	(6,879.62)	(67.02)
Other adjustments	-	929.78
Balance at end of the year	**21,118.58**	**27,168.62**

We are deeply invested in inculcating Best Safety Practices in our operations

16. Other assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
A. Capital advances				
- Considered good	946.39	-	887.20	-
- Credit impaired	341.99	-	25.44	-
Less: Impairment	341.99	-	25.44	-
	946.39	**-**	**887.20**	**-**
B. Others receivables				
- Considered Good	61.95	-	1.49	-
- Credit impaired	408.42	-	469.45	-
Less: Impairment	408.42	-	469.45	-
	61.95	**-**	**1.49**	**-**
C. Deposits				
With Customs/Port Trusts etc.	0.05	28.93	-	31.28
With Others				
- Considered Good	9,825.57	89,360.02	6,359.85	77,261.88
- Credit impaired	1,625.38	682.21	1,528.68	680.53
Less: Impairment	1,625.38	682.21	1,528.68	680.53
	9,825.62	**89,388.95**	**6,359.85**	**77,293.16**
D. Advance recoverable				
- Considered Good	901.79	24,907.40	686.65	16,569.48
- Credit impaired	642.72	961.54	589.62	1,335.96
Less: Impairment for receivables	642.72	961.54	589.62	1,335.96
	901.79	**24,907.40**	**686.65**	**16,569.48**
E. Prepayments - Mobilization Charges	-	-	-	8.97
F. Prepayments - lease land (Note No. 7.2)	183.07	1.15	184.23	9.35
Total	**11,918.82**	**114,297.50**	**8,119.42**	**93,880.96**



16.1 Movement of Impairment for other assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	**4,629.68**	**3,686.00**
Recognized during the year	462.06	993.17
Write back during the year	(374.41)	(217.89)
Other adjustments	(55.07)	168.40
Balance at end of the year	**4,662.26**	**4,629.68**

17. Inventories

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Raw Materials (Condensate)	1.64	2.32
Semi-finished goods (Note No. 32 & 33)	432.16	202.40
Finished Goods (Note No. 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 32 & 33)	13,249.58	9,215.84
Stores and spares		
(a) on hand	75,057.32	72,627.84
(b) in transit	2,333.83	8,764.69
	77,391.15	**81,392.53**
Less: Impairment for non- moving items	6,736.03	5,719.56
	70,655.12	**75,672.97**
Unserviceable Items	406.21	572.70
Total	**84,744.71**	**85,666.23**

17.1 This includes an amount of ₹5.69 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹5.50 million) in respect of 330,484 nos. (Previous year 330,484 nos.) Carbon Credits which are valued at net realisable value. There are no CERs under certification. During the year ₹104.53 million (Previous year ₹82.20 million) and ₹28.19 million (Previous year ₹32.12 million) have been expensed towards Operating & maintenance cost and depreciation respectively for emission reduction equipment.

17.2 Inventory amounting to ₹268.55 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹6,581.49 million) have been valued at net realizable value of ₹99.51 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹4,046.04 million). Consequently, an amount of ₹169.04 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹2,535.45 million) has been recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss under Note No. 33.

17.3 During the year, the company has excluded the adjustment of Basic sediment and water (BS&W) at certain storage locations, where the BS&W is within the permissible limit, for the purpose of valuation of closing stock. This change in estimate of BS&W has resulted in an increase in the value of the closing stock of finished goods amounting to ₹172.51 million for the year. This has an impact in future periods also, estimation of which is impracticable.

17.4 COVID-19 outbreak conditions were existing on the reporting date March 31, 2021, however due to recovery of crude oil prices back to normal, there is no impact of COVID-19 outbreak on the value of closing stock of inventory as at March 31, 2021. During the Previous year the price realized of inventory post reporting period provided evidence of the Net realisable value of inventories at the end of the period. Accordingly, subsequent reduction in selling prices were considered in arriving at the net realisable value as at March 31, 2020 as the condition of COVID-19 existed as at March 31, 2020 which had caused reduction in the selling prices, this had resulted in reduction in the value by ₹1,272.19 million as at March 31, 2020.

18. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balances with Banks	1,197.84	956.47
Cash in Hand	2.30	3.78
	1,200.14	**960.25**

19. Other Bank Balances

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other Bank Deposits for original maturity more than 3 months upto 12 months (Note No. 19.1)	-	6,930.00
Unclaimed Dividend Account (Note No. 19.2)	310.11	264.50
Bank balance towards Dividend payment	-	83.31
Deposits in Escrow Account (Note No. 19.3)	1,515.26	1,444.20
	1,825.37	**8,722.01**

19.1 The deposits maintained by the Company with banks comprise time deposit, which can be withdrawn by the Company at any point without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

19.2 Amount deposited in unclaimed dividend account is earmarked for payment of dividend and cannot be used for any other purpose. No amount is due for deposit in Investor Education and Protection Fund.

19.3 Matter of Dispute on Delivery Point of Panna-Mukta gas between Government of India (GoI) and BG Exploration and Production India Limited (BGEPIL) along with Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and the Company (PMT JO Partners) arose due to differing interpretation of relevant PSC clauses. According to the PMT JO Partners, Delivery Point for Panna-Mukta gas is at Offshore, however, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG), GoI and GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) maintained that the delivery point is onshore at Hazira. The gas produced from Panna-Mukta fields was transported through Company's pipelines. Owing to the delivery point dispute neither the seller (PMT JO) nor the buyer of gas (GAIL) was paying any compensation to the Company for usage of its pipeline for gas transportation.

Hon'ble Gujarat High Court decided that the Panna Mukta oil fields from where the movement of goods is occasioned fall within the customs frontiers of India. Consequently, the sale of goods cannot be said to have taken place in the course of import of goods into the territory of India. Accordingly the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court has determined that the Delivery Point for Panna-Mukta gas is at Offshore. The State Government of Gujarat has filed a petition with the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the decision of Hon'ble Gujarat High Court. Since the said matter of determination of delivery point is pending with the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, an amount of US $ 51.37 million (Previous year US $ 48.67 million) equivalent to ₹3,752.80 million (Previous year ₹3,653.19 million) for the PMT JO including Company's Share US $ 20.74 million (Previous year US$ 19.24 million) equivalent to ₹1,515.26 million (Previous year ₹1,444.20 million) is maintained in the escrow account by the PMT JO Partners.

20. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Equity Share Capital	62,901.39	62,901.54
	62,901.39	**62,901.54**
Authorised:		
30,000,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹5 each		
(as at March 31, 2020: 30,000,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹5 each)	**150,000.00**	**150,000.00**
Issued and Subscribed:		
12,580,279,206 Equity Shares of ₹5 each		
(as at March 31, 2020: 12,580,317,150 Equity Shares of ₹5 each)	**62,901.39**	**62,901.59**
Fully paid equity shares:		
12,580,279,206 Equity Shares of ₹5 each		
(as at March 31, 2020: 12,580,279,206 Equity Shares of ₹5 each)	62,901.39	62,901.39
Add: Shares forfeited (Note No. 20.6)	-	0.15
Total	**62,901.39**	**62,901.54**

20.1 Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Number of shares in million	Share capital
Balance at April 1, 2019	**12,580.28**	**62,901.39**
Changes during the year	-	-
Balance at April 1, 2020	**12,580.28**	**62,901.39**
Changes during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2021	**12,580.28**	**62,901.39**

20.2 Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹5 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

20.3 The Company had allotted 4,277,745,060 number of fully paid Bonus shares on December 18, 2016 in the ratio of one equity share of ₹5 each fully paid up for every two existing equity shares of ₹5 each fully paid up.

20.4 The Board of Directors of the Company, at the 312th meeting held on December 20, 2018 approved the proposal for buy-back of equity shares of the Company upto 252,955,974 fully paid-up equity shares at the price of ₹159/- per equity share payable in cash for an aggregate consideration not exceeding ₹40,220 million. The buy-back offer worked out to 2.50% of the net-worth of the Company as on March 31, 2017 and 2.34% as on March 31, 2018. The Company has completed the buy-back of 252,955,974 fully paid-up equity shares on February 22, 2019.

Upon completion of the buy-back in 2018-19, the number of paid-up equity share capital of the Company stands reduced from 12,833,235,180 (₹64,166.17 million) to 12,580,279,206 (₹62,901.39 million).

20.5 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company are as under:-

Name of equity share holders	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. in million	% holding	No. in million	% holding
President of India	7,599.61	60.41	7,599.61	60.41
Life Insurance Corporation of India	1,367.36	10.87	1,192.19	9.48
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	986.89	7.84	986.89	7.84

20.6 During the year, 18,972 equity shares of ₹10 each (equivalent to 37,944 equity shares of ₹5 each) which were forfeited in the year 2006-07 were cancelled w.e.f. November 13, 2020 and accordingly the partly paidup amount of ₹0.15 million against these shares have been transferred to the Capital Reserve.

21. Other Equity

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Capital reserve	159.59	159.44
Capital redemption reserve	1,264.78	1,264.78
Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income	103,483.58	78,961.70
General reserve	1,868,585.42	1,793,185.42
Retained Earnings	9,190.90	(5,524.85)
Total	**1,982,684.27**	**1,868,046.49**


The offshore supply base at Nhava is the lifeline of ONGC's offshore operations and played a critical role during the pandemic to ensure uniterrupted operations

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A. Capital reserve		
Balance at beginning of year (Note No. 21.1)	159.44	159.44
Add: Cancellation of forfeited shares (Note No. 20.6)	0.15	-
Balance at end of year	**159.59**	**159.44**
B. Capital redemption reserve		
Balance at beginning of year	1,264.78	1,264.78
Movements	-	-
Balance at end of year	**1,264.78**	**1,264.78**
C. Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income (Note No. 21.2)		
Balance at beginning of year	78,961.70	200,699.21
Fair value gain/(loss) on investments in equity instruments	24,521.88	(121,737.51)
Balance at end of year	**103,483.58**	**78,961.70**
D. General Reserve (Note No. 21.3)		
Balance at beginning of year	1,793,185.42	1,743,091.18
Add: Transfer from retained earnings	75,400.00	50,094.24
Balance at end of year	**1,868,585.42**	**1,793,185.42**
E. Retained Earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	(5,524.85)	(2,844.68)
Profit after tax for the year	112,464.37	134,636.84
Add: Other comprehensive income arising from re-measurement of defined benefit obligation, net of income tax	(333.13)	(2,871.57)
Less: Payments of dividends (Note No. 21.4)	22,015.49	72,336.72
Less: Tax on Dividends	-	12,014.48
Less: Transferred to general reserve	75,400.00	50,094.24
Balance at end of year	**9,190.90**	**(5,524.85)**

21.1 Represent assessed value of assets received as gift.

21.2 The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities through other comprehensive income. This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on revaluation of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are disposed off.

21.3 General Reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes, as the same is created by transfer from one component of equity to another.

21.4 The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and the dividend distribution policy of the Company.

On February 13, 2021, the Company had declared an interim dividend of ₹1.75 per share (35%) which has since been paid.

In respect of the year ended March 31, 2021, the Board of Directors has proposed a final dividend of ₹1.85 per share (37 %) be paid on fully paid-up equity shares. This final dividend shall be subject to approval by shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and has not been included as a liability in these financial statements. The proposed equity dividend is payable to all holders of fully paid equity shares. The total estimated equity dividend to be paid is ₹23,273.52 million.

22. Lease Liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
Lease Liabilities (Note No. 41)	63,084.23	41,126.60	50,521.87	47,743.88
Total	**63,084.23**	**41,126.60**	**50,521.87**	**47,743.88**

22.1 Movement of Lease Liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2021
Balance at beginning of the year	98,265.75	95,394.02
Recognized during the year	69,233.15	46,732.60
Unwinding of discount on lease liabilities	3,808.25	3,720.25
Payment during the year	(58,524.82)	(52,599.37)
Write back during the year	(5,479.80)	(14.04)
Revaluation of lease liabilities	(3,577.27)	7,775.88
Effect of remeasurement / other adjustments	485.57	(2,743.59)
Balance at end of the year	**104,210.83**	**98,265.75**

23. Other financial liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
Deposits from suppliers and contractors	641.71	4,500.42	615.66	5,972.39
Financial Guarantee obligation (Note No. 23.1 & 52)	612.56	613.66	948.21	397.14
Unclaimed Dividend (Note No. 23.2)	-	310.11	-	264.50
Dividend payable	-	-	-	83.31
Liability for Capital Goods	-	22,977.39	-	29,372.15
Liability for Employees	-	14,260.99	-	23,848.63
Liability for Post-Retirement Benefit Scheme	-	248.95	-	2,850.53
Cash call payable to Joint Venture partners	-	27,726.11	-	21,835.22
Liquidated damages deducted from parties	-	27,817.39	-	25,144.64
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	1,219.78	-	262.93
Liability for Compulsory Convertible Debentures (Note No. 52)	62,548.65	16,203.56	4,208.28	74,769.96
Other Liabilities	-	23,201.13	-	29,589.67
Total	**63,802.92**	**139,079.49**	**5,772.15**	**214,391.07**

23.1 This represents the fair value of fee towards financial guarantee issued on behalf of subsidiaries and joint ventures, recognised as financial guarantee obligation with corresponding debit to deemed investment.

23.2 No amount is due for deposit in Investor Education and Protection Fund.

24. Provisions

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
Provision for Employee benefits (Note no. 42.9)				
- For Post-Retirement Medical and Terminal Benefits	51,067.93	2,418.78	49,038.85	2,305.08
- Gratuity for regular employees	-	468.67	-	-
- Gratuity for contingent employees	66.79	20.94	83.78	18.69
- Unavailed Leave and compensated absences	-	6,988.67	-	3,342.14
Provision for Others (Note no. 24.1)				
- Provision for decommissioning (Note no. 24.2)	221,298.70	3,908.91	199,938.32	4,471.87
- Other Provisions (Note no. 24.3)	32,918.41	52.29	30,331.11	837.56
	305,351.83	**13,858.26**	**279,392.06**	**10,975.34**

24.1 Movement of Provision for Others

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Provision for decommissioning		Other provisions	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	**204,410.19**	**198,994.53**	**31,168.67**	**836.51**
Recognized during the year	4,568.27	3,124.83	2,510.29	30,321.94
Amount used during the year	(444.49)	(18,691.85)	-	-
Unwinding of discount	13,066.89	17,687.86	-	-
Write back during the year	(100.85)	(2,467.25)	(708.26)	-
Effect of remeasurement / other adjustment	3,707.60	5,762.07	-	10.22
Balance at end of the year	**225,207.61**	**204,410.19**	**32,970.70**	**31,168.67**

24.2 The Company estimates provision for decommissioning as per the principles of Ind AS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' for the future decommissioning of Oil and Gas assets, wells in progress etc. at the end of their economic lives. Most of these decommissioning activities would be in the future for which the exact requirements that may have to be met when the removal events occur are uncertain. Technologies and costs for decommissioning are constantly changing. The timing and amounts of future cash flows are subject to significant uncertainty. The economic life of the Oil and Gas assets is estimated on the basis of long term production profile of the relevant Oil and Gas asset. The timing and amount of future expenditures are reviewed annually, together with rate of inflation for escalation of current cost estimates and the interest rate used in discounting the cash flows.

24.3 Includes ₹32,500.41 million (Previous year ₹29,990.12 million) accounted as provision for contingency to the extent of excess of accumulated balance in the SRF fund after estimating the decommissioning provision of Panna-Mukta fields and Tapti Part A facilities as per the Company's accounting policy (refer Note No. 5.2, 6.2 & 14.2).

25. Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) presented in the Balance Sheet:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax liabilities	333,308.54	317,949.67
Less: Deferred tax assets	58,574.87	54,508.71
Total	**274,733.67**	**263,440.96**

For FY 2020-21 (₹ in million)

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets in relation to:				
Deferred Tax Assets				
Unclaimed Exploratory Wells written off	30,750.95	938.63	-	31,689.58
Impairment/Expenses Disallowed Under Income Tax	15,043.15	3,156.19	-	18,199.34
Financial Assets	2,099.25	391.47	-	2,490.72
Intangible assets	1,256.61	(599.07)	-	657.54
Defined benefit obligation	5,358.75	-	178.94	5,537.69
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**54,508.71**	**3,887.22**	**178.94**	**58,574.87**
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	251,524.75	12,766.93	-	264,291.68
Exploratory wells in progress	44,680.66	1,716.85	-	46,397.51
Development wells in progress	15,820.12	1,028.51	-	16,848.63
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	3.82	18.35	-	22.17
Fair value gain on investments in equity shares at FVTOCI	4,016.34	-	1,957.66	5,974.00
Others	1,903.98	(2,129.43)	-	(225.45)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**317,949.67**	**13,401.21**	**1,957.66**	**333,308.54**
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	**263,440.96**	**9,513.99**	**1,778.72**	**274,733.67**

For FY 2019-20 (₹ in million)

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets in relation to:				
Deferred Tax Assets				
Unclaimed Exploratory Wells written off	39,479.31	(8,728.36)	-	30,750.95
Impairment/Expenses Disallowed Under Income Tax	15,886.15	(843.00)	-	15,043.15
Financial Assets	1,756.56	342.69	-	2,099.25
Intangible assets	1,908.98	(652.37)	-	1,256.61
Defined benefit obligation	3,816.32	-	1,542.43	5,358.75
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**62,847.32**	**(9,881.04)**	**1,542.43**	**54,508.71**
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	256,896.20	(5,371.45)	-	251,524.75
Exploratory wells in progress	54,228.78	(9,548.12)	-	44,680.66
Development wells in progress	13,415.64	2,404.48	-	15,820.12
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	12.62	(8.80)	-	3.82
Fair value gain on investments in equity shares at FVTOCI	12,048.27	-	(8,031.93)	4,016.34
Others	506.89	1,397.09	-	1,903.98
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**337,108.40**	**(11,126.80)**	**(8,031.93)**	**317,949.67**
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	**274,261.08**	**(1,245.76)**	**(9,574.36)**	**263,440.96**

26. Other liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Advance from Customers	-	1,268.45	-	1,419.73
Contract Liability-Advance MGO (Note No. 26.2, 26.3 & 26.4)	256.74	28.67	256.74	47.97
Deferred government grant (Note No. 26.1)	116.40	-	78.60	-
Liability for Statutory Payments	-	20,572.93	-	15,804.45
Other liabilities	30.16	1,318.84	52.54	1,390.91
Total	**403.30**	**23,188.89**	**387.88**	**18,663.06**

26.1 During the year 2016-17, assets, facilities and inventory which were a part of the Tapti A series of PMT Joint Operation (JO) and surrendered by the JO to the Government of India as per the terms and conditions of the JO Agreement and these assets, facilities and inventory were transferred by Government of India to the Company free of cost as its nominee. In line with amendment in Ind AS 20 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance' vide Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 (the 'Rules'), during the year 2019-20 the Company had opted to recognize the non-monetary government grant at nominal value. (refer Note No. 5.2 & 6.2).

26.2 Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability

(₹ in million)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Natural gas	39.27	79.90

26.3 Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations that are unsatisfied at the reporting date:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Less than 12 Months	More than 12 Months	Less than 12 Months	More than 12 Months
Natural gas	28.67	256.74	47.97	256.74

26.4 Significant changes in the contract liability balances during the year are as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	**304.71**	**344.16**
Add: Amount received from customers during the year	60.82	69.11
Less: Minimum Guaranteed Offtake (MGO) refunded	40.85	28.66
Less: Revenue recognised during the year	39.27	79.90
Balance at the end of the year	**285.41**	**304.71**

27. Borrowings

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Foreign currency Term Loans (Note No. 27.1 & 27.2)	-	30,135.68	-	84,990.35
Working Capital Loans (Note No. 27.3)	-	39,368.10	-	22,140.00
Non-Convertible Debenture (Note No. 27.4)	41,400.00	-	-	-
Less: Unamortised issue and other charges on Non-Convertible Debenture	(3.24)	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Bond (Note No. 27.5)	22,047.00	-	22,644.00	-
Less: Unamortised Discount and other charges on Foreign Currency Bond	(168.55)	-	(193.03)	-
Commercial Paper (Note No. 27.6)	-	17,500.00	-	10,000.00
Less: Unamortised Discount on Commercial Paper	-	(53.45)	-	(90.22)
Bank Overdraft	-	1.10	-	-
Total	**63,275.21**	**86,951.43**	**22,450.97**	**117,040.13**

27.1 The outstanding Foreign Currency Term Loans of US$ 1,126 million as on March 31, 2020 were due for repayment in July, 2020 for US$ 300 million and in December, 2020 for US$ 826 million. The outstanding loans have been accordingly refinanced during July 2020 (US$ 300.00 million) and December 2020 (US$ 831.53 million) by availing foreign currency term loans from banks / institution. These loans have been partly repaid during the year.

27.2 The details of Foreign Currency Term Loans (FCTL) / Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Bank) Loans (FCNR-B) outstanding:

As at March 31, 2021

Sl. no.	US$ in million	₹ in million	Terms of Repayment	Interest Rate p.a. (Payable monthly)
1.	410.06	30,135.68	Upto December 9, 2021	1 Month LIBOR + 0.71 %

As at March 31, 2020

Sl. no.	As at March 31, 2020		Terms of Repayment	Interest Rate (Payable monthly)
	US$ in million	₹ in million		
1.	450.00	33,965.97	Upto December 26, 2020	1Month LIBOR + 1.00 %
2.	126.00	9,510.48	Upto December 26, 2020	1Month LIBOR + 0.99 %
3.	250.00	18,869.91	Upto December 29, 2020	1Month LIBOR + 0.99 %
4.	300.00	22,643.99	Upto January 29, 2021 (with rollover due on July 30, 2020)	1Month LIBOR + 0.90 %
Total	**1,126.00**	**84,990.35**		

27.3 The Working Capital Loans outstanding:

As at March 31, 2021

Sl. no.	₹ in million	Interest Rate p.a. (payable monthly)
1.	**39,368.10**	4.00%

As at March 31, 2020

Sl. No.	₹ in million	Interest Rate p.a. (payable monthly)
1.	10,000.00	5.87%
2.	12,140.00	6.00%
Total	**22,140.00**	

27.4 Details of Non-Convertible Debentures outstanding as at March 31, 2021:

Sl. no.	Particulars	Date of Issue	Date of repayment	₹ in million (at face value)	Interest Rate p.a.
1	6.40% ONGC 2031 Series II	August 11, 2020	April 11, 2031	10,000.00	6.40 %
2	5.25% ONGC 2025 Series I	July 31, 2020	April 11, 2025	5,000.00	5.25 %
3	4.50% ONGC 2024 Series IV	January 11, 2021	February 09, 2024	15,000.00	4.50 %
4	4.64% ONGC 2023 Series III	October 21, 2020	November 21, 2023	11,400.00	4.64 %
	Total			**41,400.00**	

27.5 Details of Foreign Currency Bonds outstanding:

As at March 31, 2021

Sl. no.	Date of Issue	Date of repayment	US$ in million (at face value)	₹ in million	Interest Rate p.a. (payable half yearly)
1.	December 05, 2019	December 05, 2029	300.00	22,047.00	3.375 %

As at March 31, 2020

Sl. no.	Date of Issue	Date of repayment	US$ in million (at face value)	₹ in million	Interest Rate p.a. (payable half yearly)
1.	December 05, 2019	December 05, 2029	300.00	22,644.00	3.375 %

27.6 Details of Commercial Papers outstanding:

As at March 31, 2021

Sl. no.	Date of Issue	Date of repayment	US$ in million (at face value)	Interest Rate p.a. (payable half yearly)
1.	February 17, 2021	May 11, 2021	10,000.00	3.42%
2.	March 01, 2021	April 26, 2021	7,500.00	3.18%
		Total	**17,500.00**	

As at March 31, 2020

Sl. no.	Date of Issue	Date of repayment	US$ in million (at face value)	Interest Rate p.a. (payable half yearly)
1.	March 06, 2020	June 02, 2020	10,000.00	5.38%
		Total	**10,000.00**	

28. Trade payables

28.1 Trade payables- Micro and Small Enterprises*

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) Principal & Interest amount remaining unpaid but not due as at year end	1,475.10	132.07
b) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
c) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
d) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end.	-	-
e) Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above is actually paid to the small enterprise.	-	-

* *Micro and Small enterprises status based on the confirmation from Vendors.*

28.2 Trade payables - other than micro and small enterprises

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade payable (Note No. 28.3)	62,291.38	71,004.20
Total	**62,291.38**	**71,004.20**

28.3 Payment towards trade payables is made as per the terms and conditions of the contract / purchase orders. Generally, the average credit period on purchases is 21 days.

29. Tax Assets / liabilities (Net)

(a) Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non- Current tax assets (Net)	76,558.02	90,430.66
Total	**76,558.02**	**90,430.66**

(b) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	327.82	499.38
Total	**327.82**	**499.38**

30. Revenue from Operations

(₹ in million)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
A.	**Sale of Products**		
	Own Products (including excise duty) (Note No. 30.1, 30.2 & 30.3)	694,425.30	975,095.97
	Less: Transfer to Exploratory Wells in progress (includes levies)	51.74	324.03
	Less: Government of India's (GoI's) share in Profit Petroleum	15,464.60	17,757.88
		678,908.96	957,014.06
B.	**Other Operating Revenue**		
	Contractual Short Lifted Gas Receipts	104.49	254.67
	Pipeline Transportation Receipts	214.83	352.03
	North-East Gas Subsidy (Note No. 30.2)	1,395.33	2,295.85
	Surplus from Gas Pool Account	-	1,308.20
	Production Bonus	132.92	-
	Sale of Electricity	635.17	668.38
	Processing Charges	19.20	242.90
		2,501.94	5,122.03
	Total	**681,410.90**	**962,136.09**

30.1 Sales revenue in respect of Crude Oil produced from nomination blocks is based on pricing formula provided in Crude Oil Sales Agreements (COSAs) signed with Buyer refineries. COSAs with Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL) which were valid till March 31, 2018 and have been extended provisionally from time to time presently till March 31, 2021. COSA with Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL) has been signed and effective from April 01, 2018, is valid for 5 years.

For Crude Oil produced in North East Region, Sales revenue in respect of Crude oil supplied to IOCL is based on the pricing formula provided in COSA signed with IOCL effective from April 01, 2018, is valid for 5 years and to Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) is based on pricing formula provided by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) respectively.

30.2 Majority of Sales revenue in respect of Natural Gas is based on domestic gas price of US$ 2.39/mmbtu and US$ 1.79 /mmbtu (on GCV basis) notified by GoI for the period April 01, 2020 to September 30, 2020 and October 01, 2020 to March 31, 2021 respectively in terms of “New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014”. For consumers in North-East (upto Govt. allocation), consumer price is 60% of the domestic gas price and the difference between domestic gas price and consumer price is paid to the Company through GoI Budget and classified as ‘North-East Gas Subsidy’.

30.3 LPG produced by the Company is presently being sold as per guideline issued by MoP&NG to PSU Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), as per provision of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dated March 31, 2002 signed by the Company with OMCs which was valid for a period of 2 years or till the same is replaced by a bilateral agreement or on its termination.

Value Added Products other than LPG are sold to different customers at prices agreed in respective Term sheets / Agreements entered into between the parties.

30.4 Oil, Gas and Petroleum Products are declared as essential services by Government of India during lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic. Since, India has import dependency of more than 80% in case of crude and around 50% in case of natural gas/ LNG, no significant impact was observed on Company's existing production of crude oil and natural gas during the year due to reduction in global demand. The crude oil produced by the Company is allocated by Government to PSU Refineries. Similarly, majority of gas produced by the Company is allocated by Government to priority sectors like Power, Fertilizer, City Gas Distribution etc. The Company continued producing and supplying crude oil and natural gas to its customers during lockdown period. Offtake of crude oil by Refineries was not affected during the lockdown period. Few Gas customers had served notices of Force majeure on the Company due to lock down restrictions causing marginal reduction in Gas sales which is not material.

The outbreak of COVID-19 globally and resultant lockdown in many countries, including India has impacted the business of the Company. The revenue for the year ended March 31, 2021 are impacted by low crude oil and natural gas prices due to the COVID-19 pandemic and volatile global crude oil and natural gas markets. Accordingly, the same are not comparable with those for the previous year.

The management has assessed the possible impact of continuing COVID-19 on the basis of internal and external sources of information and expects no significant impact on the continuity of operations, useful life of Property Plant and Equipment, recoverability of assets, trade receivables etc., and the financial position of the Company on a long term basis.

31.4 Details of Sales Revenue

(₹ in million)

Product	Unit	Year ended March 31, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Crude Oil *	MT	20,713,745	493,267.36	21,340,755	664,482.00
Less: From Exploratory Wells in progress		1,925	43.67	3,222	86.33
Less: Government of India's share in Profit Petroleum			13,885.68		16,032.53
			479,338.01		**648,363.14**
Natural Gas *	000M 3	17,694,219	115,803.19	19,423,386	195,518.93
Less: From Exploratory Wells in progress		503	8.07	22,054	237.70
Less: Government of India's share in Profit Petroleum			1,578.92		1,725.35
			114,216.20		**193,555.88**
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	MT	1,010,885	31,972.90	1,011,323	36,037.83
Naphtha	MT	914,809	26,080.90	1,177,420	39,863.10
Ethane-Propane	MT	241,299	4,962.80	345,536	8,155.41
Ethane	MT	483,236	9,740.78	535,391	12,936.88
Propane	MT	183,086	6,051.40	219,328	7,251.22
Butane	MT	97,467	3,207.00	124,908	4,207.74
Superior Kerosene Oil	MT	32,465	837.05	54,802	2,465.03
LSHS	MT	24,623	537.56	27,727	746.55
HSD	MT	25,788	1,530.89	42,111	2,390.04
Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)	MT	10,177	335.83	18,233	889.26
MTO	MT	3,424	97.44	3,389	151.98
Others			0.20		-
Total			**678,908.96**		**957,014.06**

** Quantity includes share from Joint Operations as per the Participating interest and / or Entitlement interest, whichever is applicable.*

31. Other Income

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest on:		
Deposits with Banks	91.55	902.34
Income Tax Refund	819.60	289.64
Delayed Payment from Customers and Others	177.40	240.96
Financial assets (measured at amortized cost)		
- Site Restoration Fund Deposit	8,973.21	10,459.21
- Employee loans	1,195.43	1,119.32
- Other Investments	165.79	165.79
- Others	7.60	11.52
	11,430.58	**13,188.78**
Dividend Income from:		
Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures	15,500.24	16,055.50
Investments in Mutual funds	-	1.47
Other Investments (FVTOCI)	15,129.81	8,607.13
	30,630.05	**24,664.10**
Other Non-Operating Income		
Excess decommissioning provision written back	100.85	2,467.25
Excess provision written back - Others	8,140.72	629.28
Liabilities no longer required written back	1,391.93	1,288.44
Contractual Receipts	954.81	954.26
Profit on sale of assets	1.04	-
Amortization of financial guarantee obligation (Note No. 52.5.3)	419.18	424.60
Gain on fair valuation of financial instruments	58.61	25.31
Gain on revaluation of financial liability towards CCDs (Note No. 52.5.3)	4,659.61	5,038.27
Exchange Gain (Net)	7,785.02	-
Miscellaneous Receipts	5,852.67	17,421.36
	29,364.44	**28,248.77**
Total	**71,425.07**	**66,101.65**

32. Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Closing Stock	13,681.74	9,418.24
Opening Stock	9,418.24	11,888.17
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	**(4,263.50)**	**2,469.93**

33. Details of opening and closing inventories of finished goods and work in progress

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Unit	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Opening stock					
Crude Oil*	MT	952,782	8,817.64	910,532	10,969.42
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	MT	9,522	83.37	7,575	72.26
Naphtha	MT	35,801	182.75	99,760	500.30
Ethane/Propane	MT	341	4.65	762	8.83
Superior Kerosene Oil	MT	4,859	18.61	9,489	42.60
Aviation Turbine Fuel	MT	4,515	40.66	3,482	28.23
Low Sulphur Heavy Stock	MT	991	14.31	2,307	56.49
High Speed Diesel	MT	6,247	179.44	8,032	164.63
Ethane	MT	1,245	20.18	455	6.79
Propane	MT	571	9.07	243	6.28
Butane	MT	348	6.64	199	6.15
Mineral Turpentine Oil	MT	281	3.46	312	7.64
Carbon Credits	Units	330,484	5.50	115,093	1.79
Others			31.96		16.76
			9,418.24		**11,888.17**
Closing stock					
Crude Oil*	MT	1,050,140	12,793.51	952,782	8,817.64
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	MT	12,578	147.63	9,522	83.37
Naphtha	MT	60,715	382.89	35,801	182.75
Ethane-Propane	MT	674	8.55	341	4.65
Superior Kerosene Oil	MT	5,309	23.83	4,859	18.61
Aviation Turbine Fuel	MT	5,145	41.44	4,515	40.66
Low Sulphur Heavy Stock	MT	1,580	37.66	991	14.31
High Speed Diesel	MT	4,459	204.26	6,247	179.44
Ethane	MT	796	9.77	1,245	20.18
Propane	MT	425	10.71	571	9.07
Butane	MT	376	10.73	348	6.64
Mineral Turpentine Oil	MT	83	1.98	281	3.46
Carbon Credits	Units	330,484	5.69	330,484	5.50
Others			3.09		31.96
Total			**13,681.74**		**9,418.24**

**Includes Company's share in stock of Joint Operations.*

34. Production, Transportation, Selling and Distribution Expenditure

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Royalty	81,353.57	115,075.55
OIDB Cess	80,187.49	107,877.64
National Calamity Contingent Duty	989.46	1,019.92
Excise Duty	539.08	477.67
Port Trust Charges	432.73	346.59
Other Levies	734.43	910.66
Staff Expenditure	23,072.52	25,203.35
Workover Operations	15,425.72	14,466.64
Water Injection, Desalting and Demulsification	10,233.97	12,153.51
Consumption of Raw materials, Stores and Spares	19,807.30	25,881.17
Pollution Control	2,222.76	2,780.29
Transport Expenditure	3,185.21	3,581.92
Insurance	1,189.55	1,006.68
Power and Fuel	3,013.04	3,467.99
Repairs and Maintenance	18,520.98	22,612.57
Contractual payments including Hire charges etc.	15,709.86	18,407.34
Other Production Expenditure	9,456.42	10,628.13
Transportation and Freight of Products	12,410.32	13,744.01
Research and Development	5,541.30	5,557.73
General Administrative Expenditure	34,918.97	40,225.14
CSR expenditure (Note No. 34.2)	5,387.72	6,069.69
Exchange Loss (Net) (Note No. 35.1)	-	16,771.71
Miscellaneous Expenditure (Note No. 34.3)	6,933.81	8,556.13
Loss on fair valuation of financial instruments	1,538.47	1,498.24
Loss on sale of Investment (Note No. 11.1.2)	956.81	-
Total	**353,761.49**	**458,320.27**

34.1 Details of Nature wise Expenditure

(₹ in million)

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Employee Benefit Expenses		
(a) Salaries, Wages, Ex-gratia etc.	75,413.88	85,186.27
(b) Contribution to Provident and other funds	9,558.50	12,918.38
(c) Provision for gratuity	787.54	619.41
(d) Provision for Leave (Including Compensatory Absence)	6,977.91	3,511.14
(e) Post Retirement Medical & Terminal Benefits	4,898.99	8,916.18
(f) Staff welfare expenditure	3,628.58	3,972.83
Sub Total:	**101,265.40**	**115,124.21**

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Consumption of Raw materials, Stores and Spares	66,647.78	76,549.10
Royalty	81,353.57	115,075.55
OIDB Cess	80,187.49	107,877.64
National Calamity Contingent Duty	989.46	1,019.92
Excise Duty	539.08	477.67
Port Trust Charges	432.73	346.59
Other Levies	734.43	910.66
Rent	3,949.62	2,970.53
Rates and taxes	421.40	296.10
Hire charges of equipments and vehicles	32,164.33	37,960.06
Power, fuel and water charges	5,064.86	5,367.48
Contractual drilling, logging, workover etc.	56,073.67	63,050.95
Contractual security	8,703.58	8,509.84
Repairs to building	1,137.18	1,111.35
Repairs to plant and equipment	12,816.57	12,225.50
Other repairs	2,711.31	2,417.49
Insurance	2,041.10	1,810.73
Expenditure on Tour / Travel	1,685.87	4,329.88
CSR expenditure (Note No. 34.2)	5,387.72	6,069.69
Exchange Loss (Net) (Note No. 35.1)	-	16,771.71
Miscellaneous expenditure (Note No. 34.3)	10,461.81	11,873.32
	474,768.96	**592,145.97**
Less:		
Allocated to exploration, development drilling, capital jobs, recoverables etc.	121,007.47	133,825.70
Production, Transportation, Selling and Distribution Expenditure	**353,761.49**	**458,320.27**

34.2 CSR Expenditure:

34.2.1 Break-up of various heads of CSR expenditure **(₹ in million)**

Sl. No.	Heads of Expenditure	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
i.	Promoting Education	824.97	1,552.57
ii.	Promoting Health Care	649.29	1,039.56
iii.	Empowerment of Socially and Economically Backward groups	21.90	60.04
iv.	Promotion of Nationally recognized and Para-Olympic Sports	65.23	35.82
v	Imparting Employment by Enhancing Vocational Skills	56.41	402.86
vi.	Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan	30.46	220.90
vii	Environment Sustainability	131.92	614.50
viii	PM CARES Fund	3,000.00	-
ix.	Others	750.56	2,143.44
	Total	**5,530.74**	**6,069.69**

34.2.2 The CSR expenditure comprises the following:

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year ₹5,387.72 million (Previous year ₹5,718.14 million) as against the budget approved by the Board of ₹5,387.72 million (Previous year ₹5,718.14 million).

(b) Amount spent during the year on: **(₹ in million)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021			Year ended March 31, 2020		
		In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i.	Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	On purpose other than (i) above	5,391.17	139.57	5,530.74	5,809.48	260.21	6,069.69
	Total	**5,391.17**	**139.57**	**5,530.74**	**5,809.48**	**260.21**	**6,069.69**

(c) Contribution to ONGC Foundation, a trust controlled by the Company, in relation to CSR expenditure during the year is ₹282.20 million (Previous year ₹1,161.21 million) refer Note No. 44.2.7.

(d) Excess Amount of CSR spent during the year carried forward: **(₹ in million)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021
Opening Balance	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	5,387.72
Amount spent during the year	5,530.74
Closing Balance	**143.02**

34.3 The Miscellaneous Expenditure in Note No. 34 includes Statutory Auditors Remuneration as under:

(₹ in million)

Payment to Auditors	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Audit Fees	32.57	32.57
Certification and Other Services	12.75	14.40
Travelling and Out of Pocket Expenses	2.39	18.30
Total	**47.71**	**65.27**

35. Finance Cost

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest:		
- On Non-convertible Debentures	967.11	-
- On Foreign Currency Bonds	293.71	148.38
- On Foreign Currency Term Loan and Working Capital Loans	1,217.44	3,572.14
- On Cash Credit	10.39	12.40
- On Commercial Papers	577.46	1,461.66
- Others	15.45	18.20
Borrowing Cost-Exchange difference on Foreign Currency Loan (Note No. 35.1)	(772.96)	3,252.42
Unwinding of:		
- Decommissioning Provisions	13,066.89	17,687.86
- Lease liabilities	2,298.33	2,055.55
- Financial liabilities	38.00	28.15
- Liability for Compulsory Convertible Debentures	4,433.59	4,859.99
Total	**22,145.41**	**33,096.75**

35.1 In terms of para 6 and 6A of Ind AS 23 'Borrowing Cost' the exchange difference arising out of foreign currency borrowings i.e. the difference between the cost of borrowings in functional currency (₹) as compared to the cost of borrowings in foreign currency is treated as finance cost as an adjustment to foreign exchange loss. During the year, there has been an unrealised foreign exchange gain in respect of the translation of the same foreign exchange borrowings, the foreign exchange gain amounting to ₹772.96 million i.e. to the extent of the foreign exchange loss previously adjusted has been recognised as an adjustment to interest.

36. Depreciation, Depletion, Amortization and Impairment

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020	
Depletion of Oil and Gas Assets		117,877.70		134,333.67
Depreciation of other Property, Plant and Equipment	19,740.33		20,933.34	
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	53,269.67		47,395.17	
Total Depreciation	73,010.00		68,328.51	
Less: Allocated to:				
Exploratory Drilling	17,779.48		15,891.23	
Development Drilling	16,602.41		17,515.54	
Others	220.35	38,407.76	529.71	34,392.03
Amortisation of intangible assets		600.91		578.17
Impairment Loss (Note No. 47)				
Provided during the year	35,140.20		22,610.35	
Less: Reversed during the year	28,752.80	6,387.40	5,745.64	16,864.71
Total		**163,273.77**		**186,168.58**

36.1 During the year, based on the recommendation of internally constituted committee, the Company has excluded the condensate generated in the pipelines post well head and the gas which is liberated in Crude Stabilization Unit during stabilization of the crude oil from the production for the purpose of calculation of depletion on oil and gas assets using unit of production method. This has resulted in decrease in depletion amounting by ₹1,482.47 million for the year. This has an impact in future periods also, estimation of which is impracticable.

37. Other impairment and Write Offs

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Impairment for:		
Doubtful Debts	0.37	0.61
Doubtful Claims/Advances	1,289.59	5,572.35
Non-Moving Inventory	1,194.82	1,342.18
Others	2.32	331.82
	2,487.10	**7,246.96**
Write-Offs		
Disposal/Condemnation of Other PPE & ROU Assets	1,170.24	1,032.36
Claims/Advances	4.80	24.85
Inventory	123.82	172.37
Receivables	-	0.04
	1,298.86	**1,229.62**
Total	**3,785.96**	**8,476.58**

38. Tax Expense

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Current tax in relation to:		
- Current year	30,560.00	74,100.00
- Earlier years	11,489.53	(3,612.78)
	42,049.53	**70,487.22**
Deferred tax	9,514.00	(1,245.77)
	9,514.00	**(1,245.77)**
Total	**51,563.53**	**69,241.45**

38.1 The Government of India through "The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019" has inserted Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, whereby a domestic company can irrevocably opt for a lower corporate tax rate subject to foregoing of certain tax deductions and incentives, including accumulated MAT credit eligible for set-off in subsequent years. The company has still not exercised this option and continues to evaluate the benefit of exercising the option of a lower corporate tax rate vis-à-vis the pre-existing provisions. The Company can exercise the option till the filing of return of income. Pending exercising of the option, the company continues to recognize the taxes on income for the year ended March 31, 2021 as per the earlier provisions.

38.2 The Government of India has enacted Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Act, 2020, providing a mechanism for settlement of disputes related to Direct Tax matters. The company has opted to settle certain Income-tax disputes and accordingly, has filed application before the designated authority as prescribed under the Act. After considering existing provision, in respect of these disputes, a sum of ₹5,063.18 million payable under the said Act has been charged as current tax relating to earlier years in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the current year.

38.3 During the year, the Company has considered the benefit of deduction on dividend income during the year, as per section 80M of the Income Tax Act, 1961, having a tax impact amounting to ₹7,693.09 million on current tax expense.

39. The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Profit before tax	164,027.90	203,878.28
Income tax expense calculated at 34.944% (FY 2019-2020: 34.944%)	57,317.91	71,243.22
Less: Exemptions / Deductions		
Dividend	-	8,618.63
Deduction under section 80-IA	166.70	178.79
Deduction under section 80-M	7,693.09	-
Add: Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit		
Corresponding Effect of temporary differences on account of current tax of earlier periods	(11,186.42)	4,558.03
Current Tax on CSR Expenditure	1,751.39	564.98
Expenses not allowed in Income Tax	60.79	2,811.30
Less: Effect of concessions (research and development u/s 35(2AB) and 35(1)(ii))	-	834.45
Sub total	**40,083.88**	**69,545.66**
Others	(9.88)	3,308.57
	40,074.00	**72,854.23**
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	11,489.53	(3,612.78)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	**51,563.53**	**69,241.45**

(₹ in million)

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Deferred tax		
Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Net fair value gain/(loss) on investments in equity shares at FVTOCI	(1,957.67)	8,031.93
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	178.94	1,542.43
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	**(1,778.73)**	**9,574.36**
Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into:-		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(1,778.73)	9,574.36
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-

40. Earnings per Equity share

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Profit after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in million)	112,464.37	134,636.84
Weighted average number of equity shares (No. in million)	12,580.28	12,580.28
Basic and Diluted earnings per equity share (₹)	8.94	10.70
Face Value per equity share (₹)	5.00	5.00

41. Leases

As part of transition, under Ind AS 116 'Leases' during the Previous year, the Company had availed the practical expedient of not to apply the recognition requirements of Ind AS 116 to short term leases and also applied materiality threshold for recognition of assets and liabilities related to leases.

41.1 Expenditure booked under various heads related to Ind AS 116 'Leases' and Company's exposure to future cash outflows is as under:

(₹ in million)

Expenditure Heads	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	53,269.67	47,395.17
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3,808.25	3,720.25
Expense relating to short-term leases	4,988.01	11,463.02
Expense relating to leases of low value assets	2,639.64	3,021.35
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability	5,116.77	8,084.60

41.2 Estimated future undiscounted cash flows for lease payments as at March 31, 2021:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Future Lease payable from end of the year		
Up to 1 year	43,919.23	50,468.74
Between 1 to 3 year	46,542.65	44,106.36
Between 3 to 5 year	8,711.37	8,163.63
More than 5 year	11,829.84	280.09
Total	**111,003.09**	**103,018.82**
Less: Interest cost	7,210.22	5,171.03
Net lease liability	**103,792.87**	**97,847.79**
Perpetual lease liability	417.96	417.96
Total lease liabilities	**104,210.83**	**98,265.75**

41.3 Pursuant to amendment to Ind AS 116 vide the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2020 dated July 24, 2020, the Company applying the provisions of para 46A of the above rules has opted for practical expedient on rent concessions that meet the conditions in paragraph 46B of amended Ind AS 116. On application of the practical expedient, lease rent concession amounting to ₹37.72 million has been recognised during the year and capitalised in the related well cost as per the accounting policies of the Company.

42. Employee benefit plans

42.1 Defined Contribution plans:

42.1.1 Provident Fund

The Company pays fixed contribution to provident fund at predetermined rates to a separate trust, which invests the funds in permitted securities. The obligation of the Company is to make such fixed contribution and to ensure a minimum rate of return to the members as specified by Government of India (GoI). As per report of the actuary, overall interest earnings and cumulative surplus is more than the statutory interest payment requirement. Hence, no further provision is considered necessary. The details of fair value of plan assets and obligations are as under:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020*
Obligations at the end of the year	142,255.57	134,889.76
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	144,301.89	136,448.00

* Fair value of Plan Assets is reinstated based on Audited Balance Sheet of the Provident Fund Trust as at March 31, 2020 and figure of Obligation is reinstated based on re-computation of liability at official rates declared by Employees Provident Fund Organisation for the FY 2020-21.

Provident Fund is governed through a separate trust. The board of trustees of the Trust functions in accordance with any applicable guidelines or directions that may be issued in this behalf from time to time by the Central Government or the Central Provident Fund Commissioner. The board of trustees have the following responsibilities:

(i) Investments of the surplus as per the pattern notified by the Government in this regard so as to meet the requirements of the fund from time to time.

(ii) Raising of moneys as may be required for the purposes of the fund by sale, hypothecation or pledge of the investment wholly or partially.

(iii) Fixation of rate of interest to be credited to members' accounts.

42.1.2 Post Retirement Benefit Scheme (PRBS)

The defined contribution pension scheme of the Company for its employees is administered through a separate trust. The obligation of the Company is to contribute to the trust to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance as reduced by the employer's contribution towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical Benefit (PRMB) or any other retirement benefits.

The board of trustees of the Trust functions in accordance with any applicable guidelines or directions that may be issued in this behalf from time to time by the Central Government. The board of trustees have the following responsibilities:

(i) Investments of the surplus as per the pattern notified by the Government in this regard so as to meet the requirements of the fund from time to time.

(ii) Fixation of rate of contribution and interest thereon.

(iii) Purchase of annuities for the members.

42.1.3 National Pension Scheme (NPS)

The Company has introduced NPS for its employees during the year within the overall limit of Post Retirement Benefit Scheme. An employee has the option to determine the contribution to be made in PRBS and NPS.

The obligation of the Company is to contribute to NPS at the option of employee to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance as reduced by the employer's contribution towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical Benefit (PRMB), post-retirement benefit scheme or any other retirement benefits. An employee can opt for a maximum of up to 10% of its Basic Salary and DA as employer's contribution towards NPS. All other standard provisions of NPS applies to the scheme.

42.2 Employee Pension Scheme 1995

The Employee Pension Scheme -1995 is administered by Employees Provident Fund Organization of India, wherein the Company has to contribute 8.33% of salary (subject to maximum of ₹15,000 per month) out of the employer's contribution to Provident Fund.

42.3 Composite Social Security Scheme (CSSS)

The Composite Social Security Scheme is formulated by the Company for the welfare of its regular employees and it is administered through a separate Trust, named as Composite Social Security Scheme Trust. The obligation of the Company is to provide matching contribution to the Trust to the extent of contribution of the regular employees of the Company. The Trust provides an assured lump sum support amount in the event of death or permanent total disablement of an employee while in service. In case of Separation other than Death/Permanent total disability, employees own contribution along with interest is refunded.

The Board of trustees of the Trust functions in accordance with Trust deed, Rule, Scheme and applicable guidelines or directions that may be issued by Management from time to time.

The Board of trustees has the following responsibilities:

(i) Investments of the surplus as per the pattern notified by the Government in this regard so as to meet the requirements of the fund from time to time.

(ii) Fixation of rate of interest to be credited to members' accounts.

(iii) To provide cash benefits to the nominees in the event of death of an employee or Permanent Total Disablement leading to the cessation from service and refund of own contribution along with interest in case of separation other than death.

42.4 The amounts recognized in the financial statements before allocation for the defined contribution plans are as under:

(₹ in million)

Defined Contribution Plans	Amount recognized during		Contribution for key management personnel	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
Provident Fund	4,934.19	4,448.50	2.85	2.48
Post Retirement Benefit Scheme (PRBS)	5,249.94	5,967.04	2.84	3.18
Employee Pension Scheme-1995 (EPS)	282.61	323.59	0.07	0.06
Composite Social Security Scheme (CSSS)	543.62	549.60	0.19	0.18
National Pension Scheme (NPS)	177.79	-	0.14	-

42.5 Defined benefit plans

42.5.1 Brief Description: A general description of the type of Employee Benefits Plans is as follows:

All the employee benefit plans of the Company are run as Group administration plans (Single Employer Scheme) which include employees of the Company seconded to ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) 100% subsidiary, as well as employees directly appointed by OVL.

42.5.2 Gratuity

15 days salary for each completed year of service. Vesting period is 5 years and the payment is restricted to ₹2 million on superannuation, resignation, termination, disablement or on death.

Scheme is funded through own Gratuity Trust. The liability for gratuity as above is recognized on the basis of actuarial valuation.

42.5.3 Post-Retirement Medical Benefits

The Company has Post-Retirement Medical benefit (PRMB), under which the retired employees and their spouses are provided medical facilities in the Company hospitals / empanelled hospitals. They can also avail treatment as out-patient. The liability for the same is recognized annually on the basis of actuarial valuation. Full medical benefits on superannuation and on voluntary retirement are available subject to the completion of minimum 20 years of service and 50 years of age.

An employee should have put in a minimum of 15 years of service rendered in continuity in the Company at the time of superannuation to be eligible for availing post-retirement medical facilities. However, as per DPE guidelines dated August 03, 2017, the Post-Retirement Medical Benefits is allowed to Board Level executives (without any linkage to 15 years of service) upon completion of their tenure or upon attaining the age of retirement, whichever is earlier.

During the year 2019-20, the Company had approved the formation of ONGC Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Trust to provide for and fund towards Post-Retirement Medical Liability as per the Company's post - retirement medical scheme, in a staggered manner. The "ONGC PRMB Trust" has also been formed and registration of Trust was completed during the year and the implementation of scheme is under process.

42.5.4 Terminal Benefits

At the time of superannuation, employees are entitled to settle at a place of their choice and they are eligible for Settlement Allowance.

42.5.5 These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. When there is a deep market for such bonds; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for these plans, investments are made in government securities, debt instruments, Short term debt instruments, Equity instruments and Asset Backed, Trust Structured securities as per notification of Ministry of Finance.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

No other post - retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

In respect of the above plans, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2021 by a member firm of the Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

42.6 Other long term employee benefits

42.6.1 Brief Description: A general description of the type of Other long term employee benefits is as follows:

All the employee benefit plans of the Company are run as Group administration plans (Single Employer Scheme) including employees of the Company seconded to ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) 100% subsidiary, as well as employees directly appointed by OVL.

Further, ONGC accounts for the employee benefit liability of all Defined Benefit plans pertaining to OVL employees in its books of account and expenditure for the period is transferred to OVL's books of account. This is done in compliance with the requirement for group administrative plan stated in para 38 of Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits'.

42.6.2 Earned Leave (EL) Benefit

Accrual – 30 days per year

Encashment while in service – 75% of Earned Leave balance subject to a maximum of 90 days per calendar year

Encashment on retirement – maximum 300 days

Scheme is funded through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

Each employee is entitled to get 15 earned leaves for each completed half year of service. All regular employees of the company while in service may be allowed encashment of Earned Leave once in a calendar year, to the extent of 75% of the Earned Leave at their credit, subject to maximum of 90 days.

In addition, each employee is entitled to get 10 HPL at the end of every six months. The entire accumulation is permitted for encashment only at the time of retirement. DPE had clarified earlier that sick leave cannot be encashed, though Earned Leave (EL) and Half Pay Leave (HPL) could be considered for encashment on retirement subject to the overall limit of 300 days. Consequently, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG), GOI had advised the company to comply with the DPE Guidelines. Subsequently, the matter has been dealt in 3rd PRC recommendations, which is effective January 1, 2017 and CPSEs have been allowed to frame their own leave rules considering operational necessities and subject to conditions set therein. Therefore, the requisite conditions are met by the company.

42.6.3 Good Health Reward (Half pay leave)

Accrual - 20 days per year

Encashment while in service - Nil

Encashment on retirement - 50% of Half Pay Leave balance.

Scheme is funded through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

The liability for the same is recognized annually on the basis of actuarial valuation.

42.6.4 The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows.

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Gratuity		
I.	Discount rate (%)	6.81	6.80
II.	Expected return on plan assets (%)	6.80	6.80
III.	Annual increase in salary (%)	7.50	7.50
	Leave		
IV.	Discount rate (%)	6.81	6.80
V.	Expected return on plan assets(%)	6.80	6.80
VI.	Annual increase in salary(%)	7.50	7.50
	Post-Retirement Medical Benefits		
VII.	Discount rate (%)	6.81	6.80
VIII.	Expected return on plan assets(%)	NA	NA
IX.	Annual increase in costs(%)	7.50	7.50

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Terminal Benefits		
X.	Discount rate(%)	**6.81**	**6.80**
XI.	Expected return on plan assets(%)	**NA**	**NA**
XII.	Annual increase in costs(%)	**7.50**	**7.50**
XIII.	Annual increase in salary(%)	**7.50**	**7.50**
	Employee Turnover (%)		
XIV.	Up to 30 Years	**3.00**	**3.00**
XV.	From 31 to 44 years	**2.00**	**2.00**
XVI.	Above 44 years	**1.00**	**1.00**
XVII.	Weighted Average Duration of Present Benefit Obligations	**13.30**	**12.92**
	Mortality Rate		
XVIII.	Before retirement	As per Indian Assured Lives Mortality Table (2012-14)	As per Indian Assured Lives Mortality Table (2012-14)
XIX.	After retirement	As per Indian Assured Lives Mortality Table (2012-14)	As per Indian Assured Lives Mortality Table (2012-14)

The discount rate is based upon the market yield available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches the weighted average duration of present benefit obligations. The salary growth takes account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Expected rate of return on plan assets is based on market expectation, at the beginning of the year, for return over the entire life of the related obligation.

The mortality rate for Male insured lives have been assumed for Actuarial Valuation as on 31.03.2021 as per 100% of Indian Assured Life Mortality (2012-14) issued by Institute of Actuaries of India for Actuarial Valuation as on 31.03.2021, as separate rates applicable for female lives has not been published by The Institute of Actuaries of India for 2012-14. Therefore, uniform rates of mortality for Male have been used for both Male and Female employees for computation of Employee Benefit Liability.

42.7 Amounts recognized in the Financial Statements before allocation in respect of these defined benefit plans and other long term employee benefits are as follows: -

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave		Post-Retirement Medical Benefits		Terminal Benefits	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Service Cost :								
Current service cost	719.57	740.78	1,857.20	1,674.75	1,024.22	862.64	86.14	75.96
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net interest expense	(22.62)	(73.77)	248.22	486.26	3,390.62	3,455.30	97.20	85.49
Increase or decrease due to adjustment in opening corpus consequent to audit	(29.76)	(27.08)	162.30	(224.01)	-	-		
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in Employee Benefit expenses	**667.19**	**639.93**			**4,414.84**	**4,317.94**	**183.34**	**161.45**
Re-measurement on the net defined benefit liability:								
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	12.38	-	14.15	-	24.96	-	0.71
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(14.29)	1,265.95	(23.14)	1,830.74	(49.76)	3,978.51	(0.90)	312.35
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	218.06	(1,201.35)	4,853.94	(14.59)	564.81	295.95	5.66	64.34
Return on Plan Assets excluding amount included in net interest cost	(70.01)	(97.45)	(122.72)	(279.24)			-	-
Components of Re-measurement	**133.76**	**(20.47)**			**515.05**	**4,299.42**	**4.76**	**377.40**
Total	**800.95**	**619.46**	**6,975.80**	**3,488.06**	**4,929.89**	**8,617.36**	**188.10**	**538.85**

The Components of Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability recognized in other comprehensive income is ₹**512.07** million (Previous Year ₹4,414.00 million).

42.8 Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation and other long term employee benefits are as follows:

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave		Post-Retirement Medical Benefits		Terminal Benefits	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	24,845.16	26,489.89	29,462.90	30,289.84	49,910.35	44,504.70	1,433.58	1,103.50
Current service cost	726.49	741.61	1,871.61	1,711.16	1,033.03	870.88	86.99	76.65
Interest cost	1,689.46	2,058.26	2,003.48	2,353.52	3,393.90	3,458.01	97.48	85.74
Re-measurement (gains)/losses:								
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	12.42	-	14.15	-	24.98	-	0.72
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(14.34)	1,275.78	(23.35)	1,845.14	(49.81)	3,980.25	(0.90)	312.59
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	235.16	(1,285.95)	4,865.06	(221.19)	565.75	296.51	5.74	64.03
Past service cost, including losses/(gains) on curtailments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(4,428.58)	(4,446.84)	(7,031.96)	(6,529.72)	(2,882.59)	(3,224.98)	(106.82)	(209.65)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**23,053.35**	**24,845.17**	**31,147.74**	**29,462.90**	**51,970.63**	**49,910.35**	**1,516.07**	**1,433.58**
Current obligation					**2,229.96**	**2,119.89**	**188.82**	**185.19**
Non-Current obligation					**49,740.67**	**47,790.46**	**1,327.25**	**1,248.39**

42.9 The amount included in the Standalone Balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefits is as follows:

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave		Post-Retirement Medical Benefits		Terminal Benefits	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	23,053.35	24,845.17	31,147.74	29,462.90	51,970.63	49,910.35	1,516.07	1,433.58
Fair value of plan assets	22,584.68	25,197.52	24,159.07	26,120.76	NA	NA	NA	NA
Funded status	(468.67)	352.35	(6,988.67)	(3,342.14)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Restrictions on asset recognised	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net liability/(assets) arising from defined benefit obligation	**(468.67)**	**(352.35)**	**6,988.67**	**3,342.14**	**51,970.63**	**49,910.35**	**1,516.07**	**1,433.58**

42.10 Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening fair value of plan assets	25,197.52	27,400.28	26,120.76	23,725.32
Adjustment in opening corpus consequent to audit of the Trust	29.91	15.91	(161.44)	217.38
Expected return on plan assets	1,715.46	2,130.23	1,765.23	1,860.35
Re-measurement gain (loss):				
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	70.37	97.95	124.34	282.92
Contributions from the employer	-	-	3,342.14	6,564.52
Benefits paid	(4,428.58)	(4,446.85)	(7,031.96)	(6,529.73)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**22,584.68**	**25,197.52**	**24,159.07**	**26,120.76**

Expected Contribution in respect of Gratuity for next year will be ₹1,190.82 million (For the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹1,240.04 million).

The Company has recognized a gratuity liability of ₹87.73 million as on March 31, 2021 (As at March 31, 2020 ₹102.47 million) as per actuarial valuation for 190 contingent employees (As at March 31, 2020: 222 employees) engaged in different work centers.

42.11 The fair value of the plan assets at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2021**	**Year ended March 31, 2020**
Gratuity		
Cash and cash equivalents	0.024	1.28
Investments in Mutual Fund	1.50	1.50
Debt investments categorised by issuers' credit rating:		
- AAA	1,085.82	1,220.98
- AA+	397.49	397.64
Group Gratuity Cash Accumulation Scheme (Traditional Fund)		
Insurance Companies	19,830.23	22,450.84
Other Assets		
Bank Deposits	687.10	800.52
Net Current Assets	582.52	324.76
Total Gratuity	**22,584.68**	**25,197.52**
Leave		
100% managed by Insurance Company (through Trust)	**24,159.07**	**26,120.76**
Total	**46,743.75**	**51,318.28**

42.11.1 The fair values of the above equity and debt instruments are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets.

42.11.2 Cost of Investment is taken as fair value of Investment in Unit Linked Plan of Insurance Company (ULIPs) and Bank TDR.

42.11.3 All Investments in PSU Bonds, Government Securities and Treasury Bills are quoted in active market.

42.11.4 Fair value of Investment in Group Gratuity Cash Accumulation Scheme (Traditional Fund) of Insurance Company is taken as book value on reporting date.

42.11.5 Net Current Assets represent accrued interest on Investments less outstanding gratuity reimbursements as on reporting date.

42.11.6 The actual return on plan assets of gratuity during FY 2020-21 was ₹1,785.83 million (during FY 2019-20 ₹2,228.18 million) and for Leave ₹1,889.57 million (during FY 2019-20 ₹2,143.27 million).

42.11.7 Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

42.11.8 Sensitivity Analysis as at March 31, 2021

(₹ in Million)

Significant actuarial assumptions	Gratuity	Leave	Post-Retirement Medical Benefits	Terminal Benefits
Discount Rate				
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	(735.56)	(1,116.71)	(2,489.81)	(59.31)
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	701.55	1,213.96	2,565.62	53.04
Salary increase				
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	176.71	1,183.81	-	-
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	(269.13)	(1,100.33)	-	-
Cost increase				
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	-	-	2,488.12	53.64
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	-	-	(2,550.98)	(51.58)

42.11.9 Sensitivity Analysis as at March 31, 2020

(₹ in Million)

Significant actuarial assumptions	Gratuity	Leave	Post-Retirement Medical Benefits	Terminal Benefits
Discount Rate				
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	(602.05)	(985.50)	(2,358.75)	(41.97)
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	805.36	1,067.26	2,578.04	45.04
Salary increase				
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	288.68	1,054.88	-	-
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	(137.16)	(983.73)	-	-
Cost increase				
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	-	-	2,500.50	44.94
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	-	-	(2,391.36)	(42.26)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Sensitivity due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change not calculated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

42.12 Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation and other long term employee benefits:

(₹ in million)

Defined Benefit:	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Gratuity:		
Less than One Year	3,852.75	4,513.63
One to Three Years	5,778.39	6,376.56
Three to Five Years	4,079.56	4,381.39
More than Five Years	9,342.65	9,573.59
Leave:		
Less than One Year	4,918.52	4,260.45
One to Three Years	6,998.55	6,818.00
Three to Five Years	5,376.22	4,953.29
More than Five Years	13,854.45	13,431.16

43. Segment Reporting

43.1 The Company has identified and reported segments taking into account the different risks and returns, the organization structure and the internal reporting systems. Accordingly, the Company has identified following geographical segments as reportable segments

A. Offshore

B. Onshore

43.2 Segment revenue and results

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment.

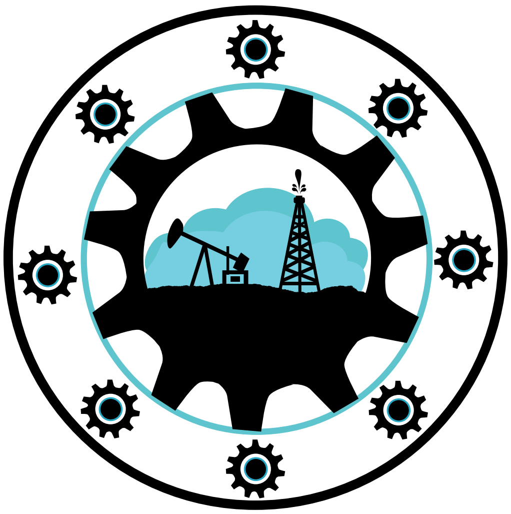
(₹ in million)

Particulars	Segment revenue		Segment profit/(loss)	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020*
Offshore	444,757.14	635,218.22	140,756.62	217,733.04
Onshore	236,653.76	326,917.87	15,044.99	(1,966.10)
Total	**681,410.90**	**962,136.09**	**155,801.61**	**215,766.94**
Unallocated corporate expense (Net)			(11,688.93)	(16,644.78)
Finance costs			(22,145.41)	(33,096.75)
Interest/Dividend income			42,060.63	37,852.88
Profit before tax			**164,027.90**	**203,878.29**

**Restated (refer Note No. 52)*

43.2.1 Segment revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There were no inter-segment sale in the current year (Previous year: Nil)

43.2.2 The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies described in Note No. 3. Segment profit represents the profit before tax earned by each segment excluding finance cost and other income like interest/dividend income. This is the measure reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.



43.3 Segment assets and liabilities (₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020*
Segment assets		
Offshore	1,415,917.49	1,326,424.84
Onshore	677,356.50	631,902.53
Total segment assets	**2,093,273.99**	**1,958,327.37**
Unallocated	1,091,261.80	1,075,035.68
Total assets	**3,184,535.79**	**3,033,363.05**
Segment liabilities		
Offshore	452,196.49	421,872.39
Onshore	148,038.27	159,268.46
Total segment liabilities	**600,234.76**	**581,140.85**
Unallocated	538,715.37	521,274.17
Total liabilities	**1,138,950.13**	**1,102,415.02**

Restated (refer Note No. 52)

Aforesaid segments are used for the purpose of monitoring performance and allocation of resources.

43.3.1 All assets are allocated to reportable segments other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, other investments, loans and current and deferred tax assets.

43.3.2 All liabilities are allocated to reportable segment other than borrowing, current and deferred tax liabilities.

43.3.3 Segment revenue, results, assets and liabilities include the respective amounts identifiable to each of the segments and amount allocated on reasonable basis. Unallocated expenditure includes common expenditure incurred for all the segments and expenses incurred at the corporate level. Finance cost includes unwinding of discount on decommissioning provisions not allocated to segment.

43.4 Other information (₹ in million)

Particulars	Depreciation, depletion and amortization		Other non-cash items-impairment and write off	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Offshore	106,481.47	115,835.08	2,790.82	6,961.02
Onshore	49,217.18	52,174.93	972.85	1,484.14
Unallocated	1,187.72	1,293.86	22.29	31.42
	156,886.37	**169,303.87**	**3,785.96**	**8,476.58**

43.5 Impairment loss (refer Note No. 47) (₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Offshore	6,159.47	13,432.43
Onshore	227.93	3,432.28
	6,387.40	**16,864.71**

43.5.1 Exceptional Items- Impairment loss (refer Note No 47) (₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Offshore	8,546.83	20,409.04
Onshore	(22,297.17)	28,581.43
	(13,750.34)	**48,990.47**

43.6 Additions to non- current assets (₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Offshore	53,003.06	58,049.98
Onshore	27,050.27	14,166.24
Unallocated	988.50	(1,356.41)
Total	**81,041.83**	**70,859.81**

43.7 **Information about major customers**

Company's significant revenues (more than 85%) are derived from sales to Public Sector Undertakings. The total sales to such companies amounted to ₹589,473.92 million in 2020-21 and ₹832,224.70 million in 2019-20.

No other single customer contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue for 2020-21 and 2019-20.

43.8 **Information about geographical areas:**

The Company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from sale of products from external customers broken down by location of customers is tabulated below:

(₹ in million)

Location	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
India	635,046.92	894,123.92
Other Countries (including SEZ)	43,862.04	62,890.14
Total	**678,908.96**	**957,014.06**

The total of non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets, broken down by location of assets are shown below:

(₹ in million)

Location	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
India	1,728,407.25	1,647,365.42
Other Countries	-	-
Total	**1,728,407.25**	**1,647,365.42**

44.10 **Information about products and services:**

The Company generates its revenue from sale of crude oil, natural gas and value added products. The information about revenues from external customers about each product is disclosed in Note No. 30.5.

44. Related Party Disclosures

44.1 Name of related parties and description of relationship:

A. Subsidiaries

1. ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)
1.1. ONGC Nile Ganga B.V. (ONGBV)
1.1.1. ONGC Campos Limiteda
1.1.2. ONGC Nile Ganga (San Cristobal) B.V.
1.2. ONGC Amazon Alaknanda Limited (OAAL)
1.3. ONGC Narmada Limited (ONL)
1.4. ONGC (BTC) Limited
1.5. Carabobo One AB
1.5.1. Petro Carabobo Ganga B.V.
1.6. Imperial Energy Limited
1.6.1. Imperial Energy Tomsk Limited
1.6.2. Imperial Energy (Cyprus) Limited
1.6.3. Imperial Energy Nord Limited
1.6.4. Biancus Holdings Limited
1.6.5. Redcliffe Holdings Limited
1.6.6. Imperial Frac Services (Cyprus) Limited
1.6.7. San Agio Investments Limited
1.6.8. LLC Sibinterneft
1.6.9. LLC Allianceneftegaz
1.6.10. LLC Nord Imperial
1.6.11. LLC Rus Imperial Group
1.6.12. LLC Imperial Frac Services
1.7. Beas Rovuma Energy Mozambique Limited
1.8. ONGC Videsh Rovuma Limited
1.9. ONGC Videsh Atlantic Inc.
1.10. ONGC Videsh Singapore Pte. Limited
1.10.1. ONGC Videsh Vankorneft Pte. Limited
1.11. Indus East Mediterranean Exploration Limited
1.12 ONGC Videsh Rovuma Limited (Note no 44.1.1)
2. Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)
3. ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited (OMPL)
4. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)
4.1. Prize Petroleum Company Limited
4.1.1 Prize Petroleum International Pte. Limited
4.2. HPCL Biofuels Limited
4.3. HPCL Middle East FZCO
4.4 HPCL Shapoorji Energy Private Limited
5. Petronet MHB Limited

B. Joint Ventures

1. Mangalore SEZ Limited (MSEZ)
2. ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL)
3. ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited (OTPC)
4. ONGC Teri Biotech Limited (OTBL)
5. Dahej SEZ Limited (DSEZ)
6. Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL)
7. ONGC Mittal Energy Limited (OMEL) (through OVL)
8. Sudd Petroleum Operating Company (through OVL)
9. Mansarovar Energy Colombia Limited, Colombia (through OVL)
10. Himalaya Energy Syria BV, Netherlands (through OVL)
11. Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels and Services Limited (SMASL) (through MRPL)
12. Hindustan Coals Private Limited (through HPCL)
13. HPOIL Gas Private Limited.(through HPCL)
14. HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited.(through HPCL)

15. South Asia LPG Co. Private Limited.(through HPCL)

16. HPCL - Mittal Energy Limited.(through HPCL)

16.1 HPCL Mittal Pipeline Limited (through HPCL)

17. Godavari Gas Private Limited.(through HPCL)

18. Petronet India Limited. (through HPCL, in process of voluntary winding up w.e.f. August 30, 2018)

19. Mumbai Aviation Fuel Farm Facilities Private Limited (through HPCL).

20. Aavantika Gas Limited.(through HPCL)

21. Bhagyanagar Gas Limited. (through HPCL)

22. Ratnagiri Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited. (through HPCL)

23. IHB Private Limited (through HPCL)

24. Mangalore STP Limited (through MSEZ)

25. MSEZ Power Limited (through MSEZ)

26. Adani Petronet Dahej Port Private Limited (through PLL)

27. India LNG Transport Company Private Limited (through PLL)

28. North East Transmission Company Limited (through OTPC)

C. Associates

1. Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited.
2. Petronet LNG Limited (PLL)
3. Rohini Heliport Limited
4. Moz LNG1 Holding Company Limited (through OVL)
5. Petro Carabobo S.A., Venezuela (through OVL)
6. Carabobo Ingenieria Y Construcciones, S.A, Venezuela (through OVL)
7. Petrolera Indovenezolana SA, Venezuela (through OVL)
8. South East Asia Gas Pipeline Limited, Hongkong (through OVL)
9. Tamba BV, The Netherlands (through OVL)
10. JSC Vankorneft, Russia (through OVL)
11. Falcon Oil & Gas BV, Netherlands (through OVL)
12. GSPL India Gasnet Limited. (through HPCL)
13. GSPL India Transco Limited. (through HPCL)

D. Trusts (including post retirement employee benefit trust) wherein the Company have control

1. ONGC Contributory Provident Fund Trust
2. ONGC CSSS Trust
3. ONGC Sahyog Trust
4. ONGC PRBS Trust
5. ONGC Gratuity Fund Trust
6. ONGC Energy Center
7. ONGC Foundation
8. ONGC Startup Fund Trust
9. MRPL Gratuity Fund Trust (through MRPL)
10. MRPL Provident Fund Trust (through MRPL)
11. Ujjwala Plus Foundation, (through HPCL)

E. Key Management Personnel

E.1. Whole-time Directors

1. Shri Shashi Shanker, Chairman & Managing Director (up to March 31, 2021)
2. Shri Subhash Kumar, Director (Finance) and additional charge w.e.f. April 01, 2021 as Chairman & Managing Director
3. Dr. Alka Mittal, Director (HR)
4. Shri Rajesh Kumar Srivastava, Director (Exploration)
5. Shri O.P.Singh, Director(T&FS) (w.e.f. April 01, 2020)
6. Shri Rajesh Kakkar, Director (Offshore) (up to April 30, 2021)

7. Shri Sanjay Kumar Moitra, Director (Onshore) (upto May 31,2020)

8. Shri Anurag Sharma, Director (Onshore) (w.e.f. June 01 2020)

9. Shri Vivek C Tongaonkar, Chief Financial Officer w.e.f. April 23, 2021

E.2. Company Secretary

1 Shri M E V Selvamm, Company Secretary

E.3. Independent Directors

1. Smt. Ganga Murthy (up to September 07, 2020)

2. Shri Amitava Bhattacharya

E.4. Government Nominee – Directors

1. Shri Amar Nath

2. Shri Rajesh Madanlal Aggarwal

44.1.1 ONGC Videsh Rovuma Limited (incorporated in Republic of Mauritius) wound up during the year.

View of an oilfield in Colombia. ONGC Videsh operates in 35 projects across 15 countries

44.2 Details of Transactions:

44.2.1 Transactions with Subsidiaries

(₹ in million)

	Name of related party	Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
(i)	**Sale of products to:**			
	a) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Sale of crude oil	38,887.72	41,620.33
	b) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Sale of crude oil & value added products	111,234.40	148,082.29
(ii)	**Purchase of product from:**			
	a) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Purchase of petroleum oil and lubricants/high speed diesel	10,252.84	5,646.78
	b) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Purchase of petroleum oil and lubricants/high speed diesel	2,066.36	4,423.97
(iii)	**Services received from:**			
	a) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Reimbursement of Expenses	0.34	-
	b) Prize Petroleum Corporation Limited (Subsidiary of HPCL)	Development of oil field	12.74	**16.16**
(iv)	**Services provided to:**			
	a) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Leasing of office and maintenance	52.85	53.06
		Guarantee fees	8.24	29.02
		Manpower deputation & other reimbursements	63.94	1.76
	c) ONGC Videsh Limited	Reimbursement of expenses incurred	631.66	309.92
		Guarantee fees (OVVL)	264.40	294.16
		Guarantee fees (BREML)	0.01	-
	d) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Rent for Office	0.06	0.06
		Other Expenses	-	5.67
(v)	**Loan Given/Taken**			
	a) ONGC Videsh Limited	Inter-corporate Loan taken	2,400.00	-
		Repayment of Loan	(2,400.00)	-

	Name of related party	Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
(vi)	**Investments**			
	a) ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited	Investment in equity shares	-	2,449.90
	b) Petronet MHB limited	Investment in equity shares	-	1,853.78
	c) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Sale of equity shares of OMPL	12,169.49	-
(vii)	**Deemed Investments - Non cash transactions (Ind AS fair valuations):**			
	a) ONGC Videsh Limited	Deemed equity investment on issue of Financial guarantees by ONGC on behalf of OVL	258.52	755.26
		Deemed equity investment on issue of Financial guarantees by ONGC on behalf of OVRL	24.92	-
	b) ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited	Deemed equity investment against compulsory convertible debentures (CCDs) issued by OMPL	-	4,191.71
		Deemed equity investment for Financial guarantees of interest	-	1.89
(viii)	**Dividend income from:**			
	a) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Dividend income	-	1,255.35
	b) ONGC Videsh Limited	Dividend income	3000.00	5,100.00
	c) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Dividend income	7,593.74	7,321.15
	d) Petronet MHB Ltd	Dividend income	1,646.00	-
(ix)	**Interest expense :**			
	a) ONGC Videsh Limited	Interest on loan taken	7.20	-
(x)	**Non cash transaction (Ind AS fair valuations):**			
	a) ONGC Videsh Limited	Guarantee fees in respect of financial guarantee (OVL)	405.79	411.48
		Guarantee fees in respect of financial guarantee (OVRL)	0.02	-
(xi)	**Corporate Financial guarantee issued:**			
	a) ONGC Videsh Limited	Financial Guarantee issued during the year against term loans	54,001.94	113,755.12
(xii)	**Commitments given:**			
	a) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Bill discounting of invoices raised on MRPL with recourse	3,258.96	-

44.2.2 Outstanding balances with Subsidiaries

(₹ in million)

	Name of related party	Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
A.	**Amount receivable:**			
	a) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Trade and other receivables	2,912.13	1,719.78
	b) ONGC Videsh Limited	Other receivables	439.93	107.36
		Guarantee Fees (OVVL)	264.40	294.16
		Guarantee Fees (BREML)	0.01	-
	c) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Trade and other receivables	16,433.63	6,373.29
B.	**Amount payable:**			
	a) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Trade payables	549.33	670.15
	b) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Trade payables	161.52	74.75
	c) Prize Petroleum Corporation Limited	Trade payables	0.60	3.15
	d) ONGC Videsh Limited	Other payable	-	152.24
C.	**Corporate Financial guarantee issued on behalf of subsidiaries:**			
	a) ONGC Videsh Limited	Value of outstanding financial guarantees	409,842.86	437,099.00
	b) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Value of outstanding financial guarantees	-	10,838.12
D.	**Outstanding value of commitment made:**			
	a) ONGC Videsh Limited	Performance guarantees	8,429.30	9,299.14
	b) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Bill discounting of invoices raised on MRPL with recourse	3,258.96	-

44.2.3 Transactions with Joint Ventures

(₹ in million)

	Name of related party	Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
(i)	**Sale of products to:**			
	a) ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited	Sale of natural gas	7,418.86	5,450.94
	b) ONGC Petro additions Limited	Sale of naphtha & C2-C3	43,172.95	52,730.53
		Transfer of Naphtha Pipeline	-	1,154.40
(ii)	**Services received from:**			
	a) ONGC Teri Biotech Limited	Bio-remediation services	303.43	298.69
	b) Dahej SEZ Limited	Lease rent for SEZ land and ROU charges for pipeline	15.30	13.99
(iii)	**Services provided to:**			
	a) ONGC Petro additions Limited	Manpower deputation and other charges	-	10.18
		ROU Charges for pipeline received	0.05	0.22
	b) ONGC Teri Biotech Limited	Field study charges and rent	0.52	0.67
	c) ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited	Rent of office space	12.18	-
	d) Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL)	Manpower deputation	16.80	22.03
(iv)	**Subscription to equity shares**			
	a) Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL)	Subscription to Equity shares	490.00	70.00
(v)	**Subscription of share warrants**			
	a) ONGC Petro additions Limited	Subscription of share warrants	8,709.09	-
(vi)	**Deemed Investments Non cash transaction (Ind AS fair valuations):**			
	a) ONGC Petro additions Limited	Deemed equity investment for Financial guarantees of interest on CCDs	16.60	14.49
(vii)	**Dividend Income from:**			
	a) ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited	Dividend income	448.00	504.00
(viii)	**Letter of Comfort:**			
	a) ONGC Petro additions Limited	Letter of Comfort against Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs)	-	21,800.00

44.2.4 Outstanding balances with Joint Ventures (₹ in million)

	Name of related party	Nature of transaction	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A.	**Amount receivable:**			
	a) ONGC Petro additions Limited	Trade and other receivables	2,508.09	1,764.11
		Transfer of Naphtha Pipeline (note no 44.2.4.1)	-	1,362.19
	b) ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited	Trade and other receivables	228.08	208.72
	c) ONGC Teri Biotech Limited	Trade and other receivables	-	0.07
	d) Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL)	Trade and other receivables	4.56	8.61
B.	**Amount payable:**			
	a) ONGC Teri Biotech Limited	Trade payables	52.41	30.43
	b) ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited	Security deposit	5.39	-
C.	**Advance outstanding:**			
	a) ONGC Petro addition Limited	Advance against subscription to share warrants	33,649.59	24,940.50
D.	**Commitments:**			
	a) ONGC Petro addition Limited	Unpaid subscription of share warrants	862.81	639.50
		Backstopping support for Interest outstanding towards CCDs	1,926.75	2,722.77
D.	**Letter of Comfort:**			
	a) ONGC Petro addition Limited	Letter of Comfort against term Loan	65,000.00	65,000.00
		Letter of Comfort against NCDs	30,000.00	30,000.00

44.2.4.1 During the Previous year 2019-20, the Company had approved the related party transaction for transfer of Hazira Dahez Naptha Pipeline (HDNPL) to OPaL on as-is basis for a consideration of ₹1,653.40 million comprising ₹1,154.40 million (excludes GST) towards the cost incurred by Company for partially completed HDNPL pipe line with associated facilities and ₹499.00 million towards Arbitration award and other related legal expenses. As the amount of Arbitral award has neither been paid to the contractor of HDNPL nor deposited with court till date as the same is being contested, the same has not been invoiced to OPaL. Necessary action will be initiated on receipt of final award.

44.2.5 Transactions with Associates (₹ in million)

	Name of related party	Nature of transaction	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A.	**Services received from:**			
	a) Pawan Hans Limited (PHL)	Hiring of helicopter services	1,288.38	1,236.59
	b) Petronet LNG Limited	Purchase of LNG (Net of custom duty)	8,992.74	11,096.15
		Facilities charges	824.79	881.36
B.	**Services provided to:**			
	a) Pawan Hans Limited (PHL)	Miscellaneous receipt	-	250.36
C.	**Income received from:**			
	a) Petronet LNG Limited	Dividend Income	2,812.50	1,875.00
D.	**Investment**			
	a) Rohini Heliport Limited	Investment in Equity Shares	-	0.05

44.2.6 Outstanding balances with associates

(₹ in million)

	Name of related party	Nature of transaction	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A.	**Amount payable:**			
	a) Pawan Hans Limited (PHL)	Trade payables	257.38	121.40
	b) Petronet LNG Limited	Trade payables	573.68	359.77

44.2.7 Transactions with Trusts

(₹ in million)

	Name of related party	Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
A.	**Remittance of payment:**			
	a) ONGC Contributory Provident Fund Trust	Contribution	14,387.06	13,140.72
	b) ONGC CSSS Trust	Contribution	1,099.10	1,116.65
	c) ONGC Sahyog Trust	Contribution	23.85	24.86
	d) ONGC PRBS Trust	Contribution	12,166.16	11,413.57
B.	**Reimbursement of Gratuity payment made on behalf of Trust:**			
	a) ONGC Gratuity Fund	Reimbursement	4,649.07	6,530.71
C.	**Services provided to:**			
	a) ONGC Energy Center	Rental income	7.70	-
D.	**Payment to Trust**			
	a) ONGC Energy Center	For research and development	100.00	125.00
	b) ONGC Start Up Fund Trust	Investment	79.21	-
	c) ONGC Foundation	CSR Expenditure	282.20	1,161.21

44.2.8 Compensation of key management personnel

(a) Whole-time Directors and Company secretary

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Short term employee benefits	55.33	53.95
Post-employment benefits	6.87	3.66
Long-term benefits	6.09	6.40
Total	**68.29**	**64.01**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Amount receivable	1.59	1.85
Amount Payable	13.86	13.69
	15.45	**15.54**

(b) Independent directors

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Sitting fees	1.55	6.05
Total	**1.55**	**6.05**

44.3 **Disclosure in respect of Government related Entities**

44.3.1 Name of Government related entities and description of relationship wherein significant amount of transaction carried out:

Sl. No.	Government related entities	Relation
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Central PSU
2.	GAIL (India) Limited	Central PSU
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Central PSU
4.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Central PSU
5.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Central PSU
6.	Kochi Refineries Limited	Central PSU
7.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Central PSU
8.	United India Insurance Company Limited	Central PSU
9.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	Central PSU
10.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	Central PSU
11.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Limited	Central PSU
12.	Shipping Corporation of India Limited	Central PSU
13.	Bharat Electronics Limited	Central PSU
14.	Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited	Central PSU
15.	Bharat Pump and Compressor Limited	Central PSU
16.	Oil India Limited	Central PSU
17.	Coal India Limited	Central PSU
18.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	Central PSU

ONGC standalone production in FY'21 stood at 45.35 MMTOE

44.3.2 Transactions with Government Related Entities (₹ in million)

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of products during year to:			
a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Sale of crude oil C2-C3, SKO, HSD & LPG and related services	226,715.12	261,927.79
b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Sale of crude oil C2-C3, SKO, HSD & LPG	88,503.03	125,340.07
c) Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Sale of crude oil	42,158.73	55,012.99
d) Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Sale of crude oil	17,816.43	20,933.18
e) Kochi Refineries Limited	Sale of crude oil	-	1,566.33
f) GAIL (India) Limited	Sale of Natural Gas	98,289.24	159,103.76
g) Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited	Sale of Natural Gas	553.87	903.14
h) North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	Sale of Natural Gas	922.61	1,111.08
Purchase of product during year from:			
a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Purchase of Petrol Oil & lubricant	3,354.27	6,105.07
b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Purchase of Petrol Oil & lubricant	1,547.62	3,012.08
c) GAIL (India) Limited	Purchase of LNG	4,457.74	7,299.35
d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Purchase of drilling rig related items including spares and related services	3,141.51	3,196.92
e) Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Purchase of HSD	63.58	3.84
f) Bharat Electronics Limited	Purchase of product	356.61	236.72
g) Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited	Purchase of spare parts	254.79	86.13
Services Received from:			
a) United India Insurance Company Limited	Insurance premium	1,226.52	1,049.76
b) Balmer Lawrie & Co Limited	Travel expenses	399.69	1,273.27
c) Shipping Corporation of India Limited	Hiring of vessels	5,321.21	4,708.48
d) Oil India Limited	Pipe line service	241.16	241.08
Dividend Income received from:			
a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Dividend income	14,040.76	7,020.38
b) GAIL (India) Limited	Dividend income	1,089.05	1,586.75
Amount receivable:			
a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Trade & other receivable	22,784.55	11,834.28
b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Trade & other receivable	8,466.18	5,418.63
c) Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Trade & other receivable	6,200.67	2,585.29
d) Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Trade & other receivable	1,878.92	1,188.63

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
e) GAIL (India) Limited	Trade & other receivable	8,038.28	10,167.71
f) United India Insurance Company Limited	Claim receivable (net)	3.07	-
g) Oil India Limited	Trade & other receivable	590.71	81.91
h) Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited	Trade & other receivable	397.52	338.79
i) Kochi Refineries Limited	Trade & other receivable	9.61	9.61
j) Coal India Limited	Trade & other receivable	779.91	848.41
Amount payable:			
a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Trade & other payable	52.74	36.60
b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Trade & other payable	13.04	265.28
c) GAIL (India) Limited	Trade & other payable	153.78	310.68
d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Trade & other payable	701.64	337.15
e) Balmer Lawrie & Co Limited	Trade & other payable	60.88	24.41
f) Shipping Corporation of India Limited	Trade & other payable	1,446.42	304.76
g) Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Trade & other payable	-	1.50
h) Bharat Electronics Limited	Trade & other payable	420.87	226.30
i) Oil India Limited	Trade & other payable	47.56	24.67
j) Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited	Trade & other payable	18.52	10.77

The above transactions with the government related entities cover transactions that are significant individually and collectively. The Company has also entered into other transactions such as telephone expenses, air travel, fuel purchase and deposits etc. with above mentioned and other various government related entities. These transactions are insignificant individually and collectively and hence not disclosed.

45. Financial instruments Disclosure

45.1 Capital Management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to:

- Safeguard its ability to continue as going concern so that the Company is able to provide maximum return to stakeholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company maintains its financial framework to support the pursuit of value growth for shareholders, while ensuring a secure financial base. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The capital structure of the Company consists of total equity (refer Note No. 20 & 21). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The management of the Company reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital, risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity.

45.1.1 Gearing Ratio

The Company has outstanding current and non-current borrowings / debt. Accordingly, the gearing ratio is worked out as followed:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Current Borrowings (Note No.27)	86,951.43	117,040.13
Non-Current Borrowings (Note No. 27)	63,275.21	22,450.97
Cash & Bank Balances	3,025.51	9,682.26
Net Debt	147,201.13	129,808.84
Total Equity	2,045,585.66	1,930,948.03
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	**7.20%**	**6.72%**

45.2 Categories of financial instruments

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Financial assets		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(a) Compulsorily Convertible Preference Share	233.90	220.69
(b) Investment in Equity Shares	0.28	0.33
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Investment in GoI Special Bonds	1,975.08	1,975.08
(b) Trade and other receivables	77,973.25	47,773.93
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	1,200.14	960.25
(d) Other bank balances	1,825.37	8,722.01
(e) Deposit under Site Restoration Fund	233,586.78	221,522.23
(f) Loans	17,108.81	16,942.01
(g) Other financial assets	35,069.56	29,243.88
Measured at FVTOCI		
(a) Investments in equity instruments*	152,373.54	125,857.05
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Short Term Borrowings	86,951.43	117,040.13
(b) Long Term Borrowings	63,275.21	22,450.97
(c) Trade payables	63,766.48	71,136.27
(d) Other financial liabilities		
i. Compulsory Convertible Debentures	78,752.21	78,978.23
ii. Financial guarantee contracts	1,226.22	1,345.35
iii. Others	122,903.98	139,839.63
(e) Lease Liabilities	104,210.83	98,265.75

** Investments in equity instruments include strategic investment made during the year in Indian Gas Exchange Limited (IGX) amounting to ₹36.94 million measured at FVTOCI, refer note no 11.1.11.*

45.3 Financial risk management objectives

While ensuring liquidity is sufficient to meet Company's operational requirements, the Company also monitors and manages key financial risks relating to the operations of the Company by analysing exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including currency risk and price risk).

During the year, the liquidity position of the Company was comfortable. The lines of Credit/short term loan available with various banks for meeting the short term working capital/ deficit requirements were sufficient for meeting the fund requirements. The Company has also an overall limit of ₹100,000 million for raising funds through Commercial Paper. The domestic debt capital market was tapped by the Company during the year by issuance of Non-Convertible Debentures (NCD) on private placement basis. Four series of NCDs aggregating to ₹41,400 million were issued during the year for meeting the fund requirement of the Company. Cash flow/ liquidity position is reviewed on continuous basis.

46.4 Credit risk management

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at amortized cost and deposits with banks as well as customers including receivables. Credit risk management considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information including indicators like external credit rating (as far as available), macro-economic information (such as regulatory changes, government directives, market interest rate).

Major customers, being public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) and gas companies having highest credit ratings, carry negligible credit risk. Concentration of credit risk to any other counterparty did not exceed 5.67% (Previous year 5.02%) of total monetary assets at any time during the year.

Credit exposure is managed by counterparty limits for investment of surplus funds which is reviewed by the Management. Investments in liquid plan/schemes are with public sector Asset Management Companies having highest rating. For banks, only high rated banks are considered for placement of deposits. Bank balances are held with reputed and creditworthy banking institutions.

The Company is exposed to default risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks / vendors on behalf of subsidiaries / joint venture companies for the estimated amount that would be payable to the third party for assuming the obligation. The Company's maximum exposure in this regard on as at March 31, 2021 is ₹411,769.54 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹450,639.15 million).

45.5 Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents including bank deposits and availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet the obligations when due. Management monitors rolling forecasts of liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, liquidity management also involves projecting cash flows considering level of liquid assets necessary to meet obligations by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets & liabilities and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The information included in the tables have been drawn up based on the cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

(₹ in million)

	Less than 1 month	1 month -1 year	1 year – 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2021					
Trade Payable	63,766.48	-	-	-	**63,766.48**
Security Deposits from Contractors & Customers	4,156.91	375.93	669.08	3.64	**5,205.56**
Non Current Borrowings#	-	-	26,400.00	36,875.21	**63,275.21**
Lease Liabilities#					**104,210.83**
Current Borrowings	-	86,951.43	-	-	**86,951.43**
Compulsory Convertible Debentures	-	16,203.56	62,548.65	-	**78,752.21**
Other Financial Liabilities	116,231.94	-	-	-	**116,231.94**
Total	**184,155.33**	**103,530.92**	**89,617.73**	**36,878.85**	**518,393.66**
Financial Guarantee Obligation*					**411,769.54**
As at March 31, 2020					
Trade Payable	71,136.27	-	-	-	**71,136.27**
Security Deposits from Contractors	2,712.10	3,297.11	586.96	2.81	**6,598.98**
Non Current Borrowings	-	-	-	22,450.97	**22,450.97**
Lease Liabilities#					**98,265.75**
Current Borrowing	-	117,040.13	-	-	**117,040.13**
Compulsory Convertible Debentures	-	74,769.96	4,208.28	-	**78,978.23**
Other Financial Liabilities	132,724.15	-	-	-	**132,724.15**
Total	**206,572.52**	**195,107.20**	**4,795.24**	**22,453.78**	**527,194.49**
Financial Guarantee Obligation*					**450,639.15**

*Represents Company's maximum exposure as on March 31, 2021 in respect of financial guarantee obligation given to banks / vendors on behalf of subsidiaries / joint venture companies for the estimated amount that would be payable to the third party for assuming the obligation.

refer Note No. 41.2 for Maturity Analysis of Lease Liabilities and refer Note No. 27.2 & 27.4 for Non Current Borrowings.

The Company along with its wholly owned subsidiary ONGC Videsh Limited, had set up Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) Program for US$ 2 billion on August 27, 2019 which was listed on Singapore Stock Exchange and subsequently on India International Exchange (India INX) and will mature in December 05, 2029. The EMTN program was updated by the Company along with its wholly owned subsidiaries ONGC Videsh Limited and ONGC Videsh Vankorneft Ltd. on April 19, 2021 for drawdown in near future.

The domestic debt capital market was tapped by the Company during the year by issuance of Non-Convertible Debentures (NCD) on private placement basis. Four series of NCDs aggregating to ₹41,400 million were issued during the year for meeting the fund requirement of the Company. Details of NCDs outstanding as on March 31, 2021 are given under Note no 27.4.

Liabilities for Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) represents maturity profile against CCDs issued by Subsidiary Company ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited (OMPL) amounting to ₹10,000 million (company share 49%) and CCDs issued by Joint Venture Company ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL)amounting to ₹77,780.00 million refer Note No. 52.

The Company has access to committed credit facilities and the details of facilities used are given below. The Company expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

(₹ in million)

Unsecured bank overdraft facility, reviewed annually and payable at call:	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
amount used	-	-
amount unused#	2,663	2,900

At the year-end, the cash credit limit was ₹11,023 million (Previous year ₹13,000 million) considering business requirement of the Company. The cash credit limit of ₹8,360 million (Previous year ₹10,100 million) was utilised as working capital loan.

Besides the above, the Company had arrangement for unutilized short term loan facilities of ₹15,833 million as on March 31, 2021 with other banks.

The Company also had an unutilized limit of ₹82,500 million (Previous year ₹90,000 million) for raising funds through Commercial Paper.

45.6 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the future performance of a business. The major components of market risk are commodity price risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

The primary commodity price risks that the Company is exposed to international crude oil and gas prices that could adversely affect the value of the Company's financial assets or expected future cash flows. Substantial or extended decline in international prices of crude oil and natural gas may have an adverse effect on the Company's reported results.

The revenue for the year ended March 31, 2021 are impacted by low crude oil and natural gas prices due to the COVID-19 pandemic and volatile global crude oil and natural gas markets. Accordingly, the same are not comparable with those for the Previous year. The management has assessed the possible impact of COVID-19 on the basis of internal and external sources of information and expects no significant impact on the continuity of operations, useful life of Property Plant and Equipment, recoverability of assets, trade receivables etc., and the financial position of the Company on a long term basis. The Company is constantly carrying out macro level analysis and keeping a vigilant eye on global reports & analysis being done by global analyst & firms.

45.7 Foreign currency risk management

Sale price of crude oil is denominated in United States dollar (US$) though billed and received in Indian Rupees (₹). The Company is, therefore, exposed to foreign currency risk principally out of ₹ appreciating against US$. Foreign currency risks on account of receipts / revenue and payments / expenses are managed by netting off naturally-occurring opposite exposures through export earnings, wherever possible and carry unhedged exposures for the residual considering the natural hedge available to it from domestic sales.

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in different foreign currencies and consequently exposed to exchange rate fluctuations. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters.

The Company has a Foreign exchange and Interest Risk Management Policy (RMP) with objective to ensure that foreign exchange exposures on both revenue and balance sheet accounts are properly computed, recorded and monitored, risks are limited to tolerable levels and an efficient process is created for reporting of risk and evaluation of risk management operations.

The primary objective of the RMP is limitation / reduction of risk and a Forex Risk Management Committee (FRMC) with appropriate authority and structured responsibility are in place for the management of foreign exchange risk. The FRMC identifies, assesses, monitor and manage / mitigate appropriately within the legal and regulatory framework.

The Company has a Hedging policy so that exposures are identified and measured across the Company, accordingly, appropriate hedging can be done on net exposure basis. The Company has a structured risk management policy to hedge foreign exchange risk within acceptable risk limit. Hedging instrument includes plain vanilla forward (including plain vanilla swaps) and option contract. FRMC decides and take necessary decisions regarding selection of hedging instruments based on market volatility, market conditions, legal framework, global events and other macro-economic situations. All the decisions and strategies are taken in line and within the approved Foreign exchange and Interest Risk Management Policy. Since the company is naturally hedged, hedging decisions are triggered in case of a Net Positive Exposure i.e. Outflows in foreign currency equivalent are more than Inflows in foreign currency equivalent. During the year, no hedging decision was necessitated as there was no Net Positive Exposure.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as under:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Liabilities as at		Assets as at	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at 31 March, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
US$	128,741.68	198,399.49	8,803.52	5,605.66
GBP	3,185.83	1,464.65	-	-
EURO	1,265.03	1,113.84	-	-
JPY	435.76	37.69	-	-
Others	284.67	74.73	-	-
Total	**133,912.97**	**201,090.40**	**8,803.52**	**5,605.66**

45.7.1 Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is principally exposed to risk against US$. Sensitivity of profit or loss arises mainly from US$ denominated receivables and payables.

As per management's assessment of reasonable possible changes in the exchange rate of (+/-) 5% between US$-₹ currency pair, sensitivity of profit or loss only on outstanding US$ denominated monetary items at the period end is presented below:

(₹ in million)

US$ sensitivity at year end	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Assets:		
Weakening of ₹ by 5%	440.18	280.28
Strengthening of ₹ by 5%	(440.18)	(280.28)
Liabilities:		
Weakening of ₹ by 5%	(6,437.08)	(9,919.97)
Strengthening of ₹ by 5%	6,437.08	9,919.97

The Sensitivity of Revenue from operation (net of levies) to change in (+/-) Re. 1 in exchange rate between ₹ US$ currency pair is presented as under:

(₹ in million)

Sensitivity of Revenue from operation (net of levies)	2020-2021	2019-2020
Impact on Revenue from operation (net of levies) for exchange rate	(+/-) 7,040.98	(+/-) 10,418.66

In Company's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

45.7.2 Forward foreign exchange contracts

During the year, the Company has not entered into any forward foreign exchange contracts.

45.8 Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the Company has borrowed funds benchmarked to overnight MCLR, Treasury Bills, debt (capital) market, Mibor, RBI Repo and US$ LIBOR. The Company's exposure to interest rates are detailed in Note No. 27.

The Company invests the surplus fund generated from operations in term deposits with banks and mutual funds. Bank deposits are made for a period of upto 12 months carry interest rate as per prevailing market interest rate. Considering these bank deposits are short term in nature, there is no significant interest rate risk. Average interest earned on term deposit and a mutual fund for the year ended March 31, 2021 was 4.09% p.a. (Previous year 4.85% p.a.).

45.9 Price risks

The Company's price risk arises from investments in equity shares (other than investment in group companies) held and classified in the balance sheet either at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Investment of short-term surplus funds of the Company in liquid schemes of mutual funds provides high level of liquidity from a portfolio of money market securities and high quality debt and categorized as 'low risk' product from liquidity and interest rate risk perspectives.

The revenue from operations of the company are also subject to price risk on account of change in prices of Crude Oil, Natural Gas & Value Added Products.

45.9.1 Price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of profit or loss in respect of investments in equity shares at the end of the reporting period for +/-5% change in price and net asset value is presented below:

Other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2021 would increase/ decrease by ₹7,618.68 million (for the year ended March 31, 2020 would increase/ decrease by ₹6,292.85 million) as a result of 5% changes in fair value of equity investments measured at FVTOCI.

The Sensitivity of Revenue from operation (net of levies) to change in (+/-) 1 US$ in prices of Crude Oil, Natural Gas & Value Added Products (VAP)

(₹ in million)

Sensitivity of Revenue from operation (net of levies)	2020-2021	2019-2020
Impact on Revenue from operation (net of levies) for US$ in prices of crude oil, natural gas & VAP	(+/-) 55,914.20	(+/-) 57,914.67

45.10 Fair value measurement of Financial Instruments

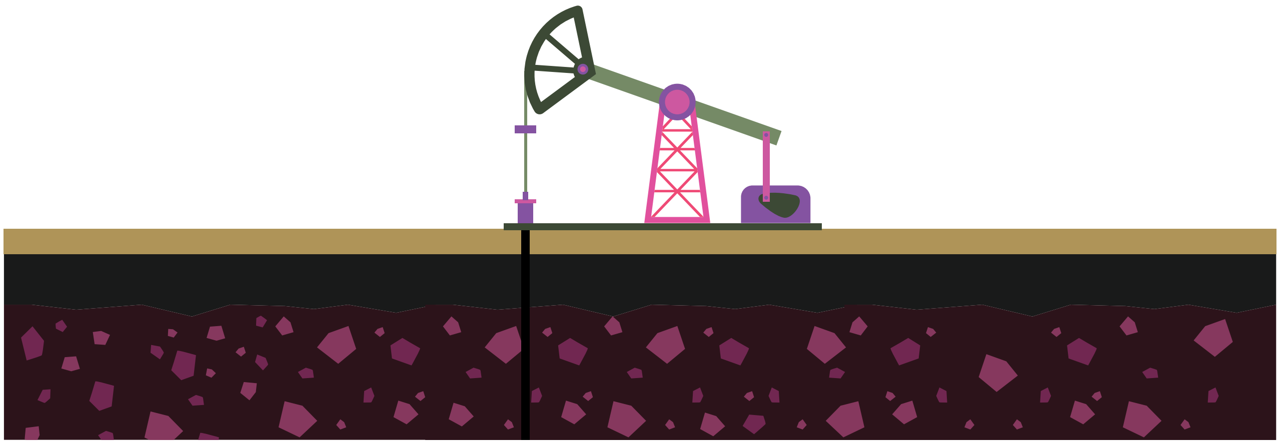
Some of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of the financial year. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets/ and financial liabilities are determined.

(₹ in million)

Financial Assets/ (Financial Liabilities)	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020		
Investment in Equity Instruments (quoted)	152,336.60	125,857.06	Level 1	Quoted bid prices from Stock exchange-NSE.
Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	233.90	220.69	Level 2	Discounted Free Cash Flow Methodology
Investment in other Equity Instruments (unquoted)	37.21	0.32	Level 2	Discounted Free Cash Flow Methodology
Employee Loans	14,014.18	13,911.86	Level 2	Discounted Cash Flows i.e. present value of expected receipt/payment discounted using appropriate discounting rate.
Financial Guarantees	(1,226.22)	(1,345.36)	Level 2	Interest Rate Differential Model.
Lease Liabilities	(104,210.83)	(98,265.75)	Level 2	Discounted Cash Flows i.e. present value of expected receipt/payment discounted using appropriate discounting rate.
Security Deposits from Contractors	(5,142.13)	(6,588.05)	Level 2	Discounted Cash Flows i.e. present value of expected receipt/payment discounted using appropriate discounting rate.
Compulsory Convertible Debentures	(78,752.21)	(78,978.23)	Level 2	Discounted Cash Flows i.e. present value of expected receipt/payment discounted using appropriate discounting rate.

45.11 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

The Company considers that the carrying amounts of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities recognized in the financial statements except as per Note No. 45.10 approximate their fair values.



46. Disclosure of Interests in Joint Arrangements and Associates:

46.1 Joint Operations

In respect of certain unincorporated PSC/ NELP/HELP/CBM blocks, the Company's Joint Operation (JO) with certain body corporates have entered into Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) / Revenue Sharing Contracts with GoI for operations in India. As per signed PSC & JOA, Company has direct right on Assets, liabilities, income & expense of blocks. Details of these Joint Operation Blocks are as under:

Sl. No.	Blocks	Company's Participating Interest		Others Partners and their PI in the JO/Operatorship
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
A	**Jointly Operated JOs**			
1	Panna, Mukta and Tapti (Note No. 48.1.1.d)	40%	40%	BGEPIL 30%, RIL 30%
2	NK-CBM-2001/1	55%	55%	IOC 20%, PEPL 25%
B	**ONGC Operated JOs**			
3	AA-ONN-2001/2	80%	80%	IOC 20%
4	CY-ONN-2002/2	60%	60%	BPRL 40%
5	KG-ONN-2003/1	51%	51%	Vedanta Ltd (erstwhile Cairn India Ltd)-49%
6	CB-ONN-2004/1	60%	60%	GSPC 40%,
7	CB-ONN-2004/2	55%	55%	GSPC 45%
8	CB-ONN-2004/3	65%	65%	GSPC 35%
9	CY-ONN-2004/2	80%	80%	BPRL 20%
10	MB-OSN-2005-1	80%	80%	GSPC 20%
11	Raniganj (Note No. 46.1.10)	74%	74%	CIL 26%
12	Jharia (Note No. 46.1.9)	74%	74%	CIL 26%
13	BK-CBM-2001/1	80%	80%	IOC 20%
14	WB-ONN-2005/4	75%	75%	OIL 25%
15	GK-OSN-2009/1	40%	40%	AWEL 20%, GSPC 20%, IOC 20%
16	GK-OSN-2010/1	60%	60%	OIL-30%, GAIL-10%
17	KG-OSN-2009/2*	90%	90%	APGIC-10%
18	MB-OSN-2005/3	70%	70%	EEPL-30%
19	KG-OSN-2001/3	80%	80%	GSPC-10%, JODPL (10%)
20	CY-ONHP-2017/1* (Note No. 46.1.2)	60%	60%	BPRL-40%

Sl. No.	Blocks	Company's Participating Interest		Others Partners and their PI in the JO/Operatorship
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
C	Operated by JO Partners			
21	Ravva	40%	40%	Vedanta Ltd (erstwhile Cairn India Ltd) (Operator) 22.5%, VIL 25%, ROPL 12.5%
22	CY-OS-90/1 (PY3)	40%	40%	HEPI (operator) 18%, HOEC 21% TPL 21%
23	RJ-ON-90/1	30%	30%	Vedanta Ltd (erstwhile Cairn India Ltd) (Operator) 35%, CEHL 35%
24	CB-OS/2 –Development Phase	50%	50%	Vedanta Ltd (erstwhile Cairn India Ltd) (operator) 40% , TPL 10%
25	CB-ON/7	30%	30%	HOEC (Operator) 35%, GSPC 35%
26	CB-ON/3 – Development Phase	30%	30%	EOL (Operator)70%
27	CB-ON/2- Development phase	30%	30%	GSPC (Operator) 56%, Geo-Global Resources 14%
28	AA-ONN-2010/2	30%	30%	OIL -50%(Operator), GAIL-20%
29	AA-ONN-2010/3	40%	40%	OIL-40%(Operator), BPRL-20%
30	CB-ONHP-2017/9	40%	40%	BPRL-60% (Operator)
31	AA-ONHP-2017/10	30%	30%	OIL-70% (Operator)
32	AA-ONHP-2017/13	30%	30%	OIL-70% (Operator)

* Proposed for relinquishment.

Note: There is no change in Previous year details unless otherwise stated.

Abbreviations: APGIC- AP Gas Infrastructure Corporation Limited, AWEL- Adani Welspun Exploration Limited, BGEPIL- British Gas Exploration & Production India Limited, BPRL- Bharat Petro Resources Limited, CEHL- Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited, CIL- Coal India Limited, EEPL- Essar Exploration & Production Limited, EOL-Essar Oil Limited, EWP – East West Petroleum, GAIL- Gas Authority of India Limited, GSPC- Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited, HEPI- Hardy Exploration & Production India Limited, HOEC- Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited, IOC- Indian Oil Corporation Limited, JODPL- Jubilant Offshore Drilling Private Limited, OIL- Oil India Limited, PEPL-Prabha Energy Private Limited, RIL- Reliance Industries Limited, ROPL- Ravva Oil (Singapore) Private Limited, TPL- Tata Petrodyne Limited, VIL- Videocon Industries Limited.

46.1.1 During the year 2020-21, Company has entered into Revenue Sharing Contracts with Government of India for 7 blocks acquired under Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) as detailed below:

S.N.	OALP Round	Name of Revenue sharing contracts/Blocks	Participating Interest	Nature of Activity
1	OALP-V	CB-ONHP-2019/2	100%	Exploration
2	OALP-V	CB-ONHP-2019/1	100%	Exploration
3	OALP-V	CY-UDWHP-2019/1	100%	Exploration
4	OALP-V	MB-OSHP-2019/1	100%	Exploration
5	OALP-V	GS-OSHP-2019/1	100%	Exploration
6	OALP-V	GK-ONHP-2019/1	100%	Exploration
7	OALP-V	BP-ONHP-2019/2	100%	Exploration

46.1.2 During the year, the following ONGC Operated NELP Blocks have been relinquished:

Sl. No.	Block Name	Round	ONGC's PI-%	Partners' PI-%
1	GK-OSN-2009/2	NELP- VIII	40%	AWEL-30%, IOCL-30%,
2	WB-ONN-2005/3	NELP- VII	100%	NA

Similarly, in respect of following OLAP Blocks , the proposal for exit has been submitted to DGH:

Sl. No.	Block Name	ROUND	ONGC's PI-%	Partner PI-%	Remarks
1	CY-ONHP-2017/1	OALP-I	60	BPRL-40	Since the PEL is not granted for Onshore part area by State Govt of Tamil Nadu, proposal for exit from the block is submitted to DGH on 23.02.2021.
2	CY-ONHP-2018/2	OALP-III	100	Not Applicable	Since the PEL is not granted by State Govt of Tamil Nadu, proposal for exit from the block is submitted to DGH on 03.03.2021.

46.1.3 Financial position of the Joint Operation – Company's share are as under:

The financial statements of 157 nos. (Previous year 151), out of 167 nos. (Previous year 160) Joint operation block (JOs/NELP/HELP), have been incorporated in the accounts to the extent of Company's participating interest in assets, liabilities, income, expenditure and profit / (loss) before tax on the basis of statements certified in accordance with production sharing contract and in respect of balance 10 (Previous year 9) Joint operation blocks (JOs/NELP/CBM blocks), the figures have been incorporated on the basis of uncertified statements prepared under the production sharing contracts. Both the figures have been adjusted for changes as per Note No. 3.4. The financial positions of JO/NELP/HELP are as under:-

As at March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Current Assets	Non Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non Current Liabilities	Revenue	Profit or(Loss) from continuing operations	Other Compre-hensive Income	Total Com-prehensive Income
NELP -100% PI (9)	372.68	169,392.67	448.44	1,054.62	1,586.75	(14,336.99)	(6.22)	(14,343.21)
HELP -100% PI (22)	10.44	6.56	0.05	-	-	(6,791.07)	1.25	(6,789.82)
DSF 100% (5)	7.11	201.85	-	9.65	-	(30.62)	-	(30.62)
NELP/Pre NELP Block with other partner (28)	49,601.78	126,656.60	42,306.93	13,929.17	62,681.07	4,680.56	(0.11)	4,680.45
HELP Blocks with other partners (3)	3.75	1.28	163.86	-	-	(247.55)	-	(247.55)
Surrendered (100)	819.67	44.76	16,831.37	59.07	-	(557.91)	-	(557.91)
Total (167)	**50,815.43**	**296,303.72**	**59,750.65**	**15,052.51**	**64,267.82**	**(17,283.58)**	**(5.08)**	**(17,288.66)**
Further Break-up of above blocks as under:								
Audited (149)	5,919.95	246,009.38	17,452.37	3,806.31	3,507.01	(37,210.77)	(5.05)	(37,215.82)
Certified (8)#	40,393.31	46,090.75	35,537.64	9,959.69	60,629.92	19,749.54	-	19,749.54
Unaudited (10)	4,502.17	4,203.59	6,760.64	1,286.51	130.89	177.65	(0.03)	177.62
Total (167)	**50,815.43**	**296,303.72**	**59,750.65**	**15,052.51**	**64,267.82**	**(17,283.58)**	**(5.08)**	**(17,288.66)**

#Certified by other Chartered Accountants as per PSC provisions.

As at March 31, 2020

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Current Assets	Non Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non Current Liabilities	Revenue	Profit or Loss from continuing operations	Other Compre-hensive Income	Total Com-prehensive Income
NELP -100% PI (11)	148.28	127,833.04	437.07	1,079.18	90.91	(16,369.27)	(17.06)	(16,386.32)
HELP -100% PI (16)	9.65	4.04	0.03	-	-	(1,673.77)	0.02	(1,673.74)
DSF 100% (5)	3.69	5.63	-	-	-	(1.92)	-	(1.92)
NELP/Pre NELP Block with other partner (29)	37,836.42	135,458.88	40,573.20	12,784.32	98,093.63	8,442.56	(6.04)	8,436.52
HELP Blocks with other partners (4)	106.66	1.55	40.55	-	-	(99.68)	-	(99.68)
Surrendered (95)	871.59	44.08	16,357.86	59.07	-	(998.41)	-	(998.41)
Total (160)	**38,976.29**	**263,347.23**	**57,408.70**	**13,922.57**	**98,184.54**	**(10,700.49)**	**(23.08)**	**(10,723.57)**
Further Break-up of above blocks as under:								
Audited (142)	6,569.68	212,001.11	16,783.57	3,557.70	2,912.51	(31,161.89)	(22.71)	(31,184.61)
Certified (9)#	31,919.34	49,362.54	37,714.69	9,233.94	95,188.66	20,482.91	-	20,482.91
Unaudited (9)	487.28	1,983.59	2,910.44	1,130.94	83.37	(21.50)	(0.37)	(21.87)
Total (160)	**38,976.29**	**263,347.23**	**57,408.70**	**13,922.57**	**98,184.54**	**(10,700.49)**	**(23.08)**	**(10,723.57)**

#Certified by other Chartered Accountants as per PSC provisions

46.1.4 Additional Financial information related to Joint Operation blocks are as under:

As at March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Current Financial Liabilities	Depreciation and Amortisation	Interest Income	Interest Expense
NELP -100% PI (10)	0.03	333.27	1,289.06	0.19	78.51
HELP -100% PI (22)	-	0.05	23.01	0.20	-
DSF 100% (5)	-	-	-	0.25	-
NELP/Pre NELP Block with other partner (28)	334.43	36,037.64	19,774.45	467.36	934.22
HELP Blocks with other partners (3)	0.01	163.86	-	-	-
Surrendered (99)	0.09	16,782.25	(827.48)	0.85	-
Total (167)	**334.56**	**53,317.07**	**20,259.04**	**468.85**	**1,012.73**
Further Break-up of above blocks as under:					
Audited (149)	0.07	16,456.35	14,183.36	1.81	272.02
Certified (8)#	216.49	31,438.66	5,981.28	280.85	664.36
Unaudited (10)	118.00	5,422.06	94.40	186.19	76.35
Total (167)	**334.56**	**53,317.07**	**20,259.04**	**468.85**	**1,012.73**

#Certified by other Chartered Accountants as per PSC provisions.

As at March 31, 2020

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Current Financial Liabilities	Depreciation and Amortisation	Interest Income	Interest Expense
NELP -100% PI (11)	0.02	333.84	11,263.91	0.16	0.90
HELP -100% PI (16)	-	0.03	19.84	0.11	-
DSF 100% (5)	-	-	-	0.23	-
NELP/Pre NELP Block with other partner (29)	445.65	36,825.52	19,457.78	1,209.18	1,830.04
HELP Blocks with other partners (4)	-	40.55	32.78	-	-
Surrendered (95)	0.09	16,303.04	-	18.46	-
Total (160)	**445.76**	**53,502.98**	**30,774.31**	**1,228.14**	**1,830.94**
Further Break-up of above blocks as under:					
Audited (142)	98.98	15,869.42	21,095.40	13.46	183.81
Certified (9)#	217.60	34,752.49	10,058.11	1,168.51	1,548.25
Unaudited (9)	129.18	2,881.07	(379.20)	46.17	98.88
Total (160)	**445.76**	**53,502.98**	**30,774.31**	**1,228.14**	**1,830.94**

#Certified by other Chartered Accountants as per PSC provisions.

46.1.5 In respect of 1 Pre NELP block (Previous year 3) which have expired as at March 31, 2021, the Company's share of Unfinished Minimum Work Programme (MWP) amounting to ₹493.81 million (Previous year ₹448.91 million) has not been provided for in respect to block AA-ONJ-2. The Company has already applied for further extension of period in these blocks as 'excusable delay'/ special dispensations citing technical complexities, within the extension policy of NELP Blocks, including policy for north-east special dispensations, which are under active consideration of GoI. The delays have occurred generally on account of pending statutory clearances from various Govt. authorities like Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, environmental clearances, State Govt. permissions etc. The MWP amount of ₹493.81 million (Previous year ₹448.91 million) is included in MWP commitment under Note No. 48.2.2 (i).

As per the Production Sharing Contracts signed by the Company with the GoI, the Company is required to complete Minimum Work Programme (MWP) within stipulated time. In case of delay in completion of the MWP, Liquidated Damages (LD) are payable for extension of time to complete MWP. Further, in case the Company does not complete MWP or surrender the block without completing the MWP, the estimated cost of completing balance work programme is required to be paid to the GoI. LD (net of reversal) amounting to ₹100.09 million (Previous year ₹ (226.60) million) and cost of unfinished MWP (net of reversal) ₹996.96 million (Previous year ₹35.99 million), paid/ payable to the GoI is included in survey and wells written off expenditure respectively.

46.1.6 Government of India has approved the relinquishment of 30% Participating Interest (PI) of ONGC in SGL Field with future interest in block RJ-ON/6 in Jaisalmer Basin Rajasthan and assignment of PI to Focus Energy Limited (Operator) and other JV partners on the condition that Focus Energy Limited (Operator) will pay towards 100 % past royalty obligation, PEL/ML fees, other statutory levies (total amount ₹2087.50 million as on March 31, 2021) and waive off development/production cost payable by the Company in SGL Field of the block as well as take all future 100% royalty obligation of the Company as licensee. The process of entering into Farm-out Agreement and amendment in Production Sharing Contract (PSC) is under progress. Pending the execution of agreements, no adjustment is made in the accounts in respect of relinquishment of block RJ-ON/6.

46.1.7 The Company is having 30% Participating interest in Block RJ-ON-90/1 alongwith Vedanta Limited (erstwhile Cairn India Limited) (Operator) and Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited There are certain unresolved issues including cost recovery and sharing in respect of exploration, development and production cost in the Block between the Company and Operator of the Block amounting to US$ 1,186.27 million (equivalent to ₹87,178.90 million) as on March 31, 2020, (based on audited end of Year Statements provided by Operator). The amount under dispute related to cost recovery and sharing for FY 2020-21 is yet to be finalized.

The Company, as Government nominee under Article 13.2 is liable to contribute its share as per the PI, only for the development & production operations, and is not liable to share Exploration Cost. However, any recovery of exploration expenditure by Operator will impact on the share of Cost Oil/Gas available to ONGC. The Operator already took recovery of Exploration expenditure of US$ 388.37 Million (incurred upto Exploration Phase), hence the Company's liability upto Exploration phase is NIL. Further, the Operator has also claimed exploration cost (beyond exploration phase of PSC) of US$ 147.11 million (equivalent to

₹10,810.91 million) being 30% of US$ 490.36 Million (equivalent to ₹36,036.36 million) from the Company upto FY 2019-20 (Previous year US$ 156.53 million and equivalent ₹11,815.26 million) from the Company, which in view of Company is not tenable. The Company has shown a sum of US$ 147.11 million (equivalent to ₹10,810.91 million) under Contingent Liabilities, as the issues are presently under Arbitration proceedings.

Pending settlement of issues, an amount of US$ 133.21 Million (equivalent to ₹9,789.89 million), which is 30% of US$ 444.05 million (equivalent to ₹32,632.98 million) pertaining to development and production cost have been accounted for as per the participating interest of the Company.

Royalty on production is being paid by the Company as licensee and the share of JV Partners of Royalty is recoverable through revenue from Sale of Crude Oil and Gas as per PSC. Accordingly, an amount of ₹14,887.03 million outstanding from JV Partners has been included in the revenue upto March 31, 2021.

46.1.8 The primary period of twenty five years of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) of the Block RJ-ON-90/1 expired on May 14, 2020. The Contractors in the Block had applied for extension of the PSC for a period of 10 years, which was approved by Government in October 2018 under the pre-NELP Extension Policy as per notification dated April 7, 2017, subject to certain conditions. One of the conditions for extension, stipulated by Government relates to notification of certain audit exceptions raised for FY 2016-17 as per PSC provisions and requires payment of Additional Profit Petroleum, in case these exceptions are accepted by Contractors. In connection with these audit exceptions, US$ 156.03 million (₹11,466.64 million) relating to the share of Company out of total US$ 520.10 million (₹38,222.15 million) has been raised by DGH on May 12, 2020. Subsequently in December 2020, the amount of demand has been increased to US$ 654.83 million (Companies share US$ 196.45 million), based on audit exceptions for FY 2017-18. The other Partners in the JV have disputed the demand with a Notice of Arbitration dated May 14, 2020 against the Government. The Company is not a Party to the Arbitration against Government and will pay the amount, once liability, if any, arises out of the Audit Exceptions is finalized for the Contractors. The Company share of US$ 196.45 million (₹14,437.04 million) in the Audit Exceptions has already been shown under Contingent liabilities.

As all the conditions required for extension of PSC could not be complied with and the Addendum for extension of the PSC could not be signed by the Contractors and Government on or before May 14, 2020, Government has allowed the Contractors to continue the Petroleum operations for a period of three months or signing of PSC amendment, whichever is earlier. The Government subsequently extended the period of Petroleum Operations from time to time and currently it is extended upto July 31, 2021. It is expected that Govt. will further extend this period further and the Addendum for extension of the PSC will be signed by all Parties. Accordingly, the accounts of the Company's share in the Block for FY 2020-21 has been prepared on a 'going concern' basis.

46.1.9 In respect of Jharia CBM Block, revised Feasibility Report (FR) has been approved in the 27th Steering Committee (SC) held on September 9, 2019. In light of better techno-economics, the Company has decided to implement the revised FR as phases in the light of overlap issue with Bharat Coking Coal Limited and early implementation and monetization. Therefore, Parbatpur and adjoining area was taken up in Phase-I under the approved FR and accordingly, implementation strategy for Stage-I has been approved by the Company on November

21, 2019 and 36th Operating Committee (OC) meeting for Jharia CBM Block held on December 10, 2019. The same was communicated to the Partner, Coal India Limited (CIL) and was approved by the Board of Directors of CIL in its meeting held on January 10, 2020. As per Performa provided by DGH, all the formalities for enhancement of participating interest (PI) from 10% of CIL to 26% have been completed by both the Company (Assignor) and CIL (Assignee) and the signed documents were submitted to DGH for the approval of GoI on January 27, 2020. However, GoI, on the basis of the application and supporting documents has granted enhancement of PI of CIL from 10% to 26% w.e.f January 25, 2021. This has been contested by the Company as the provision and timing of exercising the option of enhancing PI from 10% to 26% is very clearly defined in the JOA i.e. the option shall be exercised by CIL before the start of Development Phase. Accordingly, DGH has been requested to consider April 23, 2013 as the date of commencement of PI enhancement, as delay in PI enhancement is primarily due to late submission of requisite documents by CIL. Considering the provisions of JOA and approval of Steering Committee, the cash calls amounting to ₹707.95 million from CIL have been continued to be recognized at 26% w.e.f. April 23, 2013 (which is the start date of development phase activity) upto January 24, 2021 as against ₹272.29 million of cash calls at the rate of 10% PI up to January 24, 2021.

46.1.10 In respect of Raniganj (N) CBM Block, the Feasibility Report (FR) is under process exploring different variants to optimize the cost. Work Program and Budget for RE 2020-21, BE 2021-22 have been approved by the Steering Committee. The issue of connectivity of proposed locations in Raniganj with Urja Ganga Pipeline is being discussed with GAIL (India) Limited, Kolkata. Government of West Bengal has granted PML for 311.79 Sq. km including the BAPL overlap area on February 10, 2020 w.e.f. June 9, 2019. Pending final decision on the Block, an impairment provision of ₹617.36 million has been provided in the books.

46.1.11 During the year 2017-18 the Company had acquired the entire 80% Participating Interest (PI) of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC) along with operatorship rights, at a purchase consideration of US$ 995.26 million (equivalent to ₹62,950.20 million) for Deen Dayal West (DDW) Field in the Block KG-OSN-2001/3. The revised PI in the block after above acquisition stands for the Company 80%, GSPC 10% and Jubilant Offshore Drilling Private Limited (JODPL) 10%.

A farm-in Farm-out agreement (FIFO) was signed with GSPC on March 10, 2017 and the said consideration has been paid on August 04, 2017 being the closing date. In the current year 2020-21, accounting for the final closing adjustment (i.e., working capital and other adjustments) to sale consideration viz. transactions from the economic date up to the closing date has been provisionally carried out and a sum of ₹946.71 million is net payable to GSPC as final settlement and the same is under deliberation.

As per FIFO, the Company is entitled to receive sums as adjustments to the consideration already paid based on the actual gas production and the differential in agreed gas price. Pending executing mother wells and estimating future production, the contingent adjustment to consideration remains to be quantified.

The Company has also paid part consideration of US$ 200 million (equivalent to ₹12,650.00 million) for six discoveries other than DDW Field in the Block KG-OSN-2001/3 to GSPC towards acquisition rights for these discoveries in the Block KG-OSN-2001/3 to be adjusted against the valuation of such fields based on valuation parameters agreed between GSPC and the Company.

The JO partner JODPL is under liquidation since December 2017 and has defaulted all the cash calls since acquisition of the block by the Company. The amount of outstanding cash call from JODPL as at March 31, 2021 is ₹1368.26 million. The assignment of JODPL's 10% PI in accordance with provisions of Production sharing Contract (PSC) is pending with Management Committee (MC). As per provision of the Joint Operating Agreement (JOA), the receivable amount of ₹1,368.26 million after the acquisition of block is required to be contributed by the non-defaulting JO Partner in there ration of participating interest. Pending decision of assignment of JODPL's PI by MC a provision for an amount of ₹1,216.23 million has been made against the said cash call receivables from JODPL, being the company's share as per PI ratio.

46.1.12 In case of Joint Venture Block CB-ONN-2004/3, the discovery well Uber#2 ceased to flow from June 23, 2020. ONGC in consultation with JV partner M/s GSPC has initiated a proposal for examination / surrendering the NELP block CB-ONN-2004/3 and relinquishment of the development area of 10.78 sq. km. The Management Committee (MC) in March 2021 has however advised that immediate action plan be drawn up to revive the field, which can include drilling a new development well in a better part of the reservoir, so that fairly good quantity of gas, as approved in the FDP, is achieved at the earliest. Accordingly, the matter is being examined to achieve the MC approved production profiles. Pending assessment of the same, an impairment loss of ₹369.29 million has been provided in the books.

46.1.13 The designated currency, for the purpose of cost recovery under the Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) is US$. Thus, the expenditure incurred in Indian Rupees (₹) needs to be converted in US$ for the preparation of cost recovery statements. The Company has already submitted the draft Management Committee agendas for the corresponding blocks for adoption of State Bank of India (SBI) reference rate in place of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) reference rate for preparation of cost recovery statements.

The management committee (MC) of the block named VN-ONN-2009/3 has recommended to the Government for approval of SBI reference rate in lieu of RBI reference rate for the conversion purpose between US$ and ₹ in modification of provision laid down under the PSC. The MC also recommended that the same may be extended to other similarly placed PSCs of the operator. MC further recommended that the above dispensation to opt for SBI exchange rate may be made available as one time measure also to other operators, should they opt to do so, provided they have adopted SBI exchange rate at the corporate level.

Subsequently, Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) which is PSC monitoring arm of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), Government of India, submitted the proposal for the approval of MoPNG for adoption of SBI reference rate in lieu of RBI reference rate for the block VN-ONN-2009/3 in May 2020 which is at present pending with MoPNG.

The Company is following the SBI reference exchange rates on consistent basis for maintenance of accounts as the main banker of the Company is State Bank of India, and there is no impact on the Company financial statements due to adoption of SBI exchange rate, as the transactions of foreign currency in the Company are recorded at actual cost basis and foreign currency liabilities & assets at period end are also recognised as per SBI reference rate. The financial implication for adoption of SBI reference rate preparation of cost recovery statements with DGH, as against the RBI reference rate is immaterial.

47. Disclosure under Indian Accounting Standard 36 – Impairment of Assets

47.1 The Company is engaged mainly in the business of oil and gas exploration and production in Onshore and Offshore. In case of onshore, the fields are using common production/transportation facilities and are sufficiently economically interdependent to constitute a cash generating unit (CGU). Accordingly, impairment test of all onshore fields is performed in aggregate at the Asset Level. In case of Offshore, a field is generally considered as CGU except for fields which are developed as a Cluster or group of Clusters, for which common facilities are used, in which case the impairment testing is performed in aggregate for all the fields included in the cluster or group of Clusters.

47.2 The Value in Use of producing/developing CGUs is determined under a multi-stage approach, wherein future cash flows are initially estimated based on Proved Developed Reserves. Under the circumstances where further development of the fields in the CGUs are under progress and where the carrying value of the CGUs is not likely to be recovered through exploitation of proved developed reserves alone, the Proved and probable reserves (2P) of the CGUs are taken for the purpose of estimating future cash flows. In such cases, full estimate of the expected cost of future development is also considered while determining the value in use.

47.3 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 14.29% (as at March 31, 2020: 15.55%) for Rupee transactions and 9.60% (as at March 31, 2020: 10.07%) for crude oil, natural gas and value added products revenue, which are measured in US$. Future cash inflows from sale of crude oil, natural gas and value added products have been computed using Management's estimate of future crude oil, natural gas and value added products, discounted applying the rate applicable to the cash flows measured in US$.

47.4 The outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic globally and volatility in global crude oil and natural gas markets has caused significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity during Previous year. During the year, there has been a rebound in global Crude Oil and Natural Gas prices due to ease in pandemic driven lockdown restrictions globally. The Company has considered possible effects of regained stability in product market on the recoverability of its Cash Generating Units. The Company has considered the prevailing business conditions to make an assessment of future crude oil and natural gas prices based on internal and external information / indicators of future economic conditions. Based on the assessment, the Company has recorded a net impairment reversal to the extent the value in use exceeds the carrying amount subject to accumulated impairment provision and has disclosed the same as an exceptional item amounting to ₹13,750.34 million (Previous year net impairment loss of ₹48,990.47 million), this consist of net impairment reversal at Onshore CGUs amounting to ₹22,599.26 million (Previous year : net impairment loss of ₹28,581.43 million) and net impairment loss at Offshore CGUs amounting to ₹8,848.91 million (Previous year ₹20,409.04 million). In addition to the aforesaid exceptional item, a net impairment loss of ₹6,387.41 million (Previous year ₹16,864.71 million) has been provided in CGUs which are already impaired.

47.5 The following 2P reserves for respective CGU were considered as a basis for the impairment testing as at March 31, 2021:

Name of the CGU	Quantity of Reserves used for Impairment Assessment (In MMT)
Assam Onshore Asset	37.82
KG-OSN-2001/3 Block	17.97
Rajahmundry Onshore Asset	13.90
RJ-ON-90/1 Block	13.47
Ratna (Western Offshore)	8.28
WO 16 (Western Offshore)	8.17
B-193 (Western Offshore)	5.86
G-1 GS-15 (Eastern Offshore)	4.16
Silchar Onshore Asset	0.91
Rajasthan Exploratory Asset	0.10

Impairment testing of assets under exploratory phase (Exploratory wells in progress) has been carried out as on March 31, 2021 and a net impairment loss of ₹3,772.15 million (Previous year ₹13,007.51 million) has been provided during the year.

48. Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

48.1 Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets:

48.1.1 Claims against the Company/ disputed demands not acknowledged as debt: -

(₹ in million)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A	**In respect of Company**		
I	Income Tax	71,389.26	81,268.38
II	Excise Duty	7,134.62	6,761.17
III	Custom Duty	402.49	400.49
IV	Royalty	496.82	496.82
V	Cess	6.45	6.45
VI	AP Mineral Bearing Lands (Infrastructure) Cess	3,329.74	3,234.71
VII	Sales Tax	26,033.00	23,658.51
VIII	Service Tax (Note No. 48.1.1.b)	32,726.47	30,084.38
IX	GST (Note No. 48.1.1.b)	53,848.14	43,606.42
X	Octroi and other Municipal Taxes	72.72	66.89
XI	Specified Land Tax (Assam)	12,214.82	11,039.96
XII	Claims of contractors (Incl. LAQ) in Arbitration / Court	172,305.08	167,336.70
XIII	Employees Provident Fund	66.35	66.35
XIV	Others	25,731.33	23,477.47
	Sub Total (A)	**405,757.29**	**391,504.70**
B	**In respect of Joint Operations**		
I	Income Tax	8.91	8.91
II	Municipal Taxes	75.34	-
III	Royalty	108.02	108.02
IV	Sales Tax	2,621.66	2,621.66
V	Service Tax (Note No. 48.1.1.b)	23,973.88	23,702.18
VI	GST (Note No. 48.1.1.b)	26,067.62	19,975.87
VII	Claims of contractors in Arbitration / Court	9,692.62	9,375.94
VIII	Others (Note No. 48.1.1.c & d)	145,207.09	155,817.42
	Sub Total (B)	**207,755.14**	**211,610.00**
	Total (A+B)	**613,512.43**	**603,114.70**

a. The Company's pending litigations comprise claims against the Company and proceedings pending with Tax / Statutory/ Government Authorities. After review of all its pending litigations and proceedings, the Company has made adequate provisions, wherever required and disclosed the contingent liabilities, wherever applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material impact on its financial position. Future cash outflows in respect of the above are determinable only on receipt of judgments/ decisions pending with various forums/ authorities.

b. The Company had received demand orders from Service Tax Department at various work centres on account of Service Tax on Royalty in respect of Crude oil and Natural gas, appeals against such orders have been filed before the Tribunals. The Ahmedabad Tribunal adjourned the matter sine-die vide order dated June 25, 2019, against which the Company has filed writ petition before the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court. In this matter, Hon'ble Gujarat High Court in the hearing held on January 04,2021 directed the revenue authorities to file counter affidavit by January 21, 2021. The Central Government has filed counter affidavit on January 21, 2021. The next date of hearing before Hon'ble Gujarat High court is not scheduled as yet. The Company had also obtained legal opinion as per which the Service Tax/GST on Royalty in respect of Crude oil and Natural gas is not applicable. Meanwhile, the Company also received demand order dated January 01, 2019 on account of GST on Royalty in the State of Rajasthan against which the Company filed writ petition (4919/2019) before Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan. The Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan heard the matter on April 3, 2019 and issued notice to Department with a direction that no coercive action shall be taken against the Company. The final hearing has not yet taken place. The Company also filed writ of mandamus (9961/2019) before the Hon'ble High Court of Madras seeking stay on the levy of GST on royalty. The Hon'ble High Court of Madras heard the matter on April 3, 2019 and issued notice to Central Government and State Government. The Central Government has filed their counter affidavit on August 26, 2019. The Company has filed additional grounds to the writ petition and filed rejoinder to the counter of the Central Government before Hon. Madras High Court on January 24, 2020. The date of next hearing is not scheduled as yet.

The total estimated amount (including penalty and interest up to March 31, 2021) works out towards Service Tax is ₹39,604.84 million (Previous year ₹39,001.85 million) and GST is ₹77,173.72 million (Previous year ₹61,041.86 million). Since the Company is contesting the matter, it has been considered as contingent liability. Further, as an abundant caution, the Company has deposited Service Tax and GST along-with interest under-protest amounting to ₹13,524.39 million (Previous year ₹13,509.56 million) and ₹56,777.04 million (Previous year ₹45,531.20 million) respectively.

c. There are certain unresolved issues including cost recovery and sharing in respect of exploration, development and production cost in the Block between the Company and Operator - Vedanta Limited (erstwhile Cairn India Limited) of the Block RJ-ON-90/1. Pending settlement of issues, the company has shown an amount of US$ 147.11 million - equivalent to ₹10,810.91 million (Previous year: US$ 232.02 million – equivalent to ₹17,512.87 million) under contingent liability as on March 31, 2021. For further details, please refer Note No. 46.1.7.

d. The Company, with 40% Participating Interest (PI), was a Joint Operator in Panna-Mukta and Mid and South Tapti Fields along with Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and BG Exploration and Production India Limited (BGEPIL) each having 30% PI, (all three together referred to as "Contractors") signed two Production sharing Contracts (PSCs) with Government of India (Union of India) on December 22, 1994 for a period of 25 years. The PSCs for Panna Mukta and Mid & South Tapti have expired on December 21, 2019. In terms of the Panna Mukta Field Asset Handover Agreement, the Contractors of PMT JV are liable for the pre-existing liability.

In December 2010, RIL & BGEPIL (JV Partners) invoked an international arbitration proceeding against the Union of India in respect of certain disputes, differences and claims arising out of and in connection with both the PSCs. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG), vide their letter dated July 4, 2011, had directed the Company not to participate in the Arbitration initiated by the JV Partners (BGEPIL & RIL). MoP&NG has also stated that the Arbitral Award would be applicable to the Company also as a constituent of the Contractors for both the PSCs.

Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), vide letter dated May 25, 2017 had informed the Company that on October 12, 2016, a Final Partial Award (FPA) was pronounced by the Tribunal in the said arbitrations. As informed by BGEPIL, additionally Audit Award on January 11, 2018, Agreement Case Award on October 1, 2018 and Jurisdictional Award on March 12, 2019 were wherein the issues relate to the aforesaid disputes. However, the details of proceedings of the FPA and other Orders are not available with the Company. DGH, vide their letters dated May 25, 2017 and June 4, 2018, marked to the Contractors, had directed the payment of differential Government of India share of Profit Petroleum and Royalty alleged to be payable by Contractors pursuant to Governments interpretation of the FPA (40% share of the Company amounting to US$ 1,624.05 million, including interest up to November 30, 2016) equivalent to ₹119,351.43 million (March 31, 2020: ₹122,583.29 million). In response to the letters of DGH, the JV partners (with a copy marked to all Joint Venture Partners) had stated that demand of DGH was premature as the FPA did not make any money award in favour of Government of India, since quantification of liabilities were to be determined during the final proceedings of the arbitration. Further the award had also been challenged before the English Commercial Court (London High Court). Based on the above facts, the Company had also responded to the letters of DGH stating that pending finality of the order, the amount due and payable by the Company was not quantifiable. In view of the Company, if any changes are approved for increase in the Cost Recovery Limit (CRL) by the Arbitral Tribunal as per the terms of the PSCs the liability to Government of India (GOI) would potentially reduce.

The English Court has delivered its final verdict on May 2, 2018 following which the Arbitral Tribunal re-considered some of its earlier findings from the 2016 FPA (Revised Award). The Government of India and JV Partners have challenged parts of the Revised Award before English Court. On February 12, 2020, the English Court passed a verdict favouring the challenges made by BGEPIL and RIL and also remitted the matter in the Revised Award back to Arbitral Tribunal for reconsideration. Based on the information shared by BGEPIL in January 2021, the Tribunal issued a verdict favouring BGEPIL/RIL on the remitted matter, which has been challenged by the GOI before the English Court. The Challenge hearings have been delayed due to COVID-19 and are expected to be heard in the latter half of FY 2021-22.

Based on the information shared by BGEIPL, The GOI has also filed an execution petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court seeking enforcement and execution of the October 12, 2016 FPA. BGEIPL / RIL contend that GOI's execution petition is not maintainable and have opposed the reliefs sought by the GOI under the said petition. The matter is pending before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and no final orders on the reliefs sought by the GOI have been passed so far.

In January 2018, the Company along with the JV partners has filed an application with MC for increase in CRL in terms of the PSCs. The application has been rejected by MC. Pursuant to the rejection, the JV partners have filed a claim with Arbitral Tribunal. The CRL increase hearings before the Arbitral Tribunal planned in FY 2020-21 have also been rescheduled to FY 2021-22 due to COVID-19.

DGH vide letter dated January 14, 2019 has advised to the contractors to re-cast the accounts for Panna-Mukta and Mid and South Tapti Fields for the year 2017-18. Pending finalization of the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal, the JV partners and the Company had indicated in their letters to DGH that the final recasting of the accounts was premature and thus the issues raised by DGH may be kept in abeyance.

During the financial year 2010-11, the Oil Marketing Companies, nominees of the GoI recovered US$ 80.18 million [Share of the Company US$ 32.07 million (equivalent to ₹2,356.82 million)] as per directives of GoI in respect of Joint Operation - Panna Mukta and Tapti Production Sharing Contracts (refer Note No. 15.1). The recovery is towards certain observations raised by auditors appointed by DGH under the two PSCs for the period 2002-03 to 2005-06 in respect of cost and profit petroleum share payable to GOI.

Pending finality by Arbitration Tribunal on various issues raised above, re-casting of the financial statements and final quantification of liabilities, no provision has been accounted in the financial statements. The demand raised by DGH, amounting to US$ 1,624.05 million equivalent to ₹119,351.43 million (March 31, 2020: ₹122,583.29 million) has been considered as contingent liability. The Company's share of US$ 32.07 Million (₹2,356.82 Million) (March 31, 2020: ₹2,426.64 Million) recovered by Government of India has been disclosed at Note No. 15.1.

e. The Company is operating Petroleum Mining Leases (PML) granted by the State Government (s) after initial clearance from the Government of India (GoI). The grant of oil mining lease is regulated and governed by the provisions of the Oilfields [Regulation and Development] Act 1948 (ORD Act). Once the lease order is granted, the lessee has to execute lease deeds with the respective State Government. The stamp duty on the executed lease deed is payable as per the Stamp Act of the respective States. Certain State Governments are of the view to include the amount of Royalty apart from other payments like Security Deposit, surface rent and dead rent etc. for the purpose of calculation of stamp duty under the Stamp Duty Act (s) applicable for such States.

However, the company is of the view that the royalty payable by the Company is not a rent to the State Government(s) but is payable under Rule 14 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959 (PNG Rules). There is a distinction between the concept of rent and royalty. The word "royalty" signifies in mining lease that part of reddendum which is variable and depends upon the quantity of minerals gotten or the mineral worked out within a specified period. Whereas rent is the amount payable for use and occupation of land. Hence, it could be reasonably assumed that for the purpose of calculation of stamp duty, amount of royalty would not form part of the consideration value of lease deeds to be executed for PML granted. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India communicated to the State Government of Tamil Nadu vide letter dated December, 31, 2014, that royalty should not be taken as a basis for fixation of Stamp Duty to the mining leases granted under the ORD Act read with PNG Rules.

The Solicitor General of India, through his opinion dated May 05, 2007, had also opined that the distinction between royalty and rent is well settled. Rent would be payable regardless of whether the property is worked upon or not. On the other hand, royalty is a variable figure. It would depend upon the quantity of mineral obtained. If the mine is not worked upon, rent would nevertheless be payable. Hence, he opined that inclusion of royalty for the purpose of calculation of stamp duty is unjustified and not tenable. In absence of clarity on the issue the amount of firm liability or contingent liability is unascertainable.

48.1.2 A contingent asset 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 entity. During the normal course of business, several unresolved claims are currently outstanding. The inflow of economic benefits, in respect of such claims cannot be measured due to uncertainties that surround the related events and circumstances.

48.2 Commitments

48.2.1 Capital Commitments:

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account: -

i) In respect of Company: ₹75,813.40 million (Previous year ₹87,408.96 million).

ii) In respect of Joint Operations: ₹104,006.40 million (Previous year ₹141,390.12 million).

48.2.2 **Other Commitments**

(i) Estimated amount of Minimum Work Programme (MWP) committed under various 'Production Sharing Contracts' and 'Revenue Sharing Contracts' with Government of India/ Nominated Blocks:

a) In respect of NELP/HELP blocks in which the Company has 100% participating interest: ₹41,454.05 million (Previous year ₹28,381.59 million).

b) In respect of NELP/HELP blocks in Joint Operations, Company's share: ₹2,339.97 million (Previous year ₹2,646.45 million).

c) In respect of DSF blocks in which the Company has 100% participating interest: ₹14,986.03 million (Previous year ₹15,318.90 million).

(ii) In respect of ONGC Petro additions Limited, (OPaL) a Joint Venture Company ₹862.81 million (Previous year ₹639.50 million) on account of subscription of Share Warrants with a condition to convert it to shares after a balance payment of ₹0.25 per share.

(iii) The Company entered into an arrangement for backstopping support towards repayment of principal and coupon of Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) amounting to ₹77,780.00 million (Previous year ₹77,780.00 million) issued by ONGC Petro additions Limited in three tranches. The Company is continuing the back stopping support and the outstanding interest accrued as at March 31, 2021 is ₹1,926.75 million (Previous year ₹2,722.77 million).

49. Disclosure under Guidance Note on Accounting for "Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS)"

49.1 Company's share of Proved Reserves on the geographical basis is as under :

Particulars	Details	Crude Oil (MMT)		Gas (Billion Cubic Meter)		Total Oil Equivalent (MMTOE)#	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Offshore	Opening	180.33	183.00	181.62	198.91	361.95	381.91
	Addition	6.88	11.86	10.85	1.98	17.73	13.84
	Production	13.33	14.53	17.28	19.10	30.61	33.63
	Changes*	-	-	-	0.17	-	0.17
	Closing	**173.88**	**180.33**	**175.19**	**181.62**	**349.07**	**361.95**
Onshore	Opening	136.89	140.61	121.53	123.08	258.42	263.69
	Addition	(0.39)	4.67	2.88	4.30	2.49	8.97
	Production	7.80	8.17	5.33	5.58	13.13	13.75
	Changes*	-	(0.22)	-	(0.27)	-	(0.49)
	Closing	**128.70**	**136.89**	**119.08**	**121.53**	**247.78**	**258.42**
Total	Opening	317.22	323.61	303.15	321.99	620.37	645.60
	Addition	6.49	16.53	13.73	6.28	20.22	22.81
	Production	21.13	22.70	22.61	24.68	43.74	47.38
	Changes*	-	(0.22)	-	(0.44)	-	(0.66)
	Closing	**302.58**	**317.22**	**294.27**	**303.15**	**596.85**	**620.37**

**Refer Note No. 4.2 (e) for procedure of estimation of reserves.*

49.2 Company's share of Proved Developed Reserves on the geographical basis is as under:

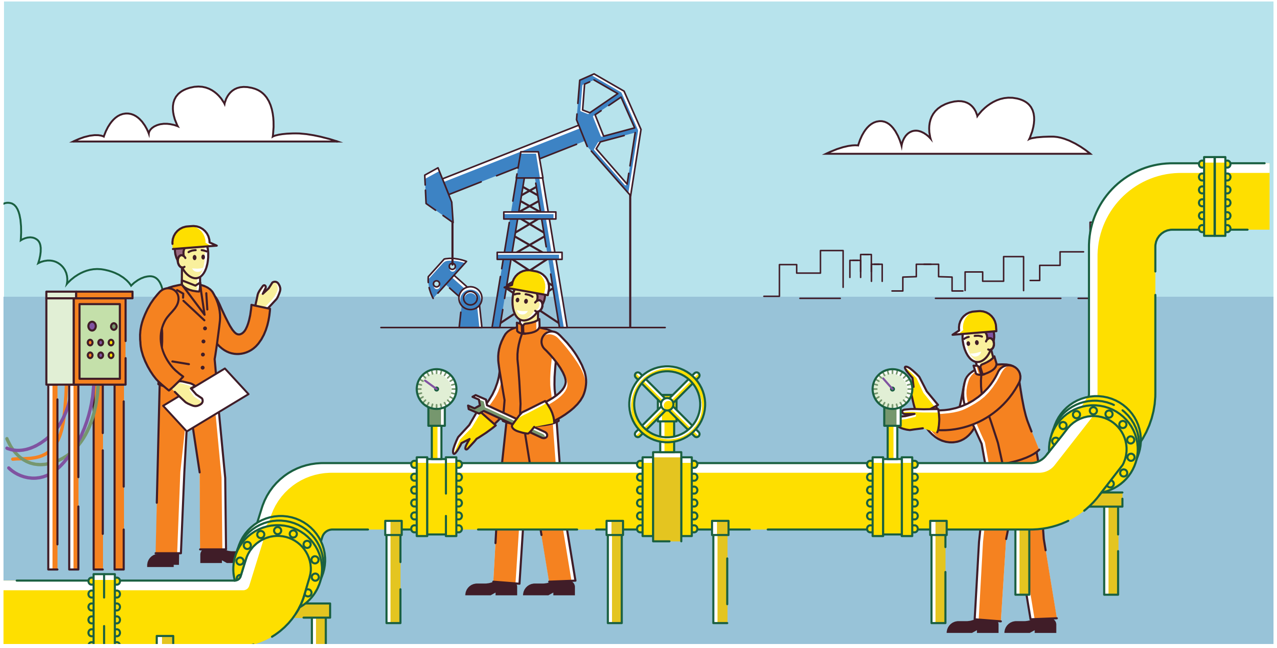
Particulars	Details	Crude Oil (MMT)		Gas (Billion Cubic Meter)		Total Oil Equivalent (MMTOE)#	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Offshore	Opening	144.23	130.29	128.50	145.00	272.73	275.29
	Addition	3.40	28.47	7.55	2.59	10.95	31.06
	Production	13.33	14.53	17.28	19.09	30.61	33.62
	Changes*	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Closing	**134.30**	**144.23**	**118.77**	**128.50**	**253.07**	**272.73**
Onshore	Opening	72.18	103.49	42.78	74.50	114.96	177.99
	Addition	1.71	(22.92)	4.88	(25.87)	6.59	(48.79)
	Production	7.80	8.17	5.33	5.59	13.13	13.76
	Changes*	-	(0.22)	-	(0.26)	-	0.48
	Closing	**66.09**	**72.18**	**42.33**	**42.78**	**108.42**	**114.96**
Total	Opening	216.41	233.78	171.28	219.50	387.69	453.28
	Addition	5.11	5.55	12.43	(23.28)	17.54	(17.73)
	Production	21.13	22.70	22.61	24.68	43.74	47.38
	Changes*	-	(0.22)	-	(0.26)	-	(0.48)
	Closing	**200.39**	**216.41**	**161.10**	**171.28**	**361.49**	**387.69**

MMTOE denotes "Million Metric Tonne Oil Equivalent" and for calculating Oil equivalent of Gas, 1000 M3 of Gas has been taken to be equal to 1 MT of Crude Oil.

* The changes shown above are due Discovered Small Field (DSF) Bid Round – II (2018).

Crude oil production includes wellhead condensate.

Variations in totals, if any, are due to internal summations and rounding off.



50. Disclosure pursuant to SEBI (Listing obligation and disclosure requirements) Regulations 2015:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Outstanding as at March 31, 2021	Maximum Amount Outstanding during the year 2020-21	Outstanding as at March 31, 2020	Maximum Amount Outstanding during the year 2019-20
(a) Loans to Subsidiaries:*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Loan to Associate:	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Loans in the nature of loans to Firms\ companies in which directors are interested:	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

** Excludes Current account transactions.*

50.1 The Company has not provided any loan or advance in the nature of loan to any of its subsidiary, associate or firms\ companies in which directors are interested during the current year and the previous year. Since there is no loan outstanding in the current and previous year, the requirement for the disclosure of investments made by the loanee in the shares of Parent company and subsidiary company is not applicable to the company.

One of India's largest agri-solar photo-voltaic power plant by capacity has been setup at Tatipaka mini-refinery, Andhra Pradesh

51. Disclosure on Foreign currency exposures at the year-end that have not been hedged by derivative instrument or otherwise are given below

(₹ in million)

Import Creditors	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Foreign Currency	Equivalent ₹	Foreign Currency	Equivalent ₹
United Arab Emirates Dirham- د.إ (AED)	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
Australian Dollar- $ (AUD)	0.06	3.29	0.07	3.04
Euro - € (EUR)	14.70	1,265.03	13.39	1,113.84
Great Britain Pound- £ (GBP)	31.58	3,185.83	15.72	1,464.65
Japanese Yen- ¥ (JPY)	657.04	435.76	54.11	37.69
Norwegian Krone - kr (NOK)	17.28	148.41	9.86	70.79
Swedish Krona - kr (SEK)	0.03	0.24	0.03	0.21
Singapore Dollar - $ (SGD)	2.41	131.71	0.01	0.67
US Dollar -$ (US$)	792.76	58,259.84	1,002.97	75,703.90
Malaysian ringgit - RM (MYR)	0.06	1.00	-	-
Total		**63,431.13**		**78,394.80**
Short Term Borrowings				
US Dollar (US$)	410.06	30,135.68	1,126.01	84,991.51
Long Term Borrowings				
US Dollar (US$)	303.40	22,296.84	303.45	22,904.09
MWP				
US Dollar (US$)	203.96	14,988.69	189.30	14,288.12
Cash Call Payable				
US Dollar (US$)	41.65	3,060.63	6.78	511.87
Receivables				
US Dollar (US$)	99.49	7,311.18	53.96	4,072.91
Cash Call Receivable				
US Dollar (US$)	20.31	1,492.34	20.31	1,532.75

52. Disclosure as per Ind AS 8 – 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'.

52.1 In accordance with Ind AS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', the Company has retrospectively restated its Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020 and April 1, 2019 (beginning of the Previous year) and Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020 for the reasons as stated below.

52.1.1 During the year opinion of Expert Advisory Committee (EAC) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India was taken by the Company's Subsidiary Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL) on the accounting treatment of Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) issued by Step down Subsidiary ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited (OMPL) in the books of Sponsors (Company and subsidiary MRPL are sponsors of the CCDs) amounting to ₹10,000 million according to their respective shareholding on the date of issue of CCDs i.e. 49% by the Company and 51% by MRPL. According to the terms of issue the sponsors are mandatorily required to buy out the outstanding debentures and interest, if any. The backstopping arrangement towards these CCDs were shown under Commitments in financial statements. However, based on the EAC opinion, the Company has recognized a financial liability at fair value for its share of backstopping support towards repayment of principal and a financial guarantee obligation towards coupon amount with a corresponding recognition of Deemed Investment in its stepdown Subsidiary OMPL.

Similarly, the Company has also entered into an arrangement for backstopping support towards repayment of principal and coupon of Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) amounting to ₹77,780.00 million issued by the Company's Joint Venture ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL) in three tranches which were also shown under Commitments in financial statements. Based on the aforesaid EAC opinion, the principal portion of the CCDs have also been recognized as financial liability at fair value and a financial guarantee obligation has been recognized towards coupon amount with a corresponding recognition of Deemed Investment in Joint Venture OPaL.

The aforesaid adjustments related to CCDs have been accounted retrospectively as per the requirements of Ind AS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'.

The Reconciliation of financial statement line items which are retrospectively restated are as under:

52.2 Reconciliation of restated items of Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020 and April 01, 2019

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Note no. 52.5	As at March 31, 2020			As at April 1, 2019		
		As previously reported	Adjust-ments	As restated	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Investment	1	724,299.90	66,555.57	7,90,855.47	8,48,815.35	62,347.47	9,11,162.82
Others		2,242,507.58	-	2,242,507.58	2,148,265.08	-	2,148,265.08
Total Assets		**2,966,807.48**	**66,555.57**	**3,033,363.05**	**2,997,080.43**	**62,347.47**	**3,059,427.90**
Other equity	1&2	1,880,479.36	(12,432.87)	1,868,046.49	1,954,994.20	(12,624.27)	1,942,369.93
Non-Current Financial liabilities-Others	1&2	1,562.66	4,209.49	5,772.15	798.39	19,876.52	20,674.91
Current Financial liabilities-Others	1&2	139,612.12	74,778.95	214,391.07	122,437.19	55,095.22	177,532.41
Others		945,153.34	-	945,153.34	918,850.65	-	918,850.65
Total Equity & Liability		**2,966,807.48**	**66,555.57**	**3,033,363.05**	**2,997,080.43**	**62,347.47**	**3,059,427.90**

52.3 Reconciliation of restated items of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Note No. 52.5	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Finance Cost	3	28,236.76	4,859.99	33,096.75
Other Income	3	61,050.26	5,051.39	66,101.65
Profit for the year	**4**	**134,445.44**	**191.40**	**134,636.84**
Total Comprehensive income for the year	**4**	**9,836.36**	**191.40**	**10,027.76**
Earning Per Share (Basic and Diluted) (in ₹)	**4**	**10.69**	**0.01**	**10.70**

52.4 Reconciliation of items of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020 (₹ in million)

Particulars	Note No. 52.5	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Net Profit after tax	4	134,445.44	191.40	134,636.84
Finance Cost	3	28,236.76	4,859.99	33,096.75
Amortization of Financial Guarantee	3	(411.48)	(13.12)	(424.60)
Gain on revaluation of financial liability towards CCDs	3	-	(5,038.27)	(5,038.27)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**5**	**517,843.27**	**-**	**517,843.27**

ONGC obtained 10 patents and also filed application for registration of another 6 patents in FY'21

52.5 Notes on restatement

52.5.1 The retrospective restatement of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020 as per Note no 52.1.1, has resulted in recognition of Deemed Investment in Joint Venture OPaL by ₹62,347.47 million, recognition of Financial liability for CCDs by ₹74,964.79 million (₹55,089.39 million as Current and ₹19,875.40 million as Non current), Financial guarantee obligation of ₹6.95 million (₹5.83 million as Current and ₹1.12 million as Non current) as at April 1, 2019. This has resulted in decrease in other equity by ₹12,624.27 million as at April 1, 2019.

52.5.2 The retrospective restatement of the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2020 as per Note no 52.1.1, resulted is a reduction in recognition of Deemed Investment in Stepdown Subsidiary OMPL by ₹4,193.61 million, Deemed Investment in Joint Venture OPaL by ₹62,361.96 million, recognition of Financial liability for CCDs by ₹78,978.23 million (₹74,769.96 million as Current and ₹4,208.27 million as Non current), Financial guarantee obligation of ₹10.21 million (₹9.00 million as Current and ₹1.21 million as Non current). This has resulted in decrease in other equity by ₹12,432.87 million for the year ended March 31, 2020. No deferred tax has been created against the deemed investments as based on information available it is not probable that the temporary difference towards the same will reverse in the foreseeable future.

52.5.3 The retrospective restatement of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020 as per Note no 52.1.1, has resulted in increase in finance cost by ₹4,859.99 million due to unwinding of financial liabilities for CCDs and increase in Other income by ₹5,051.39 million on account of Gain on revaluation of financial liability due to extensions of CCDs by ₹5,038.27 million & amortization of financial guarantee income by ₹13.12 million.

52.5.4 Further there is an increase in profit after tax and total Other Comprehensive Income for the previous year 2019 20 by ₹191.40 million and consequently there is an increase in Earning per Share from ₹10.69 per share to ₹10.70 per share.

52.5.5 The retrospective restatement of the financial statement as at March 31, 2020 as per Note no 52.1.1, has no impact on Operating Profit before working capital changes.

53. Pursuant to completion of tenure in Office & consequential cessation of Independent Directors, the number of Independent Directors on the Board has got reduced to one (1) w.e.f. September 08, 2020 and there is no woman Independent Director on the Board. This position has been continuing even as on the date of approval of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021. The requirement for filling up the vacancies for Independent Directors on the Board for compliance of the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations), DPE Guidelines and the Companies Act, 2013 has been taken up with the Government of India from time to time.

As per the provisions of the Listing Regulations, DPE Guidelines and the Companies Act, 2013, at least two independent directors are required for constituting valid quorum of the Audit Committee, as a result, no Audit Committee meeting could be held after September 08, 2020. In absence of the audit committee meetings since September 08, 2020, the functions of audit committee were taken up in the meeting of the Board of Directors.

Accordingly, the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 have been directly reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

54. The Company has a system of physical verification of Inventory, Property, Plant & Equipment and Capital Stores in a phased manner to cover all items over a period of three years. Adjustment differences, if any, are carried out on completion of reconciliation.

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

56. The Company has a system of obtaining periodic confirmation of balances from banks and other parties. Further, some balances of Trade and other receivables, Trade and other payables and Loans are subject to confirmation/reconciliation. Adjustments, if any, will be accounted for on confirmation/ reconciliation of the same, which will not have a material impact.

57. Previous year's figures have been regrouped, wherever necessary, to confirm to current year's grouping.

58. **Approval of financial statements**

The Standalone Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on June 24, 2021.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Sd/- (M.E.V Selvamm) Company Secretary Place: New Delhi	Sd/- (Vivek C Tongaonkar) Chief Financial Officer Place: New Delhi	Sd/- (Subhash Kumar) Chairman & Managing Director (DIN: 07905656) Place: New Delhi

In terms of our report of even date attached

For G.M. Kapadia & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No. 104767W	**For R Gopal & Associates** Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No. 000846C	**For SARC & Associates** Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No: 006085N
Sd/- (Rajen Ashar) Partner (M.No. 048243) Place: Mumbai	Sd/- (Sunil Kumar Agarwal) Partner (M. No. 093209) Place: New Delhi	Sd/- (Sunil Kumar Gupta) Partner (M.No. 084884) Place: New Delhi
For Kalani & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No. 000722C	**For R.G.N. Price & Co.** Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No.002785S	**For S. Bhandari & Co.** Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No. 000560C
Sd/- (Vikas Gupta) Partner (M. No. 077076) Place: Jaipur	Sd/- (Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar) Partner (M. No. 041883) Place: Mumbai	Sd/- (Sudha Shetty) Partner (M. No. 047684) Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021

ONGC accreted 92.37 MMTOE of In-Place Hydrocarbons (2P) from its fields in FY'21

Statement Pursuant to Section 129 (AOC-1) 390

Group Performance at a Glance 402

OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LTD
CIN -L74899DL1993GOI054155

Form- AOC-1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries or associate companies or joint ventures as on 31.03.2021

ANNEXURE-C

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part "A": Subsidiaries **(₹ in million)**

					As at 31.03.2021					For the year 2020-21					
Sl. No.	**Name of the subsidiary**	**Date since when subsidiary was acquired**	**Reporting period for the subsidiary**	**Reporting currency and Exchange rate (note 3)**	**Share capital**	**Reserves & surplus**	**Total assets**	**Total Liabilities**	**Investments**	**Turnover**	**Profit before taxation**	**Provision for taxation**	**Profit after taxation**	**Proposed Dividend**	**Extent of share-holding (percent-age)**
1	ONGC Videsh Limited	05.03.1965	31.03.2021	INR	150,000.00	193,187.21	829,283.80	486,096.59	318,270.57	94,676.58	24,566.57	6,297.11	18,269.46	6,000.00	100.00%
2	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited	30.03.2003	31.03.2021	INR	17,526.64	57,757.02	307,460.62	232,176.96	33,948.43	510,191.92	(3,450.97)	(1,046.40)	(2,404.57)	-	80.72%
3	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	31.01.2018	31.03.2021	INR	14,524.10	347,337.00	1,312,391.80	950,530.70	146,507.90	2,703,263.20	142,467.90	35,829.10	106,638.80	32,272.00	53.64%
4	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited	28.02.2015	31.03.2021	INR	25,442.91	(32,709.92)	72,920.68	80,187.69	4.80	33,744.18	(5,148.72)	(591.47)	(4,557.25)	-	99.99%
5	ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.	12.03.2003	31.03.2021	USD	5.30	182,505.57	201,168.30	18,657.43	123,606.75	29,100.25	7,151.32	(636.36)	7,787.68	-	100% for A&B and 77.491% for Class C
6	ONGC Campos Ltda.	16.03.2007	31.03.2021	USD	30,989.87	(18,252.56)	28,326.34	15,589.03	-	10,672.89	(982.57)	(332.77)	(649.80)	-	100.00%
7	ONGC Nile Ganga (San Cristobal) B.V.	29.02.2008	31.03.2021	USD	4.65	64,121.85	64,845.75	719.25	34,502.53	81.98	(501.03)	(43.35)	(457.68)	-	100.00%

					As at 31.03.2021					For the year 2020-21					
Sl. No.	Name of the subsidiary	Date since when subsidiary was acquired	Reporting period for the subsidiary	Reporting currency and Exchange rate (note 3)	Share capital	Reserves & surplus	Total assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit after taxation	Proposed Dividend	Extent of share-holding (percent-age)
8	ONGC Amazon Alaknanda Limited	08.08.2006	31.03.2021	USD	9,187.21	23,595.16	32,826.58	44.20	31,948.16	-	(553.90)	-	(553.90)	-	100.00%
9	ONGC Narmada Limited	07.12.2005	31.03.2021	USD	11.44	(2,338.05)	23.21	2,349.83	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	100.00%
10	ONGC (BTC) Limited	28.03.2013	31.03.2021	USD	71.56	(29.77)	85.90	44.11	-	135.16	133.26	44.58	88.69	-	100.00%
11	Carabobo One AB	05.02.2010	31.03.2021	USD	364.29	3,624.09	4,235.23	246.85	4,232.88	-	(7.20)	-	(7.20)	-	100.00%
12	Petro Carabobo Ganga B.V.	26.02.2010	31.03.2021	USD	1.55	13,030.65	13,311.34	279.15	147.39	-	(1.85)	-	(1.85)	-	100.00%
13	Imperial Energy Limited	12.08.2008	31.03.2021	USD	15.91	184,550.05	203,442.74	18,876.77	-	546.98	(18.12)	-	(18.12)	-	100.00%
14	Imperial Energy Tomsk Limited	13.01.2009	31.03.2021	USD	0.18	709.18	735.56	26.24	-	(0.44)	(2.17)	-	(2.17)	-	100.00%
15	Imperial Energy (Cyprus) Lim-ited	13.01.2009	31.03.2021	USD	1.89	18,049.39	18,074.73	23.47	-	(0.41)	(2.07)	-	(2.07)	-	100.00%
16	Imperial Energy Nord Limited	13.01.2009	31.03.2021	USD	1.90	74,970.01	75,069.90	98.06	-	(0.42)	(2.01)	-	(2.01)	-	100.00%
17	Biancus Hold-ings Limited	13.01.2009	31.03.2021	USD	0.15	2,026.41	21,146.85	19,120.28	-	549.80	29.69	-	29.69	-	100.00%
18	Redcliffe Hold-ings Limited	13.01.2009	31.03.2021	USD	0.19	4,423.96	4,434.15	9.98	-	(0.28)	(2.07)	-	(2.07)	-	100.00%
19	Imperial Frac Services (Cy-prus) Limited	13.01.2009	31.03.2021	USD	0.17	91.87	93.15	1.12	-	1.27	0.04	-	0.04	-	100.00%

					As at 31.03.2021					For the year 2020-21					
Sl. No.	Name of the subsidiary	Date since when subsidiary was acquired	Reporting period for the subsidiary	Reporting currency and Exchange rate (note 3)	Share capital	Reserves & surplus	Total assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit after taxation	Proposed Dividend	Extent of share-holding (percent-age)
20	San Agio Investments Limited	13.01.2009	31.03.2021	USD	0.15	(325.98)	1,416.02	1,741.86	-	1.65	(70.20)	-	(70.20)	-	100.00%
21	LLC Sibinterneft	13.01.2009	31.03.2021	USD	0.10	(2,010.62)	0.00	2,010.53	-	52.47	6.07	-	6.07	-	55.90%
22	LLC Allian-ceneftegaz	13.01.2009	31.03.2021	USD	0.05	(13,112.81)	12,438.64	25,551.43	-	2,415.18	(2,066.44)	-	(2,066.44)	-	100.00%
23	LLC Nord Imperial	13.01.2009	31.03.2021	USD	0.29	11,218.29	17,289.01	6,070.45	-	1,772.24	(727.07)	-	(727.07)	-	100.00%
24	LLC Rus Impe-rial Group	13.01.2009	31.03.2021	USD	0.10	(1,298.35)	334.29	1,632.54	-	209.68	(83.48)	-	(83.48)	-	100.00%
25	LLC Imperial Frac Services	13.01.2009	31.03.2021	USD	0.01	327.46	398.80	71.31	-	294.14	(15.77)	(0.00)	(15.77)	-	100.00%
26	Beas Rovuma Energy Mozam-bique Ltd.	07.01.2014	31.03.2021	USD	59,243.37	18,245.85	82,126.27	4,637.05	1,467.56	0.02	(133.84)	-	(133.84)	-	60.00%
27	ONGC Videsh Atlantic Inc.	14.08.2014	31.03.2021	USD	149.92	(86.74)	67.56	4.37	-	-	(46.51)	(5.08)	(41.43)	-	100.00%
28	ONGC Videsh Singapore Pte. Ltd.	15.04.2016	31.03.2021	USD	36.75	62.57	102.12	2.80	36.75	-	178.68	-	178.68	-	100.00%
29	ONGC Videsh Vankorneft Pte. Ltd.	18.04.2016	31.03.2021	USD	36.75	25,326.35	124,766.79	99,403.69	104,915.26	-	2,988.35	(101.31)	2,887.04	-	100.00%
30	Indus East Mediterranean Exploration Ltd.	27.02.2018	31.03.2021	USD	20.06	(19.61)	5.44	4.99	-	-	(2.27)	-	(2.27)	-	100.00%

					As at 31.03.2021					For the year 2020-21					
Sl. No.	Name of the subsidiary	Date since when subsidiary was acquired	Reporting period for the subsidiary	Reporting currency and Exchange rate (note 3)	Share capital	Reserves & surplus	Total assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit after taxation	Proposed Dividend	Extent of share-holding (percent-age)
31	ONGC Videsh Rovuma Ltd., India	15.04.2019	31.03.2021	INR	69,852.74	(36,843.66)	251,588.49	218,579.39	1,467.56	-	512.23	(4,567.39)	5,079.62	-	100.00%
32	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	31.01.2018	31.03.2021	INR	9,789.50	(7,130.90)	6,826.60	4,168.10	-	1,814.50	(800.70)	-	(800.70)	-	100.00%
33	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.#	31.01.2018	31.03.2021	INR	2,450.00	(5,662.60)	3,109.80	6,322.40	-	866.00	(278.20)	-	(278.20)	-	100.00%
34	HPCL Middle East FZCO	11.02.2018	31.03.2021	Arab Emirates Dirham (AED)	59.20	(38.30)	102.60	57.60	-	91.90	(5.70)	-	(5.70)	-	100.00%
35	HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd.*	31.01.2018	31.03.2021	INR	17,982.40	(709.90)	56,349.40	39,076.90	-	-	(619.70)	-	(619.70)	-	74.00%
36	HPCL Shapoorji Energy Private Ltd.	31.03.2021	31.03.2021	INR	11,720.00	(123.10)	17,144.60	5,547.60			(0.20)		(0.20)	-	100.00%
37	Petronet MHB Ltd (PMHBL) **	31.01.2018	31.03.2021	INR	5,487.07	583.45	6,763.36	692.84	-	773.64	703.81	185.69	518.12		76.81%

Note:

1 Name of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations:

a) HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd.

b) HPCL Shapoorji Energy Private Ltd. (Acquired as of 30.03.2021, Profits are mentioned accordingly).

c) Indus East Mediterranean Exploration Ltd.

2 Name of subsidiaries which is under winding up/liquidated: a) ONGC Videsh Rovuma Ltd., Mauritius.

3 Exchange Rates :

For Balance sheet items:	1 USD = ₹73.49
For Profit & loss item:	1 USD = ₹74.2642
	1 AED = ₹19.904

4 The figures in the table above does not include eliminations of intercompany transactions.

5 # Figures based on Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

6 *HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd. is considered as subsidiary as per Sec 2(87) of Companies Act, 2013.

7 ** Petronet MHB Ltd. has been reclassified from joint venture to a subsidiary during the year as the company holds 49.996% ownership interest and its subsidary HPCL holds 49.996% ownership interest.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Sd/-
(M.E.V Selvamm)
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Vivek C Tongaonkar)
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Subhash Kumar)
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN: 07905656)
Place: New Delhi

In terms of our report of even date attached

For G.M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 104767W

Sd/-
(Rajen Ashar)
Partner (M.No. 048243)
Place: Mumbai

For R. Gopal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000846C

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Agarwal)
Partner (M. No. 093209)
Place: New Delhi

For SARC & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M.No. 084884)
Place: New Delhi

For Kalani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000722C

Sd/-
(Vikas Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 077076)
Place: Jaipur

For R.G.N. Price & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.002785S

Sd/-
(Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar)
Partner (M. No. 041883)
Place: Mumbai

For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Joint Ventures/Associates	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	Date on which associate or joint venture was associated or acquired	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company at the year end 31.03.2021			Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why Associate & JV not consolidated	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Profit / Loss for the year	
				No.	Amount of Investment in Associates/ Joint Venture	Extend of Holding %				Considered in Consolidation	Not Considered in Consolidation
					Joint Venture						
1	Mangalore SEZ Ltd (MSEZ) (note3)	31.03.2021	24.02.2006	13,000,000	130.00	26.77	Share holding more than 20%	NA	32.11	(86.03)	-
2	ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. (OPaL)	31.03.2021	15.11.2006	997,980,632	9,979.81	49.36	Share holding more than 20%	NA	25,015.00	(3,937.65)	-
3	ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd. (OTPC)	31.03.2021	27.09.2004	560,000,000	5,600.00	50.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	7,062.32	1,120.74	-
4	ONGC Teri Biotech Ltd. (OTBL)	31.03.2021	26.03.2007	12,495,000	0.25	49.98	Share holding more than 20%	NA	356.26	44.08	-
5	Dahej SEZ Limited (DSEZ)*	31.03.2020	21.09.2004	23,025,000	230.25	50.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	1,094.75	179.52	-
6	Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels & Services Limited (SMASL)	31.03.2021	11.03.2008	15,000,000	150.00	50.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	253.30	4.01	
7	ONGC Mittal Energy Limited	31.03.2020	26.03.2009	24,990,000	1,836.52	49.98	Share holding more than 20%	NA	(3,964.34)	106.05	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Joint Ventures/Associates	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	Date on which associate or joint venture was associated or acquired	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company at the year end 31.03.2021			Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why Associate & JV not consolidated	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Profit / Loss for the year	
				No.	Amount of Investment in Associates/ Joint Venture	Extend of Holding %				Considered in Consolidation	Not Considered in Consolidation
8	Mansarovar Energy Colombia Limited	31.03.2019	20.09.2006	6,000	31,948.16	50.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	8,114.58	(2,933.68)	-
9	Himalaya Energy Syria BV	31.12.2014	07.11.2006	45,000	216.40	50.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	248.91	(5.37)	-
10	SUDD Petroleum Operating Company	31.12.2015	30.04.2012	241.25	0.02	24.13	Share holding more than 20%	NA	0.07	-	
11	Hindustan Colas Pvt. Ltd.	31.03.2021	31.01.2018	4,725,000	47.25	50.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	2,134.10	775.00	-
12	HPCL-Mittal Energy Ltd.	31.03.2021	31.01.2018	3,939,555,200	39,395.55	48.99	Share holding more than 20%	NA	52,278.60	1,977.10	-
13	South Asia LPG Co. Pvt. Ltd.	31.03.2021	31.01.2018	50,000,000	500.00	50.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	1,103.40	645.20	-
14	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd.	31.03.2021	31.01.2018	43,650,000	1,282.50	48.73	Share holding more than 20%	NA	1,725.10	41.80	-
15	Petronet India Ltd. ^	31.03.2021	31.01.2018	16,000,000	1.60	16.00	By virtue of shareholding agreement	NA	4.30	0.10	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Joint Ventures/Associates	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	Date on which associate or joint venture was associated or acquired	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company at the year end 31.03.2021			Descrip-tion of how there is signif-icant in-fluence	Reason why Asso-ciate & JV not consoli-dated	Networth attributable to Share-holding as per latest audited Bal-ance Sheet	Profit / Loss for the year	
				No.	Amount of Investment in Associates/ Joint Venture	Extend of Holding %				Considered in Consoli-dation	Not Consid-ered in Consol-idation
16	HPOIL Gas Pvt Ltd.	31.03.2021	30.11.2018	72,500,000	725.00	50.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	699.40	(9.30)	
17	Godavari Gas Pvt Ltd.	31.03.2020	31.01.2018	16,074,643	160.70	26.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	137.00	(12.30)	-
18	Aavantika Gas Ltd.	31.03.2021	31.01.2018	29,557,038	500.22	49.99	Share holding more than 20%	NA	1,365.70	214.00	-
19	Mumbai Aviation Fuel Farm Facilities Pvt. Ltd.	31.03.2021	31.01.2018	48,288,750	482.89	25.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	872.40	3.90	-
20	Ratnagiri Refinery & Petrochemical Ltd.	31.03.2021	31.01.2018	50,000,000	500.00	25.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	319.10	(43.60)	-
21	IHB Pvt. Ltd.	31.03.2021	09.07.2019	414,500,000	4,145.00	25.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	4,147.50	15.60	
22	Indradhanush Gas Grid Ltd.	31.03.2021	10.08.2018	61,000,000	610.00	20.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	579.20	4.07	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Joint Ventures/Associates	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	Date on which associate or joint venture was associated or acquired	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company at the year end 31.03.2021			Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why Associate & JV not consolidated	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Profit / Loss for the year	
				No.	Amount of Investment in Associates/ Joint Venture	Extend of Holding %				Considered in Consolidation	Not Considered in Consolidation
						Associates					
1	Petronet LNG Limited (PLL)	31.03.2021	02.04.1998	187,500,000	987.50	12.50	By virtue of shareholding agreement	NA	14,758.63	3,674.04	-
2	Pawan Hans Limited. (PHL)	31.03.2020	15.10.1985	273,166	2,731.66	49.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	4,833.43	(51.64)	-
3	Rohini Heliport Limited	31.03.2020	07.01.2019	4,900	0.05	49.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	(0.04)	(0.04)	
4	Petro Carabobo S.A.	31.03.2019	12.05.2010	1,126,400	4,281.84	11.00	By virtue of shareholding agreement	NA	5,970.23	(51.00)	-
5	Carabobo Ingeniería y Construcciones, S.A.	31.03.2019	21.01.2011	379	0.31	37.90	Share holding more than 20%	NA	0.31	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Joint Ventures/Associates	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	Date on which associate or joint venture was associated or acquired	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company at the year end 31.03.2021			Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why Associate & JV not consolidated	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Profit / Loss for the year	
				No.	Amount of Investment in Associates/ Joint Venture	Extend of Holding %				Considered in Consolidation	Not Considered in Consolidation
6	Petrolera Indovenezolana S.A.	31.03.2021	08.04.2008	40,000	29,872.15	40.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	32,673.28	(417.84)	-
7	South-East Asia Gas Pipeline Company Limited	30.09.2019	25.06.2010	16,694	1,776.07	8.35	By virtue of share-holding agreement	NA	3,191.72	1,032.02	
8	Tamba B.V.	31.12.2019	01.11.2006	1,620	8,181.63	27.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	3,882.48	392.38	-
9	JSC Vankorneft	31.03.2020	"15% Acquistion - 31.05.2016 11% Acquistion - 28.10.2016"	3,092,871	104,915.26	26.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	104,178.43	11,145.64	-
10	Moz LNG1 Holding Company Ltd.	31.12.2020	21.04.2019	31,600,958	2,322.35	16.00	By virtue of share-holding agreement	NA	2,348.09	14.15	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Joint Ventures/Associates	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	Date on which associate or joint venture was associated or acquired	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company at the year end 31.03.2021			Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why Associate & JV not consolidated	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Profit / Loss for the year	
				No.	Amount of Investment in Associates/ Joint Venture	Extend of Holding %				Considered in Consolidation	Not Considered in Consolidation
11	Falcon Oil & Gas BV	31.03.2021	06.02.2018	40	19,822.55	40.00	Share holding more than 20%	NA	19,822.55	644.38	-
12	GSPL India Gasnet Ltd.	31.03.2020	31.01.2018	175,122,128	1,751.20	11.00	By virtue of shareholding agreement	NA	1,706.10	17.80	-
13	GSPL India Transco Ltd.	31.03.2020	31.01.2018	64,020,000	640.20	11.00	By virtue of shareholding agreement	NA	529.70	(71.60)	-

Note:

1 Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations:

a) IHB Pvt. Ltd.

b) HPCL Shapoorji Energy Ltd. (Become subsidary w.e.f. 31.03.2021)

c) Ratnagiri Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.

d) Indradhanush Gas Grid Ltd.

2 Names of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year: NIL.

3 After considering holding of 0.96% by ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited.

4 * figures for the DSEZ Ltd. are derived on the basis Limited reviewed finanicial results for FY’21.

5 ^ Petronet India Ltd is in the process of voluntary winding up w.e.f. Augest 30, 2018. Net worth presented above is as per management accounts as of August 30, 2018.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Sd/-
(M.E.V Selvamm)
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Vivek C Tongaonkar)
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Subhash Kumar)
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN: 07905656)
Place: New Delhi

In terms of our report of even date attached

For G.M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 104767W

Sd/-
(Rajen Ashar)
Partner (M.No. 048243)
Place: Mumbai

For R. Gopal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000846C

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Agarwal)
Partner (M. No. 093209)
Place: New Delhi

For SARC & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M.No. 084884)
Place: New Delhi

For Kalani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000722C

Sd/-
(Vikas Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 077076)
Place: Jaipur

For R.G.N. Price & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.002785S

Sd/-
(Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar)
Partner (M. No. 041883)
Place: Mumbai

For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021

ONGC Group Performance at a Glance

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)	2020-21*	2019-20*	2018-19*	2017-18*	2016-17 *	2015-16 *
FINANCIAL						
Revenue from Operations	3,605,723	4,249,611	4,536,828	3,622,464	3,256,662	1,356,642
Dividend Income	15,405	9,074	15,263	15,987	17,527	10,243
Other Non-operating Income	77,825	81,696	62,036	58,694	75,705	71,205
Total Revenue	**3,698,953**	**4,340,381**	**4,614,127**	**3,697,145**	**3,349,894**	**1,438,090**
Statutory Levies	745,309	524,150	603,591	610,944	651,502	318,823
Operating Expenses ^	2,294,399	3,078,993	3,079,546	2,368,010	2,024,929	584,655
Exchange Loss	-	35,184	13,296	-	-	1,033
Exploration costs written off	71,355	90,234	92,206	74,620	52,195	60,785
Profit Before Interest, Depreciation & Tax (PBIDT)	**587,890**	**611,820**	**825,488**	**643,571**	**621,268**	**472,794**
Depreciation, Depletion, Amortisation and Impairment	255,385	266,349	237,037	231,119	202,192	163,840
Profit Before Interest & Tax (PBIT)	**332,505**	**345,471**	**588,451**	**412,452**	**419,076**	**308,954**
Finance Costs	50,790	74,893	58,367	49,990	35,911	37,656
Profit before Tax and Exceptional Items	**281,715**	**270,578**	**530,084**	**362,462**	**383,165**	**271,298**
Exceptional item	9,188	(90,285)	(15,910)	2,481	5,910	(79,432)
Share of profit/ (loss) of Joint Ventures & Associates (net)	10,194	9,332	34,282	27,132	28,100	8,657
Profit before Tax	**301,096**	**189,625**	**548,456**	**392,075**	**417,175**	**200,523**
Corporate Tax	87,662	75,062	209,076	131,395	125,484	69,507
Profit after Tax	**213,434**	**114,563**	**339,380**	**260,680**	**291,691**	**131,016**
Profit attributable to Non Controlling interests	50,947	6,527	33,920	39,621	47,499	2,264
Profit attributable to Owners of the Company	**162,487**	**108,036**	**305,460**	**221,059**	**244,192**	**128,752**
Dividend	22,856	72,488	96,407	79,206	112,954	49,194
Tax on Dividend	-	13,809	19,153	15,705	22,972	10,005
Share Capital	62,901	62,902	62,902	64,166	64,166	42,778
Net Worth (Equity)	2,209,810	2,051,046	2,169,347	2,040,189	1,943,852	1,978,137
Total Equity including NCI	2,425,968	2,235,103	2,350,409	2,196,249	2,076,772	2,004,655
Long-term Borrowings##	791,621	729,316	521,680	550,249	527,723	402,292
Working Capital	(354,981)	(497,081)	(473,776)	(495,362)	(535,501)	38,978
Capital Employed	2,028,376	1,981,199	1,950,175	1,844,539	1,649,004	1,756,994
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE RATIOS						
PBIDT to Turnover (%)	16.30	14.40	18.20	17.77	19.08	34.85
PBDT to Turnover (%)	14.90	12.63	16.91	16.39	17.97	32.07
Profit Margin (%)- incl. exceptional items	5.64	2.48	6.72	6.45	8.09	9.02
Return on Capital Employed) (%) (ROCE)	15.63	16.98	29.39	21.49	24.35	17.00
Return on Capital Employed) (%) (ROCE)- incl. exceptional items	16.09	12.42	28.58	21.63	24.71	12.48
Net Profit to Equity (%)- incl. exceptional items	7.35	5.27	14.08	10.84	12.56	6.51
BALANCE SHEET RATIOS						
Current Ratio	0.76:1	0.65:1	0.67:1	0.62:1	0.64:1	1.13:1
Debt Equity Ratio						
- Long Term Debt to Total Equity Ratio	0.36:1	0.38:1	0.25:1	0.27:1	0.28:1	0.21:1
- Total Debt to Total Equity Ratio	0.49:1	0.52:1	0.46:1	0.48:1	0.39:1	0.23:1
Debtors Turnover Ratio (Days)	15	12	13	15	13	34
PER SHARE DATA						
Earning Per Share (₹) #	12.92	8.59	23.85	17.23	19.03	10.03
Dividend (%)	72	100	140	132	121	170
Book Value Per Share (₹) (Restated)#	176	163	172	159	151	154

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
FINANCIAL				
Income form Operations	1,663,888	1,782,051	1,658,482	1,511,003
Dividend Income	6,074	4,383	3,303	3,974
Other Non-operating Income	53,179	64,516	51,604	43,960
Total Revenue	**1,723,141**	**1,850,950**	**1,713,389**	**1,558,937**
Statutory Levies	306,836	299,174	284,369	269,402
Operating Expenses ^	824,585	901,110	824,465	639,629
Exchange Loss/(Gain)	(465)	(650)	4,206	11,925
Exploration costs written off	109,514	84,881	110,457	105,136
Profit Before Interest, Depreciation & Tax (PBIDT)	**482,671**	**566,435**	**489,892**	**532,845**
Depreciation, Depletion, Amortisation and Impairment	180,330	166,057	117,633	131,866
Profit Before Interest & Tax (PBIT)	**302,341**	**400,377**	**372,259**	**400,979**
Finance Cost	28,637	6,243	4,838	4,349
Profit before Tax and Exceptional Items	**273,704**	**394,134**	**367,421**	**396,630**
Exceptional item	-	-	-	31,405
Profit before Tax	**273,704**	**394,134**	**367,421**	**428,035**
Corporate Tax	96,974	127,604	127,519	143,746
Profit after Tax	**176,730**	**266,530**	**239,902**	**284,289**
Share of profit/(loss) in Associates for the year (net)	303	118	38	(11)
Profit relating to minority	(6,302)	1,583	(2,256)	2,842
Profit after Tax & Minority Interest	**183,335**	**265,065**	**242,196**	**281,436**
Dividend	81,277	81,277	81,277	83,416
Tax on Dividend	16,317	13,842	13,053	13,611
Share Capital	42,778	42,778	42,778	42,778
Net Worth (Equity)	1,794,742	1,710,556	1,510,417	1,352,666
Total Equity	1,819,473	1,739,676	1,529,883	1,374,906
Long-term Borrowings	475,755	316,809	88,428	52,086
Working Capital	15,427	(44,857)	63,899	96,213
Capital Employed	1,781,995	1,447,991	1,183,203	1,003,223
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE RATIOS				
PBIDT to Turnover (%)	29.01	31.79	29.54	35.26
PBDT to Turnover (%)	27.29	31.44	29.25	34.98
Profit Margin (%)- incl. exceptional items	10.62	14.96	14.47	18.81
Return on Capital Employed) (%) (ROCE)	16.63	27.35	31.18	39.57
Return on Capital Employed) (%) (ROCE)- incl. exceptional items	16.63	27.35	31.18	42.70
Net Profit to Equity (%)- incl. exceptional items	10.22	15.50	16.04	20.81
BALANCE SHEET RATIOS				
Current Ratio	1.03:1	0.93:1	1.13: 1	1.21:1
Debt Equity Ratio				
- Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio	0.27:1	0.2:1	0.06:1	0.04:1
- Total Debt to Equity Ratio	0.3:1	0.28:1	0.13:1	0.12:1
Debtors Turnover Ratio (Days)	38	33	34	28
PER SHARE DATA				
Earning Per Share (₹) #	14.29	20.65	18.87	21.93
Dividend (%)	190	190	190	195
Book Value Per Share (₹) (Restated)#	140	133	118	105

*The figures of FY 2020-21, FY 2019-20 (restated), FY 2018-19 (restated), FY 2017-18, FY 2016-17 and FY 2015-16 (restated Ind AS compliant) are given as per requirment of Ind AS Compliant Schedule-III to the Companies Act, 2013. Figures for 2014-15 are given as per requirements of Schedule-III to the Companies Act, 2013 and figures for FY 2011-12 to FY 2013-14 are given as per the requirement of revised Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956.

In accordance with Ind AS 33 'Earnings per Share', Earnings per share has been adjusted for bonus issue and split for all years. The book value per share has also been adjusted post bonus & split.

^ includes (Accretion) / Decretion in stock, Purchase of Stock in Trade and provisions & write-offs

Pursuant to adoption of Ind AS 116 from April 01, 2019, the Finance Lease Obligation classified as borrowing has been reclassified to lease liabilities under Financial liabilities for FY 2018-19

Note:

1. Turnover = Revenue from Operaions
2. Capital Employed = Net Working Capital + Net Non Current Assets excluding Capital work in progress, Exploratory/Developments wells & Investments
3. Equity (Net Worth) = (Equity Share Capital + Other Equity) attributable to Owners of the Company
4. Total Equity = Equity Share Capital + Other Equity + Non Controlling Interests
5. Total Debt = Short Term Borrowings + Long Term Borrowings + Current Maturities of Long Term Debt
6. Profit Margin (%) = Profit after tax for the year excluding share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates/Turnover
7. Current Ratio = Current Assets including Current Investments / Current Liablities
8. Long Term Debt to Total Equity = (Long Term Borrowings + Current Maturities of Long Term Debt)/ Total Equity
9. Total Debt to Total Equity = Total Debt /Total Equity
10. Net Profit to Equity (%) = Profit after Tax attributable to Owners of the Company/ Equity
11. Debtor Turnover Ratio (days) = (Average Receivables/Revenue from Operaions)*365
12. Earning per share = Profit after Tax attributable to Owners of the Company / No. of Equity Shares
13. Book value per share = Equity/ No. of Equity Shares
14. ROCE = (PBIT excluding Dividend income) / Capital Employed.

View of Group Gathering Station (GGS) Dabka in Ankleshwar, Gujarat

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings of ONGC Group

(₹ in million)	2020-21*	2019-20*	2018-19*	2017-18*	2016-17*	2015-16*
REVENUES						
Sale of Products	**3,588,870**	**4,227,808**	**4,515,709**	**3,606,428**	**3,232,749**	**1,348,162**
Other Operating Revenue	16,853	21,803	21,119	16,036	23,913	8,480
Total Revenue from Operations	**3,605,723**	**4,249,611**	**4,536,828**	**3,622,464**	**3,256,662**	**1,356,642**
Dividend Income	15,405	9,074	15,263	15,987	17,527	10,243
Other Non-operating Income	77,825	81,696	62,036	58,694	75,705	71,205
Total Revenues	**3,698,953**	**4,340,381**	**4,614,127**	**3,697,145**	**3,349,894**	**1,438,090**
COST & EXPENSES						
Operating, Selling & General						
Statutory Levies						
(a) Royalties	91,385	127,846	147,730	109,379	125,242	99,152
(b) Cess	80,188	107,878	128,568	99,638	89,045	101,916
(c) Excise Duty	565,713	281,985	320,753	395,407	431,601	115,901
(d) Natural Calamity Contingent Duty - Crude Oil	989	1,020	1,063	1,122	1,129	1,137
(e) Octroi & Port Trust Charges #	433	347	322	389	354	333
(f) Other Levies	6,601	5,074	5,155	5,009	4,131	384
Sub-Total (a to f)	**745,309**	**524,150**	**603,591**	**610,944**	**651,502**	**318,823**
(Accretion) / Decretion in stock	(99,167)	11,456	(30,956)	(82)	(47,847)	7,560
Production, Transportation, Selling and Distribution Expenditure	936,170	1,280,146	1,439,817	1,135,340	1,027,440	569,416
Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	1,445,618	1,760,064	1,654,387	1,216,894	1,041,983	-
Provisions and Write-offs	11,778	27,327	16,298	15,858	3,353	7,679
Exchange Loss	-	35,184	13,296	-	-	1,033
Exploration Costs Written off						
- Survey Costs	19,677	19,015	19,607	15,968	19,019	17,389
- Exploratory Well Costs	51,678	71,219	72,599	58,652	33,176	43,396
Profit Before Depreciation, Interest &Tax	**587,890**	**611,820**	**825,488**	**643,571**	**621,268**	**472,794**
Depreciation, Depletion, Amortisation and Impairment	255,385	266,349	237,037	231,119	202,192	163,840
Total Cost & Expenses	**3,366,448**	**3,994,910**	**4,025,676**	**3,284,693**	**2,930,818**	**1,129,136**
Profit Before Interest &Tax	**332,505**	**345,471**	**588,451**	**412,452**	**419,076**	**308,954**
Finance Cost	50,790	74,893	58,367	49,990	35,911	37,656
Profit before Tax and Exceptional item	**281,715**	**270,578**	**530,084**	**362,462**	**383,165**	**271,298**
Exceptional item	9,188	(90,285)	(15,910)	2,481	5,910	(79,432)
Share of profit of Joint Ventures & Associates	10,194	9,332	34,282	27,132	28,100	8,657
Profit before Tax	**301,096**	**189,625**	**548,456**	**392,075**	**417,175**	**200,523**
Corporate Tax (Net)	87,662	75,062	209,076	131,395	125,484	69,507
Profit after Tax (A)	**213,434**	**114,563**	**339,380**	**260,680**	**291,691**	**131,016**
Other comprehensive income (B)	**18,647**	**(122,321)**	**(8,965)**	**(31,728)**	**137,070**	**22,465**
Total Comprehensive Income (A) +(B)	**232,082**	**(7,758)**	**330,415**	**228,952**	**428,761**	**153,481**
Profit after tax for the year attributable to:						
- Owners of the Company	162,487	108,036	305,460	221,059	244,192	128,752
- Non-controlling interests	50,947	6,527	33,920	39,621	47,499	2,264
Other comprehensive income						
- Owners of the Company	17,894	(119,087)	(8,531)	(31,914)	136,283	22,467
- Non-controlling interests	753	(3,234)	(434)	186	787	(2)

(₹ in million)	2020-21*	2019-20*	2018-19*	2017-18*	2016-17*	2015-16*
Total comprehensive income attributable to:						
- Owners of the Company	180,381	(11,051)	296,929	189,146	380,475	151,219
- Non-controlling interests	51,701	3,293	33,486	39,806	48,286	2,262
Retained Earnings at beginning of the year	**152,456**	**204,656**	**190,809**	**184,724**	**100,418**	**214,095**
Effect of restatement	-	(12,491)	(12,551)	-	62,524	(91,995)
Retained Earnings at beginning of the year (restated)	**152,456**	**192,165**	**178,258**	**184,724**	**162,942**	**122,100**
Profit after tax for the year	162,487	108,036	305,460	221,059	244,192	128,752
Other comprehensive income	(889)	(3,691)	(2,912)	(534)	(3,121)	(299)
Other adjustments (including joint ventures & associates)	1,545	(2,690)	681	(420)	(132)	(24)
Adjustments due to Cross holding of Investment	(1,572)	2,433	(1,001)	(2,989)	(2,834)	-
Preacquistion Adjustment for Bonus share by HPCL	-	-	-	2,483	3,311	-
Dividend	22,856	72,488	96,407	79,206	112,954	49,194
Tax on Dividend	-	13,809	19,153	15,705	22,972	10,005
Transition impact of Ind AS 115 (net of tax)	-	-	420	-	-	-
Expenses Related to Buy Back of Shares	-	-	75	-	-	-
Transfer from/to legal Reserves	(27,436)	-	6,890	9,530	581	8,082
Transfer to general Reserve	75,488	50,216	154,592	110,472	64,691	76,067
Transfer from/to Debenture Redemption Reserve	173	2,418	295	(387)	17,482	6,763
Retained Earnings at end of the year	**246,090**	**152,456**	**204,656**	**190,809**	**184,724**	**100,418**


A keen eye for detail and the valour to take on challenging conditions make ONGCians the true energy soldiers of the country

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings of ONGC Group

(₹ in million)	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
REVENUES				
Sale of Products	**1,645,426**	**1,769,362**	**1,649,074**	**1,501,615**
Traded Products	60	44	43	34
Other Operating Revenue	18,402	12,645	9,365	9,354
Total Revenue from Operations	**1,663,888**	**1,782,051**	**1,658,482**	**1,511,003**
Dividend Income	6,074	4,383	3,303	3,974
Other Non-operating Income	53,179	64,516	51,604	43,960
Total Revenues	**1,723,141**	**1,850,950**	**1,713,389**	**1,558,937**
COST & EXPENSES				
Operating, Selling & General				
Statutory Levies				
(a) Royalties	141,451	150,102	137,210	155,316
(b) Cess	102,535	99,734	99,971	57,831
(c) Motor Spirit Cess	-	3		
(d) Excise Duty	52,669	37,432	34,732	37,427
(e) Natural Calamity Contingent Duty - Crude Oil	1,123	1,097	1,101	1,097
(f) Sales Tax	2,586	3,123	3,834	3,339
(g) Service Tax	298	439	353	8,337
(h) Education Cess	91	2,348	3,111	1,871
(i) Octroi & Port Trust Charges	6,083	4,896	4,057	4,184
Sub-Total (a to i)	**306,836**	**299,174**	**284,369**	**269,402**
(Accretion) / Decretion in stock	17,229	(5,285)	(11,205)	(4,641)
Production, Transportation, Selling and Distribution Expenditure	793,345	898,504	813,428	632,912
Provisions and Write-offs	10,876	10,315	22,243	11,599
Exchange Loss	(465)	(650)	4,206	11,925
Adjustments relating to Prior Period (Net)	3,135	(2,423)	(1)	(241)
Exploration Costs Written off				
- Survey Costs	20,835	17,471	18,078	14,947
- Exploratory Well Costs	88,679	67,410	92,379	90,189
Profit Before Depreciation, Interest &Tax	**482,671**	**566,435**	**489,892**	**532,845**
Depreciation, Depletion, Amortisation and Impairment	180,330	166,057	117,633	131,866
Total Cost & Expenses	**1,420,800**	**1,450,573**	**1,341,130**	**1,157,958**
Operating Income Before Interest &Tax	**302,341**	**400,377**	**372,259**	**400,979**
Finance Cost	28,637	6,243	4,838	4,349
Profit before Tax and Exceptional item	**273,704**	**394,134**	**367,421**	**396,630**
Exceptional item	-	-	-	31,405
Profit before Tax	**273,704**	**394,134**	**367,421**	**428,035**
Corporate Tax (Net)	96,974	127,604	127,519	143,746
Profit after Tax	**176,730**	**266,530**	**239,902**	**284,289**
Share in Associates for the year	303	118	38	(11)
Profit relating to minority	(6,302)	1,583	(2,256)	2,842
Group Profit after Tax	**183,335**	**265,065**	**242,196**	**281,436**
Profit & Loss Account Balance b/f	233,115	205,773	179,959	144,332
Adjustments due to change in share holding /other adjustment	1	46	59	44
Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	46	46

(₹ in million)	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
Dividend	81,277	81,277	81,277	83,416
Tax on Dividend	16,317	13,842	13,053	13,611
Transfer to Self Insurance Reserves	4	-	-	-
Transfer to general Reserve	80,755	132,250	117,757	144,461
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	24,003	10,400	4,308	4,319
Retained Earnings at Close	**214,095**	**233,115**	**205,773**	**179,959**

*The figures of FY 2020-21, FY 2019-20 (restated), FY 2018-19(restated), FY 2017-18, FY 2016-17 and FY 2015-16 (restated Ind AS compliant) are given as per requirment of Ind AS Compliant Schedule-III to the Companies Act, 2013. Figures for 2014-15 are given as per requirements of Schedule-III to the Companies Act, 2013 and figures for FY 2011-12 to FY 2013-14 are given as per the requirement of revised Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956.

In terms of Para 8 of Ind AS 18 'Revenue' sale of goods has been presented net of sales tax and Octroi for 2016-17 and 2015-16.

Statement of Financial Position of ONGC Group

(₹ in million)	2020-21*	2019-20*	2018-19*	2017-18*	2016-17*	2015-16*
RESOURCES						
A. Own						
1. Net Worth						
(a) Equity						
i) Share Capital	62,901	62,902	62,902	64,166	64,166	42,778
ii) Other Equity						
- Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income (OCI)	102,291	77,221	200,362	215,813	246,864	110,536
- Others	2,044,618	1,910,923	1,906,083	1,760,210	1,632,822	1,824,823
Total other equity	**2,146,909**	**1,988,144**	**2,106,445**	**1,976,023**	**1,879,686**	**1,935,359**
Net worth #	**2,209,810**	**2,051,046**	**2,169,347**	**2,040,189**	**1,943,852**	**1,978,137**
B. Long-term Borrowings	791,621	729,316	521,680	550,249	527,723	402,292
C. Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	427,068	433,745	449,910	398,070	352,172	264,456
D. Non-Controlling interests	216,158	184,057	181,062	156,060	132,920	26,518
TOTAL RESOURCES (A+B+C+D)	**3,644,657**	**3,398,164**	**3,321,999**	**3,144,568**	**2,956,667**	**2,671,403**
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES						
A. Non-current assets						
1. Block Capital (Net)						
i) Other Property Plant & Equipment ^	741,258	741,274	712,382	681,341	667,449	309,498
ii) Oil and Gas Assets ^	1,392,809	1,400,441	1,443,794	1,430,878	1,296,152	1,198,915
iii) Right of Use Assets	159,064	147,118	-	-	-	-
iv) Intangible assets	8,868	7,641	6,768	6,254	5,749	1,054
v) Investment Properties	79	79	79	79	1	-
Total Block Capital	**2,302,078**	**2,296,553**	**2,163,023**	**2,118,552**	**1,969,351**	**1,509,467**
2. Goodwill on consolidation	135,386	142,367	140,884	142,025	141,904	153,301
3. Financial asssets						
a) Trade receivables	25,630	23,741	20,572	16,564	13,630	11,695
b) Loans	28,219	32,146	28,504	20,911	21,546	21,188
c) Deposit with Bank Under Site Restoration Fund Scheme	235,115	222,836	181,884	160,640	145,943	135,986
d) Others	38,307	41,369	37,275	11,630	9,392	9,660
Total Financial assets	**327,271**	**320,092**	**268,235**	**209,745**	**190,511**	**178,529**
4. Non-current tax assets	95,885	107,600	105,232	108,314	98,720	83,615
5. Other non-current Assets (Excluding Capital Advance)	51,143	36,279	44,962	32,400	25,575	15,362
6. Sub-Total (A) = (1+2+3+4+5)	**2,911,763**	**2,902,891**	**2,722,336**	**2,611,036**	**2,426,061**	**1,940,274**
B. Less: Non-current Liabilities & Provision						
a) Lease liabilities##	96,462	80,149	6,053	-	-	-
b) Financial liabilities	62,867	7,019	8,353	7,310	2,321	1,538
c) Provisions	361,145	331,006	278,499	252,002	231,146	220,487
d) Other non current liabilities	7,932	6,437	5,480	11,823	8,089	233
Sub-Total (B)	**528,406**	**424,611**	**298,385**	**271,135**	**241,556**	**222,258**
Net Non Current Asset (C)=(A)-(B)	**2,383,357**	**2,478,280**	**2,423,951**	**2,339,901**	**2,184,505**	**1,718,016**

(₹ in million)	2020-21*	2019-20*	2018-19*	2017-18*	2016-17*	2015-16*
D. Net Working Capital						
1. Current Assets						
i) Inventories	445,733	330,512	351,341	305,571	298,817	99,181
ii) Financial assets						
a) Trade Receivables	160,158	91,734	153,965	138,992	125,471	83,317
b) Cash & Bank Balances	71,923	96,402	48,197	50,628	132,126	246,890
c) Loans	7,521	11,821	17,015	12,583	9,927	3,406
d) Others	65,622	115,707	169,288	142,436	110,016	79,004
iii) Others Current Assets	126,709	107,468	81,315	24,085	28,435	42,804
Sub-Total (1)	**877,666**	**753,644**	**821,121**	**674,295**	**704,792**	**554,602**
Less:						
II. Current Liabilities						
a) Financial liabilities						
i) Short-term borrowings	306,576	315,056	493,323	462,212	216,274	43,185
ii) Trade payables	274,491	229,611	305,575	264,847	240,138	297,780
iii) Lease Liabilities##	44,796	51,552	1,017	-	-	-
iv) Others	460,593	543,047	369,207	322,356	661,557	130,660
b) Other current liabilities	89,978	63,335	69,897	66,659	63,862	21,244
c) Short-term provisions	48,787	41,872	43,825	44,099	49,512	12,309
d) Current tax liabilities (net)	7,426	6,252	12,053	9,484	8,950	10,446
Sub-Total (II)	**1,232,647**	**1,250,725**	**1,294,897**	**1,169,657**	**1,240,293**	**515,624**
Net Working Capital (D)= (1) - (II)	**(354,981)**	**(497,081)**	**(473,776)**	**(495,362)**	**(535,501)**	**38,978**
E. Capital Employed	**2,028,376**	**1,981,199**	**1,950,175**	**1,844,539**	**1,649,004**	**1,756,994**
F. Investments						
i) Non-current Investments	546,046	514,103	618,252	623,352	620,026	303,836
ii) Current Investments	54,176	53,449	50,838	49,994	87,431	30,032
G. Capital Works in Progress (Including Capital Advance)	641,953	469,445	311,131	225,378	332,665	329,976
H. Intangible assets under development	374,106	379,968	391,603	401,305	267,541	250,565
TOTAL DISPOSITION (E+F+G+H)	**3,644,657**	**3,398,164**	**3,321,999**	**3,144,568**	**2,956,667**	**2,671,403**

Statement of Financial Position of ONGC Group

(₹ in million)	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
RESOURCES				
A. Own				
1. Net Worth				
(a) Equity				
i) Share Capital	42,778	42,778	42,778	42,778
ii) Reserves & Surplus	1,761,766	1,678,738	1,482,498	1,321,614
Sub-Total	**1,804,544**	**1,721,516**	**1,525,276**	**1,364,392**
(b) Less: Miscellaneous Expenditure	9,802	10,960	14,859	11,726
Net Worth	**1,794,742**	**1,710,556**	**1,510,417**	**1,352,666**
B. Long-term Borrowings	**475,755**	**316,809**	**88,428**	**52,086**
C. Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	**181,759**	**178,635**	**142,251**	**121,846**
D. Minority Interest	**24,731**	**29,120**	**19,466**	**22,240**
TOTAL RESOURCES (A+B+C+D)	**2,476,987**	**2,235,120**	**1,760,562**	**1,548,838**
DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES				
A. Non-current assets				
1. Block Capital (Net)				
i) Fixed Assets ^	686,712	462,254	406,745	306,080
ii) Oil and Gas Assets/Producing Properties ^	910,049	912,681	705,395	608,004
iii) Intangible assets	1,169	754	1,041	1,364
Total Block Capital	**1,597,930**	**1,375,689**	**1,113,181**	**915,448**
2. Goodwill on consolidation	**201,399**	**183,545**	**83,255**	**77,976**
3. Long-term Loans and Advances(Excluding Capital Advance)	**94,164**	**83,077**	**67,002**	**51,029**
4. Deposit with Bank Under Site Restoration Fund Scheme	**136,424**	**120,830**	**106,349**	**94,753**
5. Other non-current Assets (Excluding DRE)	**71,270**	**53,474**	**19,642**	**20,302**
6. Sub-Total= (1+2+3+4+5)	**2,101,187**	**1,816,615**	**1,389,429**	**1,159,508**
7. Less:Non-current Liabilities & Provision				
a. Other Long Term Liabilities	7,625	18,467	17,163	10,758
b. Provision for Abandonment Cost	298,198	274,266	207,255	203,982
c. Long Term Provisions	28,796	31,034	45,707	37,758
Sub-Total (7)	**334,619**	**323,767**	**270,125**	**252,498**
Net Non Current Asset (A)=(6)-(7)	**1,766,568**	**1,492,848**	**1,119,304**	**907,010**
B. Net Working Capital				
1. Current Assets				
i) Inventories	106,198	148,015	127,726	131,680
ii) Trade Receivables	188,158	160,290	153,956	117,181
iii) Cash & Bank Balances	160,969	244,801	196,190	278,914
iv) Short-term Loans & Advances	100,174	66,317	59,766	52,210
v) Others Current Assets (Excluding DRE)	9,635	8,135	9,082	19,643
Sub-Total (1)	**565,134**	**627,558**	**546,720**	**599,628**
Less:				
2. Current Liabilities				
i) Short-term borrowings	53,448	139,073	115,271	100,538
ii) Trade payables	304,660	306,803	186,148	176,036
iii) Other current liabilities	168,205	217,039	170,869	202,917
iv) Short-term provisions	23,394	9,500	10,533	23,924
Sub-Total (2)	**549,707**	**672,415**	**482,821**	**503,415**
Net Working Capital	**15,427**	**(44,857)**	**63,899**	**96,213**

(₹ in million)	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
C. Capital Employed	**1,781,995**	**1,447,991**	**1,183,203**	**1,003,223**
D. Investments				
i) Non-current Investments	47,470	47,205	20,453	20,412
ii) Current Investments	22	254	829	8,795
E. Capital Works in Progress (Including Capital Advance)	**435,533**	**557,603**	**419,676**	**399,855**
F. Exploratory/Development Wells in Progress	**211,967**	**182,067**	**136,401**	**116,553**
TOTAL DISPOSITION (C+D+E+F)	**2,476,987**	**2,235,120**	**1,760,562**	**1,548,838**

* The figures of FY 2020-21, FY 2019-20 (restated), FY 2018-19(restated) , FY 2017-18, FY 2016-17 and FY 2015-16 (restated Ind AS compliant) are given as per requirment of Ind AS Compliant Schedule-III to the Companies Act, 2013. Figures for 2014-15 are given as per requirements of Schedule-III to the Companies Act, 2013 and figures for FY 2011-12 to FY 2013-14 are given as per the requirement of revised Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956.

Includes reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income

^ Note: As on transition date 1st April 2015, carrying value of assets pertaining to production & allied facilities has been regrouped from other Property Plant and Equipment to "Oil and Gas Assets" to reflect the aggregate amount of Oil and Gas Assets.

Pursuant to adoption of Ind AS 116 from April 01, 2019, the Finance Lease Obligation classified as borrowing has been reclassified to lease liabilities under Financial labilties for FY 2018-19

ONGC supplied NATO Grade HSD to Indian Navy during pandemic to meet an urgent requirement for Samudra Setu mission

Focus on early monetization - 12 discoveries were monetized in FY'21 including 2 from the same year

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited** ("the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), joint ventures and associates, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS') and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, its joint ventures and associates as at March 31, 2021 and its consolidated profit (including other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

2. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group, its joint ventures and associates in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred into Para 5(v) of the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

3. Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to following Notes of the Consolidated Financial Statements:-

i. Note No. 65 which states that the Holding Company's Board does not have the requisite number of Independent Directors and also does not have a woman Independent director from September 8, 2020, as required by the provisions of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015, Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Guidelines and the provisions of the Act, so as to constitute proper Board of the Directors and its sub-committees, which inter alia includes the Audit Committee. As a result, in the absence of valid quorum, no Audit Committee's meetings have been convened after September 8, 2020, and in such circumstances, as implied from the said Note, the mandatory functions of the Audit Committee, such as review of quarterly results/annual financial statements, approval of related party transactions etc., have been directly carried out by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company. Accordingly, the enclosed Consolidated Financial Statements have been directly approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors.

ii. Note No. 58.1.4, wherein it is stated that Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) had raised a demand on all the JV partners under the Production Sharing Contract with respect to Panna-Mukta and Mid and South Tapti contract areas (PMT JV), being BG Exploration and Production India Limited (BGEPIL) and Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) (together "the Claimants") and the Holding Company (all three together referred to as "Contractors"), towards differential GOI share of Profit Petroleum and Royalty alleged to be payable by contractors pursuant to Government's interpretation of the Final Partial Award of Arbitral Tribunal (40% share of the Holding Company amounting to USD 1624.05 million equivalent to ₹119,351.43 million, including interest upto 30th November, 2016). Subsequent to Tribunal Orders dated October 12, 2016, DGH vide letters dated May 25, 2017, June 4, 2018 and January 14, 2019 had asked contractor for re-casting of accounts of the PMT JV and for remitting the respective PI share of balance dues including interest till the date of remittance. As the Holding Company is not a party to the arbitration, the details of the proceedings of arbitration and copy of the order of London High Court are not available with the Holding Company. The Holding Company has responded that The English High Court has delivered its final verdict on May 2, 2018 following which the Arbitral Tribunal re-considered some of its earlier findings from the 2016 FPA (Revised Award); The Government of India and JV Partners have challenged parts of the Revised Award before English Court. On February 12, 2020, the English Court passed a verdict favouring the challenges made by BGEPIL and RIL and also remitted the matter in the Revised Award back to Arbitral Tribunal for reconsideration. In January 2021, the Tribunal issued a verdict favouring BGEPIL/RIL on the remitted matter, which has been challenged by the GOI before the English Court. Pending finalization of the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal, the Holding Company has indicated in its letters to DGH that the final recasting of the accounts is premature and the issues raised by DGH may be kept in abeyance and therefore no provision for the same has been considered necessary and has been disclosed as contingent liability.

iii. Note No.58.1.2, with respect to demand orders served on various work centres of the Holding Company by tax authorities under Service Tax (ST) and Goods & Service Tax (GST) demanding ST and GST on Royalty in respect of Crude Oil and Natural Gas. Based on the legal opinion, the Holding Company is contesting such demands and estimated amounts worked out towards ST and GST (including interest and penalty upto March 31, 2021) of ₹39,604.84 million and ₹77,173.72 million respectively (Total ₹1,16,778.56 million), which has been considered as contingent liability. As a measure of abundant caution, the Holding Company has deposited ST and GST along with interest under protest amounting to ₹13,524.39 million and ₹56,777.04 million respectively (Total ₹70,301.43 million).

iv. Refer Note No. 15.5 regarding receivables from Government of Sudan amounting to ₹29,000.60 million have been assessed for lifetime expected credit loss method and during the year a reversal of provision of ₹4,472.86 million has been made. The total outstanding provision against these receivables stands at ₹3,347.79 million. There is a significant estimation uncertainty and future events can have a significant impact on the valuation/ recoverability of these receivables.

v. Note No. 37.4, which describes the Holding Company's managements' assessment of the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the basis of internal and external sources of information on its business, operation and other related components. As stated in the said Note, the Holding Company's management expects no significant impact of COVID-19 on the affairs of the group on a long term basis.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements is not modified in respect of these matters.

4. Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, description of how the matter was addressed in our audit is provided in that context. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. Considering the requirement of Standard on Auditing (SA 600) on 'Using the work of Another Auditor' including materiality, below Key Audit Matters have been reproduced from the Independent Auditors' report on the audit of Standalone Financial Statements of the Holding Company:

Micro-wave communications are essential to maintain critical contact with onshore bases and are lifelines of ONGC offshore operations

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Modified Audit Procedures necessitated pursuant to outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic: Due to continuing spread of COVID-19 pandemic and the consequential restrictions imposed by Central / various State Governments / Authorities extended from time to time during the year 2020-21 and thereafter, the audit could not be carried by visiting the respective Assets/ Basins/ Plants/ Units/ Offices / other Business areas/Corporate Office of the Holding Company. Accordingly, this extraordinary situation due to Covid-19 has necessitated modification of our audit procedures so as to carry out the audit remotely through online access / receipt of digital documents. In view of this extraordinary situation due to Covid-19, we have identified such Modified Audit Procedures as a Key Audit Matter.	Due to the restrictions imposed, the audit processes were largely carried remotely by us from our respective places. The Holding Company has provided / shared with us the necessary books of accounts, records, documents etc. through digital medium such as e-mails, file sharing through Video Conferencing and remote / VPN access over secured network to SAP, Web-Ice, BI platform, ICFR Portal, shared common drives etc. To this extent, the audit processes were carried out on the basis of verification of such books of accounts, records, documents etc. made available to us as above, which were relied upon as audit evidence for conducting the audit and reporting for the current period. Accordingly, we modified our audit procedures as follows: a. Conducted verification of necessary books of accounts, records, documents etc. maintained by the respective Assets/ Basins/ Plants/ Units/ Offices / other Business areas/ Corporate Office etc. of the Holding Company through digital medium and remote electronic access as mentioned above. b. Carried out verification of scanned copies of the documents, evidences, deeds, certificates and the related records made available to us by the Holding Company through aforesaid digital medium. c. Making enquiries and gathering necessary audit evidence through Video Conferencing, dialogues and discussions over phone calls, e-mails and similar communication channels. d. Resolution of our audit observations through electronic and other telecommunication media instead of a physical meetings and interaction with the designated officials. e. We have also relied upon and performed our audit procedures in accordance with the Advisories and Key considerations issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on the various Accounting and Auditing aspects impacted by COVID-19.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Evaluation of adequacy of provision for impairment for tangible and intangible assets **(Refer Note 57 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)** Management of the Holding Company has assessed whether any provision needs to be recognised on account of impairment of tangible and intangible assets held by the Holding Company. The Holding Company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible assets (Oil and Gas Assets including Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) & Development Wells in Progress (DWIP), Other Property, Plant & Equipment (including Capital Works-in-Progress, Right of Use Assets) for the "Cash Generating Unit" (CGU) determined at the end of each reporting period to assess whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. Oil and Gas price assumptions have a significant impact on CGU impairment assessments and are inherently uncertain. Furthermore, oil and gas prices are subject to increased uncertainty, given regulatory guidelines including notified gas prices, climate change and the global energy transition. The Holding Company's management's assumptions for prices of oil and gas in future are highly judgemental and may not be reflective of above factors, leading to a risk of material misstatement. Given the long timeframes involved, certain recoverable amounts of assets are sensitive to the discount rate applied. Since the determination of appropriate discount rate is judgemental, there is a risk that discount rates may not reflect the return required by the market and the risks inherent in the cash flows being discounted, which may lead to a material misstatement. A key input to impairment assessments and valuations is the production forecast, in turn closely related to the Holding Company's reserves estimates, production profile and field development assumptions with reference to Oil and Gas.	Our audit procedures included the following: We evaluated the appropriateness of Holding Company's management's identification of the CGUs and exploration and evaluation assets and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the impairment assessment process, including indicators of impairment. We reviewed the reasonableness of the judgments and decisions made by the Holding Company's management regarding assumptions (including the relevant regulatory guidelines) for Oil and Gas prices in future to identify whether there are indicators of possible management bias and accordingly relied upon the management's assumptions for Oil and Gas prices in future. We reviewed the appropriateness of discount rates used in the estimation. We relied on the technical assessment of the Holding Company's Management with regard to the Reserves and the Production profile of Oil and Gas, as shown to us by the management. We performed testing of the mathematical accuracy of the cash flow models and checked the appropriateness of the related disclosures. We evaluated Holding Company's management's assessment and related calculations of impairment including comparison of the recoverable amount with the carrying amounts of respective CGUs in the books of accounts. We perused the future plans related to exploration activities. Further, we have relied upon Holding Company's management's assessment that the Mining Lease (ML)/ Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) shall be re-granted, wherever expired/ is expiring in near future

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
The determination of recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in use is based on the factors as discussed above, necessitating judgement on the part of Holding Company's management. In case of exploration and evaluation assets, based on management's judgement, assessment for impairment is carried out when further exploration activities are not planned in near future or when sufficient data indicate that although a development is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. Based on the above factors, we have considered the measurement of Impairment as Key Audit Matter.	
Estimation of Decommissioning liability **(Refer Note 32 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)** The Holding Company has an obligation to restore and rehabilitate the Asset/fields operated upon by the Holding Company at the end of their use. This decommissioning liability is recorded based on estimates of the costs required to fulfill this obligation. The provision is based upon current cost estimates and has been determined on a discounted basis with reference to current legal requirements and technology. At each reporting date the decommissioning liability is reviewed and re-measured in line with changes in observable assumptions, timing and the latest estimates of the costs to be incurred at reporting date. We have considered the measurement of decommissioning costs as Key Audit Matter as it requires significant management judgment, including accounting calculations and estimates that involves high estimation uncertainty.	Our audit procedures included the following: Evaluated the approach adopted by the management in determining the expected costs of decommissioning. Identified the cost assumptions used that have the most significant impact on the provisions and tested the appropriateness of these assumptions. Reviewed the appropriateness of discount and inflation rates used in the estimation. Verified the unwinding of interest as well as understanding if any restoration was undertaken during the year. We have relied upon the technical assessment with respect to the Production Profile as estimated by the management based on which the Terminal year of the Asset /fields for decommissioning has been estimated. We have relied upon management's assessment that the Mining Lease (ML) / Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) would be re-granted, till the terminal year of the field as estimated by the management. Relied on the judgments of the internal/ external experts for the purpose of technical /commercial evaluation. Assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures made in the financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Litigations and Claims **(Refer Note 58 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)** Litigation and claims are pending with multiple tax and regulatory authorities and there are claims from vendors/suppliers and employees which have not been acknowledged as debt by the Holding Company (including Joint Operations of the Holding Company). In the normal course of business, financial exposures may arise from pending legal/regulatory proceedings and from above referred claims not acknowledged as debt by the Holding Company. Whether a claim needs to be recognized as liability or disclosed as a contingent liability in the Consolidated Financial Statements or is considered as remote, is dependent on a number of significant assumptions and judgments made by the management. The amounts involved are potentially significant and determining the amount, if any, to be recognized or disclosed in the financial statements, is inherently subjective. We have considered Litigations and claims as Key Audit Matter because the estimates on which these amounts are based involve a significant degree of management judgment, including accounting estimates that involves high estimation uncertainty.	Our audit procedures included the following: Understood the Holding Company's Management's internal instructions, process and control for determining and estimating the tax litigations, other litigations and claims and its appropriate accounting and/or disclosure. Tested key controls surrounding such litigations. Discussed pending matters with the Holding Company's personnel with respect to status of cases of litigation and claims. Assessed Holding Company's management's conclusions through understanding precedents set in similar cases, including placing reliance upon the expert opinions, wherever obtained by the Holding Company's management. We have assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of presentation and disclosure of the Contingent liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

5. Other Matters

i. We have placed reliance on technical/commercial evaluation by the Holding Company's management in respect of categorization of wells as exploratory, development, producing and dry well, allocation of cost incurred on them, production profile, proved (developed and undeveloped)/ probable hydrocarbon reserves, and depletion thereof on Oil and Gas Assets, impairment, liability for decommissioning costs, liability for NELP and nominated blocks for under performance against agreed Minimum Work Programme

ii. As mentioned in Note No. 53.1.3, the Consolidated Financial Statements include the Holding Company's share in the total value of assets, liabilities, expenditure and income of 167 blocks under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/ Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) / Discovered Small Fields (DSFs)/ Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALPs) and Joint Operations (JO) accounts for exploration and production out of which:

a. 8 NELPs/ HELPs/ JOs accounts have been certified by other Chartered Accountants. In respect of these 8 NELPs/ HELPs/ JOs, Consolidated Financial Statements include proportionate share in assets and liabilities as on March 31, 2021 amounting to ₹86,484.06 million and ₹45,497.33 million respectively and revenue and profit including other comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2021 amounting to ₹60,629.92 million and ₹19,749.54 million respectively, Our opinion is based solely on the certificate of the other Chartered Accountants.

b. 10 NELPs / HELPs/ JOs have been certified by the holding company management in respect of NELPs / HELPs/ JOs operated by other operators. In respect of these 10 NELPs / HELPs/ JOs, Consolidated Financial Statements include proportionate share in assets and liabilities as on March 31, 2021 amounting to ₹8,705.76 million and ₹8,047.15 million respectively and revenue and profit including other comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2021 amounting to ₹130.89 million and ₹177.62 million respectively, Our opinion is based solely on holding company's management certified accounts.

iii. We did not audit the financial statements of four subsidiaries whose financial statements reflect total assets and total net assets as at March 31, 2021, total revenues and net cash inflow/(outflow) for the year ended on that date considered as under in the Statement based on financial statements audited by other auditors:

(₹ in million)

Name of the Subsidiary	Total Assets as at March 31, 2021	Total Net Assets as at March 31, 2021	Total Revenue for the year ended March 31, 2021	Net Cash (Inflow / Outflow)
ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) #	11,74,475.87	5,03,063.84	1,31,542.83	(9,739.14)
Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL) #	3,47,294.21	42,481.01	5,09,920.99	240.25
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) #	13,41,597.02	3,80,808.64	27,32,216.88	8,414.80
Petronet MHB Limited (PMHBL)	6,763.36	6,070.52	1,112.80	(2,394.21)

As per the consolidated financial statements.

iv. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit/loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the year ended March 31, 2021 as considered in the consolidated financial statements in respect of following joint ventures whose financial statements/ financial information have not been audited by us.

(₹ in million)

Name of the Company	Group share in Net Profit for the year ended March 31, 2021	Group share in Net Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2021	Group share – Total
Joint Ventures			
ONGC Teri Biotech Limited $	44.08	(0.01)	44.07
ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited*	1,120.75	0.56	1121.31
ONGC Petro additions Limited $	(4,463.11)	5.99	(4,457.12)
Mangalore SEZ Limited*	(86.21)	0.23	(85.98)
Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited $	4.07	0.00	4.07
Associate			
Petronet LNG Limited*	3,674.04	(2.64)	3,671.40

$ As per the standalone financial statements.

* As per the consolidated financial statements.

v. The financial statements/ financial information of subsidiaries, joint ventures and Associate, referred to in para 5 (iii) and 5 (iv), have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Holding Company's Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, joint ventures and Associate and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, joint ventures and Associate is based solely on the reports of the other auditors after considering the requirement of Standard on Auditing (SA 600) on 'Using the work of Another Auditor' including materiality.

vi. The consolidated financial statements also include the group's share of net profit (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the year ended March 31, 2021 considered as under based on financial statements not audited by us:

(₹ in million)

Name of the Company	Group share in Net Profit for the year ended March 31, 2021	Group share in Net Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2021	Group share – Total
Joint Venture			
Dahej SEZ Limited	179.52	0.00	179.52
Associate			
Pawan Hans Limited	(51.64)	(15.59)	(67.23)
Rohini Heliport Limited	(0.05)	0.00	(0.05)

These financial statements/ financial information of a joint venture and two associates are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Holding Company's Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these joint venture and associates, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid joint venture and associates, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements/ financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Holding Company's Management, these financial statements / financial information are not material to the Group.

vii. We audited the restatement/retrospective adjustments, as disclosed in Note No. 64 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been made to the comparative Consolidated Financial Statements presented for the years prior to year ended March 31, 2021, in accordance with the requirement of applicable Ind AS. In our opinion, such adjustments are appropriate and have been properly applied.

viii. The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020 were audited by joint auditors of the Company five of which are the predecessor audit firms, and have expressed an unmodified opinion dated June 30, 2020 on such financial statements.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements is not modified in respect of above matters.

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

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Management Discussion and Analysis, Business Responsibility Report and Report on Corporate Governance but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The above-referred information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this audit report.

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

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

When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions necessitated by the circumstances and the applicable laws and regulations.

7. Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, its joint ventures and associates are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group, its joint ventures and associates to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, its joint ventures and associates are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group, its joint ventures and associates.

8. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Group and its joint ventures and associates has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group, its joint ventures and associates to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group, its joint ventures and associates to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group, its joint ventures and associates to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the consolidated financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

9. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as noted in the other matter paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

   a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;

   b. in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors;

   c. the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;

   d. in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended;

   e. as per notification number G.S.R. 463(E) dated June 5, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, section 164(2) of the Act regarding the disqualifications of Directors is not applicable to the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, since they are Government Companies;

   f. with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statement of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A";

   g. as per notification number G.S.R. 463 (E) dated June 5, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, section 197 of the Act regarding remuneration to director is not applicable to the the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, since they are Government Companies; and

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

   i. the Group, its joint ventures and associates have disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Consolidated Financial Statements – Refer Note 58.1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements;

   ii. according to information and explanations given to us, the Group, its joint ventures and associates have made provision for material foreseeable losses, if any, in respect of long- term contract including derivatives contracts; and

   iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group, its joint ventures and associates.

For G M Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 104767W

Sd/-
(Rajen Ashar)
Partner (M. No. 048243)
UDIN: 21048243AAAADF2684
Place: Mumbai

For R Gopal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000846C

Sd/-
(Sandeep Kumar Sawaria)
Partner (M. No. 061771)
UDIN: 21061771AAAAEH2817
Place: Kolkata

For SARC & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 084884)
UDIN: 21084884AAAAAF3344
Place: New Delhi

For Kalani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 000722C

Sd/-
(Varun Bansal)
Partner (M. No. 402856)
UDIN: 21402856AAAAAU9814
Place: Jaipur

For R.G.N. Price & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 002785S

Sd/-
(Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar)
Partner (M. No. 041883)
UDIN: 21041883AAAAAF7507
Place: Mumbai

For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
UDIN: 21047684AAAAAG1340
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021

As the national oil company of India, ONGC is always expanding its exploratory footprint

Annexure - A to Independent Auditors' Report on Consolidated Financial Statements

(Referred to in paragraph 9 (1) (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

To the Members of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (herein after referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, Joint ventures and associates which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, which are companies incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified 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 the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of the reports referred to in the "Other Matters" paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, which are companies incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, joint ventures and associates, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Other Matters

As stated in Note No. 65 of the Consolidated Financial Statements read together with para 3(i) of our Independent Auditors' Report, as no meeting of the Audit Committee was held after September 8, 2020, and hence, the mandatory functions of the Audit Committee, such as review/approval/oversight/evaluation of the Holding Company's external financial reporting, related party transactions, Internal financial controls over financial reporting, risk management system, internal audit function, whistle blower and vigil mechanism, end utilisation of funds etc. have been directly carried out by the Holding Company's Board of Directors.

Our aforesaid reports under Section 143(3) (i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements in so far as it relates to four subsidiary companies, five joint ventures and one Associate which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding standalone/ consolidated reports of the auditors, as applicable, of such companies incorporated in India.

Our aforesaid reports under Section 143(3) (i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements does not include in respect of one joint venture and two associates, which are companies incorporated in India whose audit reports are not available. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us by the Management, this financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

For G M Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 104767W

Sd/-
(Rajen Ashar)
Partner (M. No. 048243)
UDIN: 21048243AAAADF2684
Place: Mumbai

For R Gopal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000846C

Sd/-
(Sandeep Kumar Sawaria)
Partner (M. No. 061771)
UDIN: 21061771AAAAEH2817
Place: Kolkata

For SARC & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 084884)
UDIN: 21084884AAAAAF3344
Place: New Delhi

For Kalani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 000722C

Sd/-
(Varun Bansal)
Partner (M. No. 402856)
UDIN: 21402856AAAAAU9814
Place: Jaipur

For R.G.N. Price & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 002785S

Sd/-
(Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar)
Partner (M. No. 041883)
UDIN: 21041883AAAAAF7507
Place: Mumbai

For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
UDIN: 21047684AAAAAG1340
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021


ONGC has one of the largest pipeline networks in the country for transporting oil and gas produced from its domestic fields

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020*	As at April 01, 2019*
I.	**ASSETS**				
(1)	**Non-current assets**				
	(a) Property, plant and equipment				
	(i) Oil and gas assets	6	1,392,808.53	1,400,441.38	1,443,793.87
	(ii) Other property, plant and equipment	7	741,258.18	741,273.97	712,382.38
	(iii) Right of Use Assets	8	159,063.84	147,117.63	-
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	9			
	(i) Oil and gas assets				
	a) Development wells in progress		59,007.07	55,899.40	43,837.48
	b) Oil and gas facilities in progress		274,726.41	197,501.09	132,308.54
	(ii) Others		295,480.35	204,955.77	122,330.90
	(c) Goodwill(including Goodwill on Consolidation)	10	135,385.91	142,366.50	140,883.53
	(d) Investment Property	11	78.71	78.72	78.73
	(e) Other intangible assets	12	8,868.49	7,641.41	6,768.44
	(f) Intangible assets under development	13			
	(i) Exploratory wells in progress		187,906.30	194,021.48	217,905.35
	(ii) Acquisition cost		184,397.33	184,978.64	173,698.05
	(iii)Others		1,802.51	967.58	484.07
	(g) Financial assets				
	(i) Investments in:	14			
	(a) Joint Ventures and Associates		355,465.94	353,521.74	392,838.31
	(b) Other Investments		190,579.91	160,581.40	287,760.68
	(ii) Trade receivables	15	25,629.56	23,740.97	20,572.16
	(iii) Loans	16	28,218.60	32,145.81	28,504.22
	(iv) Deposit under site restoration fund	17	235,114.70	222,836.06	181,884.30
	(v) Finance lease receivables	18	-	-	-
	(vi) Others	19	38,307.37	41,368.96	37,274.63
	(h) Deferred tax assets(net)	33	26,936.44	26,674.95	17,310.58
	(i) Non-current tax assets(net)	36	95,884.79	107,599.95	105,231.80
	(j) Other non-current assets	20	63,883.55	47,368.22	57,132.47
	Total non-current assets		**4,500,804.49**	**4,293,081.63**	**4,122,980.49**
(2)	**Current assets**				
	(a) Inventories	21	445,733.26	330,512.03	351,340.66
	(b) Financial assets				
	(i) Investments	22	54,175.73	53,448.62	50,837.67
	(ii) Trade receivables	15	160,158.34	91,734.07	153,964.55
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	23	40,193.69	47,805.62	38,221.12
	(iv) Other bank balances	24	31,729.02	48,596.74	9,975.45
	(v) Loans	16	7,520.60	11,821.17	17,014.73
	(vi) Others	19	65,621.64	115,707.54	169,287.63
	(c) Current Tax Assets(net)	36	1,884.36	1,983.14	1,524.30
	(d) Other current assets	20	124,661.91	105,344.24	78,512.31
			931,678.55	**806,953.17**	**870,678.42**
	Assets classified as held for sale	25	163.09	141.34	1,278.66
	Total current assets		**931,841.64**	**807,094.51**	**871,957.08**
	Total assets		**5,432,646.13**	**5,100,176.14**	**4,994,937.57**
II.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**				
(1)	**Equity**				
	(a) Equity share capital	26	62,901.39	62,901.54	62,901.54
	(b) Other equity	27	2,146,908.50	1,988,144.49	2,092,148.32
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**2,209,809.89**	**2,051,046.03**	**2,155,049.86**
	Non-controlling interests	28	216,157.99	184,057.39	182,734.51
	Total Equity		**2,425,967.88**	**2,235,103.42**	**2,337,784.37**

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020*	As at April 01, 2019*
(2)	**Liabilities**				
	Non-current liabilities				
	(a) Financial liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	29	791,620.63	729,315.77	521,679.62
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	30	96,462.02	80,148.65	6,053.10
	(iii) Others	31	62,866.60	7,019.14	28,229.20
	(b) Provisions	32	361,145.11	331,006.04	278,498.63
	(c) Deferred Tax liabilities(net)	33	454,004.50	460,420.14	467,220.54
	(d) Other non-current liabilities	34	7,931.94	6,437.22	5,479.99
	Total non-current liabilities		**1,774,030.80**	**1,614,346.96**	**1,307,161.08**
	Current Liabilities				
	(a) Financial liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	29	306,576.10	315,056.34	493,323.02
	(ii) Trade payables	35			
	- to micro and small enterprises		3,127.57	1,651.50	1,218.01
	- to other than micro and small enterprises		271,363.88	227,959.76	304,356.71
	(iii) Lease Liabilities	30	44,795.69	51,552.18	1,017.31
	(iv) Others	31	460,593.40	543,046.51	424,302.18
	(b) Other current liabilities	34	89,978.43	63,335.19	69,897.10
	(c) Provisions	32	48,786.86	41,872.02	43,824.45
	(d) Current Tax Liabilities(net)	36	7,425.52	6,252.26	12,053.34
	Total current liabilities		**1,232,647.45**	**1,250,725.76**	**1,349,992.12**
	Total liabilities		**3,006,678.25**	**2,865,072.72**	**2,657,153.20**
	Total equity and liabilities		**5,432,646.13**	**5,100,176.14**	**4,994,937.57**

* Restated, refer Note no. 64

Accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements – 1 to 71

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Sd/-
(M.E.V Selvamm)
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Vivek C Tongaonkar)
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Subhash Kumar)
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN: 07905656)
Place: New Delhi

In terms of our report of even date attached

For G M Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 104767W

Sd/-
(Rajen Ashar)
Partner (M. No. 048243)
Place: Mumbai

For R Gopal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.000846C

Sd/-
(Sandeep Kumar Sawaria)
Partner (M. No. 061771)
Place: Kolkata

For SARC & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 084884)
Place: New Delhi

For Kalani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 000722C

Sd/-
(Varun Bansal)
Partner (M. No. 402856)
Place: Jaipur

For R.G.N. Price & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.002785S

Sd/-
(Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar)
Partner (M. No. 041883)
Place: Mumbai

For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020*
I	Revenue from operations	37	3,605,723.10	4,249,610.75
II	Other income	38	93,230.19	90,770.22
III	**Total income (I+II)**		**3,698,953.29**	**4,340,380.97**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	39	1,445,618.29	1,760,064.29
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in progress	40	(99,166.59)	11,455.63
	Production, transportation, selling and distribution expenditure	41	1,681,478.36	1,839,479.78
	Exploration costs written off			
	(a) Survey costs		19,677.24	19,015.34
	(b) Exploration well costs		51,678.17	71,218.77
	Finance costs	42	50,790.31	74,893.39
	Depreciation, depletion, amortisation and impairment	43	255,384.71	266,348.81
	Other impairment and write offs	44	11,777.63	27,327.17
	Total expenses (IV)		**3,417,238.12**	**4,069,803.18**
V	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		**281,715.17**	**270,577.79**
VI	Exceptional items - Income/(expenses)	45	9,187.68	(90,284.79)
VII	Share of profit of Associates		11,748.34	23,559.57
VIII	Share of profit of Joint Ventures		(1,554.72)	(14,228.12)
IX	**Profit before tax (V+VI+VII+VIII)**		**301,096.47**	**189,624.45**
X	**Tax expense**	46		
	(a) Current tax relating to:			
	- current year		80,815.23	96,475.80
	- earlier years		9,820.30	(18,054.22)
	(b) Deferred tax		(2,973.52)	(3,359.72)
	Total tax expense (X)		**87,662.01**	**75,061.86**
XI	**Profit for the year (IX-X)**		**213,434.46**	**114,562.59**
XII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		(1,810.76)	(6,595.42)
	- Deferred tax		478.11	2,121.79
	(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		27,548.43	(132,515.55)
	- Deferred tax		(1,957.67)	8,031.93

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020*
	(c) Share of other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures, to the extent not to be reclassified to profit or loss		11.37	(24.86)
	- Deferred tax		5.45	0.03
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Exchange differences in translating the financial statement of foreign operation		(10,626.01)	13,335.32
	- Deferred tax		3,790.49	(4,801.67)
	(b) Effective portion of gains (losses) on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges		(10.87)	(241.95)
	- Deferred tax		2.73	60.90
	(c) Share of other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures, to the extent to be reclassified to profit or loss		1,215.91	(1,690.69)
	Total other comprehensive income (net of tax) (XII)		**18,647.18**	**(122,320.17)**
XIII	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (XI+XII)**		**232,081.64**	**(7,757.58)**
	Profit for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		162,486.88	108,035.97
	- Non-controlling interests		50,947.58	6,526.62
			213,434.46	**114,562.59**
	Other comprehensive income for the year			
	- Owners of the Company		17,894.17	(119,086.58)
	- Non-controlling interests		753.01	(3,233.59)
			18,647.18	**(122,320.17)**
	Total comprehensive income for the year			
	- Owners of the Company		180,381.05	(11,050.61)
	- Non-controlling interests		51,700.59	3,293.03
			232,081.64	**(7,757.58)**
	Earnings per equity share:	47		
	(a) Basic (₹)		**12.92**	**8.59**
	(b) Diluted (₹)		**12.92**	**8.59**

* Restated, refer Note no. 64

Accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements – 1 to 71

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Sd/-
(M.E.V Selvamm)
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Vivek C Tongaonkar)
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Subhash Kumar)
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN: 07905656)
Place: New Delhi

In terms of our report of even date attached

For G M Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 104767W

Sd/-
(Rajen Ashar)
Partner (M. No. 048243)
Place: Mumbai

For R Gopal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.000846C

Sd/-
(Sandeep Kumar Sawaria)
Partner (M. No. 061771)
Place: Kolkata

For SARC & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 084884)
Place: New Delhi

For Kalani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 000722C

Sd/-
(Varun Bansal)
Partner (M. No. 402856)
Place: Jaipur

For R.G.N. Price & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.002785S

Sd/-
(Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar)
Partner (M. No. 041883)
Place: Mumbai

For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021

ONGC drilled 480 wells in FY'21 despite lesser Rig Months and lockdown due to COVID-19

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

(i) Equity share capital

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**62,901.54**
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**62,901.54**
Changes during the year (Note no 26.6)	(0.15)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**62,901.39**

At ONGC, environmental sustainability goes hand-in-hand with our business pursuits. ONGC took up mangrove plantations along the western coast of the country

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

(ii) Other Equity

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus								Exchange difference on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Equity Instruments through Other comprehensive Income	Attributable to owners of the parent	Non Controlling interest (NCI)	Total
	Capital reserve	Other Capital Reserve- Common Control	Capital Redemption Reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	General reserve	Legal reserve	Foreign Currency Monetary item Translation difference Account	Retained earnings						
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**614.47**	**(353,907.90)**	**1,364.60**	**65,841.53**	**1,788,382.79**	**56,017.85**	**(14.92)**	**204,656.26**	**143,125.96**	**2.04**	**200,362.32**	**2,106,445.00**	**181,062.10**	**2,287,507.10**
Effect of restatement (Note No. 64)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,490.98)	(1,805.70)	-	-	(14,296.68)	1,672.41	**(12,624.27)**
Balance as at April 01, 2019 (restated)*	**614.47**	**(353,907.90)**	**1,364.60**	**65,841.53**	**1,788,382.79**	**56,017.85**	**(14.92)**	**192,165.28**	**141,320.26**	**2.04**	**200,362.32**	**2,092,148.32**	**182,734.51**	**2,274,882.83**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,035.97	-	-	-	108,035.97	6,526.62	**114,562.59**
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,680.98)	-	-	-	(3,680.98)	(792.65)	**(4,473.63)**
Other items of comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10.49)	8,702.77	(956.82)	(123,141.05)	(115,405.59)	(2,440.94)	**(117,846.54)**
Total comprehensive income for the year*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**104,344.50**	**8,702.77**	**(956.82)**	**(123,141.05)**	**(11,050.60)**	**3,293.03**	**(7,757.58)**
Equity accounting adjustments w.r.t JVs/Associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,999.32)	-	-	-	(3,999.32)	-	**(3,999.32)**
Transfer/Additions (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.92	-	-	-	-	14.92	-	**14.92**
Adjustments due to Inter Group Company holdings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,433.22)	-	-	-	(2,433.22)	-	**(2,433.22)**

Particulars	Reserves and surplus								Exchange difference on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Equity Instruments through Other comprehensive Income	Attributable to owners of the parent	Non Controlling interest (NCI)	Total
	Capital reserve	Other Capital Reserve- Common Control	Capital Redemption Reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	General reserve	Legal reserve	Foreign Currency Monetary item Translation difference Account	Retained earnings						
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(72,488.41)	-	-	-	(72,488.41)	(7,348.34)	**(79,836.75)**
Tax on Dividends	-	-	-	-	(1,048.32)	-	-	(13,808.60)	-	-	-	(14,856.92)	(1,510.48)	**(16,367.40)**
Transfer from / to general reserve	-	-	-	-	50,216.26	-	-	(50,216.26)	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer from / to DRR	-	-	-	(154.92)	2,585.55	-	-	(2,418.24)	-	-	-	12.39	(31.41)	**(19.02)**
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,310.22	-	-	-	1,310.22	5,343.88	**6,654.10**
Change in NCI due to acquisition/Disposal	-	(512.89)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(512.89)	1,576.20	**1,063.31**
Balance as at March 31, 2020*	**614.47**	**(354,420.79)**	**1,364.60**	**65,686.61**	**1,840,136.28**	**56,017.85**	**-**	**152,455.95**	**150,023.03**	**(954.78)**	**77,221.27**	**1,988,144.49**	**184,057.39**	**2,172,201.88**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,486.88	-	-	-	162,486.88	50,947.58	**213,434.46**
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(890.37)	-	-	-	(890.37)	(442.28)	**(1,332.65)**
Other items of comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	(6,907.62)	620.60	25,070.06	18,784.54	1,195.29	**19,979.83**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**161,598.01**	**(6,907.62)**	**620.60**	**25,070.06**	**180,381.05**	**51,700.59**	**232,081.64**
Equity accounting adjustments w.r.t JVs/Associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,808.57)	-	-	-	(1,808.57)	-	**(1,808.57)**

Particulars	Reserves and surplus								Exchange difference on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Equity Instruments through Other comprehensive Income	Attributable to owners of the parent	Non Controlling interest (NCI)	Total
	Capital reserve	Other Capital Reserve- Common Control	Capital Redemption Reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	General reserve	Legal reserve	Foreign Currency Monetary item Translation difference Account	Retained earnings						
Adjustments due to Inter Group Company holdings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,572.40	-	-	-	1,572.40	-	**1,572.40**
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,856.56)	-	-	-	(22,856.56)	(8,068.68)	**(30,925.24)**
Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	369.12	-	(369.12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	-	75,487.76	-	-	(75,487.76)	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer from / to legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(27,435.68)	-	27,435.68	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer from / to DRR	-	-	-	(24,433.39)	24,606.46	-	-	(173.07)	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Effect of buy back of shares# (Note No. 4(c))	-	-	-	-	(1,966.46)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,966.46)	(17,896.19)	**(19,862.65)**
Change in NCI due to acquisition/Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,076.69	-	-	-	2,076.69	5,497.32	**7,574.01**
Others	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,276.74	-	88.40	-	1,365.46	867.56	**2,233.02**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**614.79**	**(354,420.79)**	**1,733.72**	**41,253.22**	**1,937,894.92**	**28,582.17**	**-**	**246,089.51**	**143,115.41**	**(245.78)**	**102,291.33**	**2,146,908.50**	**216,157.99**	**2,363,066.49**

In respect of buy back of shares by subsidiary HPCL * Restated, refer Note No. 64

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Sd/-
(M.E.V Selvamm)
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Vivek C Tongaonkar)
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Subhash Kumar)
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN: 07905656)
Place: New Delhi

In terms of our report of even date attached

For G M Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 104767W

Sd/-
(Rajen Ashar)
Partner (M. No. 048243)
Place: Mumbai

For R Gopal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.000846C

Sd/-
(Sandeep Kumar Sawaria)
Partner (M. No. 061771)
Place: Kolkata

For SARC & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 084884)
Place: New Delhi

For Kalani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 000722C

Sd/-
(Varun Bansal)
Partner (M. No. 402856)
Place: Jaipur

For R.G.N. Price & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.002785S

Sd/-
(Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar)
Partner (M. No. 041883)
Place: Mumbai

For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020*	
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**				
	Net Profit After Tax		**213,434.46**		**114,562.59**
	Adjustments For:				
	- Income Tax Expense	87,662.01		75,061.86	
	- Share of profit of joint ventures and associates	(10,193.62)		(9,331.45)	
	- Exceptional Items	(9,187.68)		90,284.79	
	- Depreciation, Depletion, Amortisation & Impairment	255,384.71		266,348.81	
	- Exploratory Well Costs Written off	51,678.17		71,218.77	
	- Finance cost	50,790.31		74,893.39	
	- Unrealized Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	(10,298.03)		33,077.11	
	- Other impairment and Write offs	11,777.63		27,327.17	
	- Excess Provision written back	(13,217.96)		(20,228.14)	
	- Gain on revaluation of financial liability towards CCDs (Note No. 64)	(4,659.61)		(5,038.27)	
	- Interest Income	(18,038.51)		(21,416.17)	
	- Loss / (gain) on fair valuation of financial instruments	(839.04)		(1,153.67)	
	- Amortization of Financial Guarantee	(12.74)		292.36	
	- Amortization of prepayments	6.75		6.68	
	- Liabilities no longer required written back	(1,576.87)		(1,413.86)	
	- Amortization of Government Grant	(225.21)		(205.12)	
	- Loss/(Profit) on sale of non current assets	582.31		(61.22)	
	- Dividend Income	(15,405.19)		(9,074.21)	
	- Remeasurement of Defined benefit plans	(1,531.98)		(6,009.40)	
	- Other expenditure/income	487.10	373,182.55	(67.79)	564,511.65
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**586,617.01**		**679,074.24**
	Adjustments for:-				
	- Receivables	(66,660.38)		61,446.52	
	- Loans and Advances	52,457.24		26,220.11	
	- Other Assets	(42,217.19)		(31,820.29)	
	- Inventories	(116,818.80)		9,569.06	
	- Trade Payable and Other Liabilities	134,001.23	**(39,237.90)**	61,608.72	**127,024.12**
	Cash generated from Operations		**547,379.11**		**806,098.36**
	Income Taxes Paid (Net of tax refund)		(75,365.18)		(100,168.58)
	Net Cash generated from Operating Activities 'A'		**472,013.93**		**705,929.78**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:**				
	Payments for Property, plant and equipment		(323,352.48)		(422,584.29)
	Proceeds from disposal of Property, plant and equipment		2,808.01		4,009.26
	Exploratory and Development Drilling		(106,652.81)		(127,264.97)
	Proceeds/(Investments) in Term deposits with maturity 3 to 12 months		16,727.80		(6,892.83)
	Proceeds/(Investment) in Mutual funds		(3,061.39)		(2,140.38)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020*
	Investment in Joint Ventures and Associates	(25,256.87)	(8,375.31)
	Loan to Joint Ventures/Associates	1,080.28	1,031.56
	Investments- Others	(211.54)	(210.52)
	Deposit in Site Restoration Fund	(12,315.90)	(40,848.69)
	Dividend Received from Associates and Joint Ventures	27,690.41	41,412.58
	Dividend Received from Other Investments	15,405.16	8,910.23
	Interest Received	16,241.62	17,970.22
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities 'B'	**(390,897.71)**	**(534,983.14)**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Change in Equity	-	(162.01)
	Change in NCI	(9,210.08)	917.56
	Proceeds from Non Current Borrowings	187,797.34	278,708.31
	Repayment of Non Current Borrowings	(135,337.71)	(63,063.89)
	Proceeds/(Repayment) of Current Borrowings (net)	539.87	(191,531.21)
	Dividend Paid on Equity Share	(30,962.94)	(82,972.42)
	Tax paid on Dividend	-	(16,367.40)
	Interest Paid	(30,903.03)	(35,080.17)
	Payment of Lease Liabilities (net of interest)	(56,880.66)	(50,380.48)
	Interest expense on lease liabilities	(7,620.90)	(7,331.93)
	Net Cash used in Financing Activities 'C'	**(82,578.11)**	**(167,263.64)**
	Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**(1,461.89)**	**3,683.00**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the year	**16,636.67**	**9,561.01**
	Add: Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency	(492.46)	3,392.67
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the end of year	**14,682.32**	**16,636.67**

* Restated, refer Note no. 64

1. Details of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year: **(₹ in million)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balances with Banks	22,797.54	16,912.03
Cash on Hand	53.54	27.49
Bank Deposit with original maturity up to 3 month	17,342.61	30,866.10
	40,193.69	**47,805.62**
Less :Cash Credit/Bank OD	25,511.37	31,168.95
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**14,682.32**	**16,636.67**

2. Reconcilation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

For FY 2020-21:

(₹ in million)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	Financing cash Flows	Non-cash changes	As at March 31, 2021
I	**Borrowing - Non Current***				
1	External commercial borrowing (ECB)	32,844.25	(11,135.30)	(667.26)	21,041.69
2	Loan from Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB)	34,701.87	(929.38)	-	33,772.50
3	Non Convertible Debentures	100,574.51	85,564.33	(1.11)	186,137.73
4	Compulsorily Convertible Debentures	9,989.37	-	3.63	9,993.00
5	Deferred payment liabilities - VAT Loan	360.78	74.88	(17.57)	418.09
6	Working capital loan from banks	30,025.03	11,165.63	(1,208.70)	39,981.96
7	Foreign Currency Bonds	272,520.13	-	(4,448.77)	268,071.36
8	Foreign Currency Term Loan (FCTL)	357,332.52	(32,631.65)	(10,257.56)	314,443.31
9	Rupee Term Loan	6,856.72	3,010.92	0.52	9,868.16
10	Other Loans	2,762.81	(2,659.81)	204.60	307.60
11	Other financial liabilities (Non current) - Net Derivative Contracts	1,750.66	-	(1,719.25)	31.41
	Total	**849,718.65**	**52,459.63**	**(18,111.47)**	**884,066.81**
II	**Borrowing - Current**				
1	Working capital loan from banks	52,662.81	14,527.12	48.05	67,237.98
2	Commercial Papers	34,331.35	49,330.07	166.31	83,827.73
3	Loan repayable on demand	4,732.16	11,426.16	-	16,158.32
4	Other Loans	13,999.42	496.20	0.62	14,496.24
5	Foreign currency Terms Loans	84,990.35	(53,301.08)	(1,553.59)	30,135.68
6	Rupee Term Loans	93,171.30	(21,938.60)	(2,023.92)	69,208.78
	Total	**283,887.39**	**539.87**	**(3,362.53)**	**281,064.73**

* includes current maturities of long term debt

For FY 2019-20:

(₹ in million)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	Financing cash Flows	Non-cash changes	As at March 31, 2020
I	**Borrowing - Non Current***				
1	External commercial borrowing (ECB)	34,500.76	(4,349.10)	2,692.59	32,844.25
2	Loan from Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB)	9,603.75	25,098.12	-	34,701.87
3	Non Convertible Debentures	19,999.61	80,586.45	(11.55)	100,574.51
4	Compulsorily Convertible Debentures ^	-	9,989.10	0.27	9,989.37
5	Deferred payment liabilities - VAT Loan	225.56	423.85	(288.63)	360.78
6	Deferred payment liabilities - CST	218.63	(218.63)	-	
7	Working capital loan from banks	68.52	27,752.88	2,203.63	30,025.03

(₹ in million)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	Financing cash Flows	Non-cash changes	As at March 31, 2020
8	Foreign Currency Bonds	230,155.89	21,269.96	21,094.28	272,520.13
9	Foreign Currency Term Loan (FCTL)	267,248.92	62,066.40	28,017.20	357,332.52
10	Rupee Term Loan	11,999.70	(5,142.98)	-	6,856.72
11	Other Loans	3,002.11	(265.59)	26.29	2,762.81
12	Other financial liabilities (Non current) - Net Derivative Contracts	1,698.35	(1,566.04)	1,618.35	1,750.66
	Total	**578,721.80**	**215,644.42**	**55,352.43**	**849,718.65**
II	**Borrowing - Current**				
1	Working capital loan from banks	172,066.07	(119,643.94)	240.68	52,662.81
2	Commercial Papers	71,464.22	(37,397.45)	264.58	34,331.35
3	Non Convertible Debentures	3,700.00	(3,791.15)	91.15	-
4	Loan repayable on demand	370.00	4,362.16	-	4,732.16
5	Other Loans	13,897.33	99.40	2.69	13,999.42
6	Foreign currency Terms Loans	129,504.85	(50,766.53)	6,252.03	84,990.35
7	Rupee Term Loans	73,660.44	15,606.30	3,904.56	93,171.30
	Total	**464,662.91**	**(191,531.21)**	**10,755.69**	**283,887.39**

* includes current maturities of long term debt, ^Restated, refer Note No. 64

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Sd/-
(M.E.V Selvamm)
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Vivek C Tongaonkar)
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Sd/-
(Subhash Kumar)
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN: 07905656)
Place: New Delhi

In terms of our report of even date attached

For G M Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 104767W

Sd/-
(Rajen Ashar)
Partner (M. No. 048243)
Place: Mumbai

For R Gopal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.000846C

Sd/-
(Sandeep Kumar Sawaria)
Partner (M. No. 061771)
Place: Kolkata

For SARC & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 084884)
Place: New Delhi

For Kalani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 000722C

Sd/-
(Varun Bansal)
Partner (M. No. 402856)
Place: Jaipur

For R.G.N. Price & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.002785S

Sd/-
(Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar)
Partner (M. No. 041883)
Place: Mumbai

For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

1. Corporate information

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited ("ONGC" or "the Company") is a public limited company domiciled and incorporated in India having its registered office at Deendayal Urja Bhawan, 5, Nelson Mandela Marg, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi – 110070. The Company's shares are listed and traded on Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India. The Consolidated Financial Statements relate to the Company, its Subsidiaries, Joint Venture Entities and Associates. The Group (comprising of the Company and its subsidiaries), Joint Venture Entities and Associates are mainly engaged in exploration, development and production of crude oil, natural gas and value added products in India and acquisition of oil and Gas acreages outside India for exploration, development and production, downstream (Refining and marketing of petroleum products), Petrochemicals, Power Generation, LNG supply, Pipeline Transportation, SEZ development and Helicopter services.

2. Application of new Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

All the Indian Accounting Standards issued under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) till the financial statements are approved have been considered in preparation of these Financial Statements.

2.1. Standards issued but not yet effective

The MCA has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards/ Ind AS) Amendment Rules, 2020 on June 18, 2021, whereby the amendments to various Indian Accounting Standards has been made applicable with the immediate effect from the date of the notification i.e. effective for financial year ended March 21, 2022 onwards.

The amendments made vide aforesaid notification dated June 18, 2021 are largely clarificatory and editorial in nature, the Company is evaluating the requirements of the same and its effect on the Financial Statements is not likely to be material.

3. Significant Group Accounting Policies

3.1. Statement of compliance

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), the Companies Act, 2013 and Guidance Note on Accounting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Ind AS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

3.2. Basis of preparation

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on going concern basis on the historical cost convention using accrual system of accounting except for certain assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value/ amortised cost/Net present value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below:

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

As the operating cycle cannot be identified in normal course due to the special nature of industry, the same has been assumed to have duration of 12 months. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS-1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all values are rounded off to the nearest two decimal million except otherwise stated.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

The Group categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of the three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or Group's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

3.3. Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred as "the Group"). The Group has investments in associates and joint ventures which are accounted using equity method in these consolidated financial statements. Refer Note No. 3.7 for the accounting policy of investment in associates and joint ventures in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of their acquisition (except for Business Combinations under Common Control), being the date on which the Company obtains control and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

The Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies consistently for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances and are presented to the extent possible, in the same manner as the Company's Standalone Financial Statements except otherwise stated. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's Significant Accounting Policies.

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared by combining the financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flow after eliminating in full intra-group assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flow relating to intra-group transactions and unrealized profits. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Such unrealized profits/losses are fully attributed to the Company.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable Ind AS). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under Ind AS 109, or the cost on initial recognition as investment in an associate or a joint venture, when applicable.

3.4. Business Combination

Acquisitions of businesses (except for Business Combinations under Common Control) are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange of control of the acquiree. Acquisition related costs are generally recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value, except that:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 'Income Taxes' and Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' respectively;
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

In case of a bargain purchase, before recognising a gain in respect thereof, the Group determines whether there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. Thereafter, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and recognises any additional assets or liabilities that are identified in that reassessment. The Group then reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts that Ind AS requires for the purposes of calculating the bargain purchase. If the gain remains after this reassessment and review, the Group recognises it in other comprehensive income and accumulates the same in equity as capital reserve. This gain is attributed to the acquirer. If there does not exist clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase, the Group recognises the gain, after reassessing and reviewing (as described above), directly in equity as capital reserve.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill or capital reserve, as the case may be. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained by the Group during the 'measurement period' about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date. Measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at fair value at subsequent reporting dates with the corresponding gain or loss being recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to its acquisition date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period recognising additional assets or liabilities (if any) to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date.

Business Combination under Common control

A business combination involving entities or businesses under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination and the control is not transitory. The transactions between entities under common control are specifically covered by Appendix C to Ind AS 103 and are accounted for using the pooling-of-interest method as follows:

- The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at the carrying amounts.
- No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognize new assets or liabilities. Adjustments are made to harmonize significant accounting policies.
- The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods is restated as if the business combination has occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination.

The balance of the retained earnings appearing in the financial statements of the transferor is aggregated with the corresponding balance appearing in the financial statements of the transferee. The identity of the reserves are preserved and the reserves of the transferor become the reserves of the transferee.

The difference, if any, between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve and is presented separately from other capital reserves.

3.5. Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests represent the proportion of income, other comprehensive income and net assets in subsidiaries that is not attributable to the Company's shareholders.

Non-controlling interests are initially measured at the proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of the interest at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity.

3.6. Goodwill on consolidation

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the cash generating unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the Profit and Loss.

3.7. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

An Associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A Joint Venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results, assets and liabilities of associates or joint ventures are incorporated in the Consolidated Financial Statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations'. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. Distributions received from an associate or a joint venture reduces the carrying amount of investment. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognized only to the extent that the Group has legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

Loans advanced to Associate & Joint Venture and that have the characteristics of financing through equity are also included in the investment of the Group's consolidated balance sheet. The Group's share of amounts recognized directly in equity by Associate & Joint Venture is recognized in the Group's consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Where the group is a sponsor in respect of Compulsory Convertible Debentures issued by joint ventures and is mandatorily required to purchase such debentures, a financial liability is recognized at fair value with a corresponding debit to deemed investment. Financial liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost. The deemed investment is added to the carrying amount of investment in joint ventures and carried at cost.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the group and its Associate & Joint Venture are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in Associate & Joint Venture. Unrealized losses are also eliminated to the extent of Group's interest unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

If an associate or a joint venture uses accounting policies other than those of the Group accounting policies for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, adjustments are made to make the associate's or joint venture's financial statements confirm to the Group's significant accounting policies before applying the equity method, unless, in case of an associate where it is impracticable do so.

An investment in an Associate or a Joint Venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an Associate or a Joint Venture. On acquisition of the investment in an Associate or a Joint Venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognized directly in equity as capital reserve in the period in which the investment is acquired.

After application of the equity method of accounting, the Group determines whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment in an associate or a joint venture and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. If there exists such an objective evidence of impairment, then Group recognises impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate or a joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets' as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized in accordance with Ind AS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate or joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments'. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint venture on the same basis as would be required if that associate or joint venture had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income by that associate or joint venture would be reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to the consolidated statement of profit and loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

The Group continues to use the equity method when an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate. There is no remeasurement to fair value upon such changes in ownership interests.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate or a joint venture but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to the consolidated statement of profit and loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognized in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest as if that gain or loss would be reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a group entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

3.8. Interests in Joint Operations

A Joint Operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Group has Joint Operations in the nature of Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) and Revenue Sharing Contracts (RSC) with the Government of India/other countries and various body corporates for exploration, development and production activities.

The Group's share in the assets and liabilities along with attributable income and expenditure of the Joint Operations is merged on line by line basis with the similar items in the Consolidated Financial Statements and adjusted for leases, depreciation, overlift/ underlift, depletion, survey, dry wells, decommissioning provision, impairment and sidetracking in accordance with the accounting policies of the Group.

The hydrocarbon reserves in such areas are taken in proportion to the participating interest of the Group.

With respect to use of leased assets in the joint operations, the Group recognizes lease liability and corresponding right-of-use asset in accordance with the terms of related joint operating agreement/production sharing contracts.

Gain or loss on sale of interest in a joint operation, is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, except that no gain is recognized at the time of such sale if substantial uncertainty exists about the recovery of the costs applicable to the retained interest or if the Group has substantial obligation for future performance. The gain in such situation is treated as recovery of cost related to that block.

In case of joint operations outside India, the long term employee benefits are recognised in accordance with the laws of the their respective jurisdiction.

3.9. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification as held for sale, and actions required to complete the plan of sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortized once classified as held for sale.

3.10. Government Grant

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Monetary Government grants, whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets and the grants are recognized and disclosed as 'deferred income' under non-current liability in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and transferred to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

All Non-monetary grants received are recognized for both asset and grant at nominal value.

The benefit of a government loan at a rate below the market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, and is measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

3.11. Property Plant and Equipment (other than Oil and Gas Assets) and Right of Use Assets

The Group (except for ONGC Videsh Ltd where due to change in functional currency, this exemption is not available as per para D7AA of Ind AS 101) has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its Property Plant and Equipment recognized as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date except adjustment related to decommissioning liabilities.

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Freehold land and land under perpetual lease are not depreciated. However, freehold land relating to overseas oil & gas operations are depreciated on straight line basis over the duration of the license period.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or its construction cost (net of applicable tax credits), any cost directly attributable to bring the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management and decommissioning cost as per Note No. 3.17. It includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of PPE when completed and ready for intended use. Parts of an item of PPE having different useful lives and significant value and subsequent expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment arising on account of capital improvement or other factors are accounted for as separate components. Expenditure on dry docking of rigs and vessels are accounted for as component of relevant assets.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed on an annual basis and if necessary, changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

Depreciation on subsequent expenditure on PPE arising on account of capital improvements or other factors is provided for prospectively over the remaining useful life.

Depreciation on additions/deletions to PPE during the year is provided for on a pro-rata basis with reference to the date of additions/ deletions except low value items not exceeding ₹5,000/- which are fully depreciated at the time of addition of Assets related to operations in India and items not exceeding US$ 100 which are fully depreciated at the time of addition of Assets related to operations outside India. In case of a subsidiary HPCL, depreciation is charged on additions / deletions on pro-rata monthly basis including the month of addition / deletion.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is less.

An item of PPE is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of PPE is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation of these PPE commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

The Group account for their depreciation on following basis:-

(a) Depreciation- PPE of Exploration & Production (E&P) (other than freehold land, Oil and Gas Assets and properties under construction)

Depreciation is provided on the cost of PPE of E&P operations less their residual values, using the written down value method (except for components of dry docking capitalized) over the useful life of PPE as stated in the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or based on technical assessment by the Company. In case of PPE pertaining to overseas blocks where the license period is less than the useful life of PPE, the company writes off the PPE in the financial year in which the license is expired or the block is surrendered, if no future economic benefits from the PPE are expected. Estimated useful lives of these assets are as under:

Description	Useful life in years
Building & Bunk Houses	3 to 60
Plant & Equipment	2 to 40
Furniture and Fixtures	3 to 25
Vehicles, Ships and Boats	3 to 20
Office Equipment	2 to 20

Depreciation on refurbished/revamped PPE which are capitalized separately is provided for over the reassessed useful life which is not more than the life specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on expenditure on dry docking of rigs and vessels capitalized as component of relevant rig / vessels is charged over the dry dock period on straight line basis.

Depreciation on PPE including support equipment and facilities used for exploratory/ development drilling is initially capitalised as part of drilling cost and expensed/depleted as per Note No. 3.15. Depreciation on equipment/ assets deployed for survey activities is charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Depreciation- PPE of Refining & Marketing, Crude oil Transportation business (other than freehold land and properties under construction)

Depreciation is provided on the cost of PPE less their residual values of asset associated with Refinery, Petrochemical, Crude oil Transportation, using Straight Line Method, over the useful life as specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except in case of certain components of the Plant and Equipment whose useful lives are determined based on technical evaluation. Useful lives are as follows:-

Asset categories	Useful life in years
Buildings	1-60
Plant & Machinery	2-40
Furniture	3-10
Office equipment	3-15
Vehicles	4-15
Railway Siding	15
Roads	5-10

In respect of refining & marketing business, the useful lives of following assets are based on internal technical assessment:

Asset categories	Useful life in years
Plant and Machinery relating to Retail Outlets (other than Storage tanks and related equipment)	15 years
Cavern Structure	60 years
LPG cylinders & regulators (excluding cylinders held for sale)	15 years
CNG Compressors	10 years
CNG Cascades and SS tubing in CNG Stations	20 years

In cases of LPG Cylinders & pressure regulators and Catalysts having Precious Metals, with due consideration to expected realization, a higher residual value is considered.

Expenditure on overhaul and repairs on account of planned shutdown which are of significant value (5% of the value of particular assets) is capitalized as component of relevant items of PPE and is depreciated over the period till next shutdown on straight line basis. Catalyst whose life is more than one year is capitalised as property, plant and equipment and depreciated over the guaranteed useful life as specified by the supplier when the catalyst is put to use.

3.12. Intangible Assets

(i) Intangible assets acquired separately

The Group (except for ONGC Videsh Ltd where due to change in functional currency this exemption is not available as per para D7AA of Ind AS 101) has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognized as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date except adjustment related to decommissioning liabilities.

Intangible assets are carried at cost net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Development costs are capitalised if technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Group has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the asset and the costs can be measured reliably.

In cases where, the Group has constructed assets and the Group has only a preferential right to use, these assets are classified as intangible assets and are amortised (after retaining the residual value, if applicable) over their useful life or the period of the agreement, whichever is lower.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life. The estimated useful life is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for prospectively and tested for impairment.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives such as 'right of way' are not subject to amortisation and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. The useful lives are reviewed at each period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for that asset.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, when the asset is derecognized.

Technical know-how / license fee relating to production process and process design are recognized as Intangible Assets.

Estimated lives of intangible assets (acquired) are as follows:

- Software : 2 to 10 years
- Technical know-how/license fees : 2 to 10 years
- License and Franchise : 3 years
- Right to use-wind mills : 22 years

(ii) Intangible assets under development - Exploratory Wells in Progress

All exploration and evaluation costs incurred in drilling and equipping exploratory and appraisal wells, are initially capitalized as Intangible assets under development - Exploratory Wells in Progress till the time these are either transferred to Oil and Gas Assets on completion as per Note No. 3.15 or expensed as exploration and evaluation cost (including allocated depreciation) as and when determined to be dry or of no further use, as the case may be.

Cost of drilling exploratory type stratigraphic test wells are initially capitalized as Intangible assets under development - Exploratory Wells in Progress till the time these are either transferred to Oil and Gas Assets as per note no. 3.15 or expensed as exploration and evaluation cost (including allocated depreciation) as when determined to be dry or the petroleum exploration license/field/project is surrendered.

Costs of exploratory wells are not carried over unless it could be reasonably demonstrated that there are indications of sufficient quantity of reserves and sufficient progress has been made in assessing the reserves and the economic and operating viability of the project. All such carried over costs are subject to review for impairment as per the policy of the Group.

3.13. Impairment of tangible, intangible assets (other than goodwill) and right-of-use assets

The Group reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible assets (Oil and Gas Assets, Development Wells in Progress (DWIP), Property, Plant and Equipment (including Capital Works in Progress) and Right–of use assets of a “Cash Generating Unit” (CGU) at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any significant indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives such as “Right of way” and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually or whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period to see if there are any indications that impairment losses recognized earlier may no longer exist or may have come down. The impairment loss is reversed, if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the previous impairment loss was recognized. If it is so, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the lower of its recoverable amount and the carrying amount that have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. After a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset’s revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life. Reversals of Impairment loss are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Exploration and Evaluation assets are tested for Impairment when further exploration activities are not planned in near future or when sufficient data exists to indicate that although a development is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. Impairment loss is reversed subsequently, to the extent that conditions for impairment are no longer present.

3.14. Exploration & Evaluation, Development and Production Costs

(i) Pre-acquisition cost

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

(ii) Acquisition cost

Acquisition costs of an Oil and Gas Asset are costs related to right to acquire mineral interest and are accounted as follows:-

Exploration and development stage

Acquisition cost relating to projects under exploration or development are initially accounted as Intangible Assets under development - exploratory wells in progress or Oil & Gas Assets under development - development wells in progress respectively. Such costs are capitalized by transferring to Oil and Gas Assets when a well is ready to commence commercial production. In case of abandonment / relinquishment of Intangible Assets under development - exploratory wells in progress, such costs are written off.

Production stage

Acquisition costs of a producing Oil and Gas Assets are capitalized as proved property acquisition cost under Oil and Gas Assets and amortized using the unit of production method over proved reserves of underlying assets.

(iii) Survey cost

Cost of Survey and prospecting activities conducted in the search of oil and gas are expensed as exploration cost in the year in which these are incurred.

(iv) Oil & Gas asset under development - Development Wells in Progress

All costs relating to Development Wells are initially capitalized as 'Development Wells in Progress' and transferred to 'Oil and Gas Assets' on "completion".

(v) Production costs

Production costs include pre-well head and post-well head expenses including depreciation and applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities.

(vi) Impairment of Acquisition costs relating to participating rights

For the purposes of impairment testing, acquisition cost is allocated to each of the Group's CGUs (or groups of CGUs) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A CGU to which acquisition cost has been allocated is tested for impairment annually when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any acquisition cost allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognized for acquisition cost is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant CGU, the attributable carrying amount of acquisition cost is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

3.15. Oil and Gas Assets

The Group (except for ONGC Videsh Ltd where due to change in functional currency this exemption is not available as per para D7AA of Ind AS 101) has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its Oil and Gas assets recognized as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date except adjustment related to decommissioning liabilities.

Oil and Gas Assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depletion and impairment losses. These are created in respect of an area / field having proved developed oil and gas reserves, when the well in the area / field is ready to commence commercial production.

Cost of temporary occupation of land,

successful exploratory wells, all development wells (including service wells), allied facilities, depreciation on support equipment used for drilling and estimated future decommissioning costs are capitalised and classified as Oil and Gas Assets

Oil and Gas Assets are depleted using the "Unit of Production Method". The rate of depletion is computed with reference to an area covered by individual lease / license / asset /field / project / amortization base by considering the proved developed reserves and related capital costs incurred including estimated future decommissioning / abandonment costs net of salvage value. Acquisition cost of Oil and Gas Assets is depleted by considering the proved reserves. These reserves are estimated annually by the Reserve Estimates Committee of the Company, which follows the International Reservoir Engineering Procedures.

3.16. Side tracking

In the case of an exploratory well, cost of side-tracking is treated in the same manner as the cost incurred on a new exploratory well. The cost of abandoned portion of side tracked exploratory wells is expensed as 'Exploration cost written off'.

In the case of development wells, the entire cost of abandoned portion and side tracking is capitalized.

In case of side tracking of producing wells and service wells which form part of the development schemes are treated as development wells and the cost incurred on the side tracking is capitalized.

In the case of side tracking of producing wells and service wells which do not form part of the development schemes and the side-tracking results in additional proved developed oil and gas reserves or increases the future economic benefits therefrom beyond previously assessed standard of performance, the cost incurred on side tracking is capitalised, whereas the cost of abandoned portion of the well is depleted in the normal way. Otherwise, the cost of side tracking is expensed as 'Work over Expenditure.'

3.17. Decommissioning costs

Decommissioning cost includes cost of restoration. Provision for decommissioning costs are recognized when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to plug and abandon a well, dismantle and remove a facility or an item of Property, Plant and Equipment and to restore the site on which it is located. The full eventual estimated provision towards costs relating to dismantling, abandoning and restoring well sites and allied facilities are recognized in respective assets when the well is complete / facilities or Property, Plant and Equipment are installed.

The amount recognized is the present value of the estimated future expenditure determined using existing technology at current prices and escalated using appropriate inflation rate till the expected date of decommissioning and discounted up to the reporting date using the appropriate risk free discount rate.

An amount equivalent to the decommissioning provision is recognized along with the cost of exploratory well or Property, Plant and Equipment. The decommissioning cost in respect of dry well is expensed as exploratory well cost.

Any change in the present value of the estimated decommissioning provision other than the periodic unwinding of discount is adjusted to the decommissioning provision and the carrying value of the related asset. In case reversal of decommissioning provision exceeds the carrying amount of the related asset including WDV of the capitalised portion of decommissioning provision in the carrying amount of the related asset, the excess amount is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The unwinding of discount on provision is charged in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

Provision for decommissioning cost in respect of assets under Joint Operations is considered as per participating interest of the Group on the basis of estimate approved by the respective operating committee. Wherever the same are not approved by the respective operating committee abandonment cost estimates of the company are considered.

3.18. Inventories

(a) Raw material and Stock in Process – Refinery & Petrochemicals

Raw material and Stock in Process is valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Raw material is valued based on First in First Out (FIFO) basis. Cost of Stock in Process comprises of raw material cost and proportionate Conversion cost. Raw Materials are not written down below cost except in case where their prices have declined subsequently and it is estimated that the cost of the finished goods will exceed their net realizable value.

Raw materials for lubricants are valued at weighted average cost or at net realisable value, whichever is lower.

(b) **Finished Goods and semi-finished :-**

(i) **Exploration and Production Operation (E&P)**

Finished goods (other than Sulphur and carbon credits) including inventories in pipelines / tanks are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower. Cost of finished goods is determined on absorption costing method. Sulphur and carbon credits are valued at net realisable value. The value of inventories includes excise duty, royalty (wherever applicable) but excludes Cess.

Crude oil in semi-finished condition at Group Gathering Stations (GGS) is valued at cost on absorption costing method or net realisable value whichever is lower.

Crude oil in unfinished condition in flow lines up to GGS / platform is not valued as the same is not measurable. Natural Gas is not valued as it is not stored.

(ii) **Refining & Petrochemicals**

Cost of finished goods (other than lubricants) is determined based on raw material cost, conversion cost and excise duty.

Finished products (lubricants) are valued at weighted average cost or at net realisable value, whichever is lower.

Stock in trade are valued on weighted average cost basis.

Empty packages are valued at weighted average cost.

Cost of semi-finished goods is determined based on raw material cost and proportionate conversion cost.

Customs duty on Raw materials/Finished goods lying in bonded warehouse are provided for at the applicable rates except where liability to pay duty is transferred to consignee.

Excise duty on finished stocks lying at manufacturing locations is provided for at the assessable value applicable at each of the locations based on applicable duty.

The net realizable value of finished goods and stock in trade are final selling prices for sales to oil marketing companies and depot prices applicable to the locations. For the purpose of stock valuation, the proportion of sales of oil marketing companies and consumer sales are determined on location wise and product wise sales of subsequent period.

(c) **Store & Spares**

Inventory of stores and spare parts is valued at weighted average cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower. Wherever, weighted average cost or net realisable value is not available, the cost made available by the operator is considered for valuation of Stores and Spares. Provisions are made for obsolete and non-moving inventories.

In case of Refinery & Petrochemicals segment, surplus items, when transferred from completed projects are valued at cost/ estimated value, pending periodic assessment/ ascertainment of condition. Stores and Spares in-transit are valued at cost.

Unserviceable and scrap items, when determined, are valued at estimated net realisable value.

3.19. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized at the point in time the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised product or service to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the sale of products and service, net of discount, taxes or duties. The transfer of control on sale of crude oil, natural gas and value added products occurs at the point of delivery, where usually the title is passed and the customer takes physical possession, depending upon the contractual conditions. Any retrospective revision in prices is accounted for in the year of such revision.

Revenue from service is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered at contractually agreed rates.

Sale of crude oil and natural gas (net of levies) produced from Intangible assets under development – Exploratory Wells in Progress / Oil and Gas assets under development – Development Wells in Progress is deducted from expenditure on such wells.

Any payment received in respect of contractual short lifted gas quantity for which an obligation exists to make-up such gas in subsequent periods is recognized as Contract Liabilities in the year of receipt. Revenue in respect of such contractual short lifted quantity of gas is recognized when such gas is actually supplied or when the customer's right to make up is expired, whichever is earlier.

Revenues from the production of crude oil and natural gas properties, in which the Group has an interest with other producers, are recognized based on actual quantity lifted over the period. Any difference as of the reporting date between the entitlement quantity minus the quantities lifted in respect of crude oil, if positive (i.e. under lift quantity) the proportionate production expenditure is treated as prepaid expenses and, if negative (i.e. over lift quantity), a liability for the best estimate of the Group's proportionate share of production expenses as per the Joint Operating Agreement (JOA) / Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) is created in respect of the quantity of crude oil to be foregone in future period towards settlement of the overlift quantity of crude oil with corresponding charge to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Revenue is allocated between loyalty programs and other components of the sale. The amount allocated to the loyalty program is deferred, and is recognized as revenue when the Group has fulfilled its obligation to supply the products under the terms of the program or when it is no longer probable that the points under the program will be redeemed. Where the Group acts as an agent on behalf of a third party, the associated income is recognized on a net basis.

Revenue in respect of the following is recognized when collectability of the receivable is reasonably assured:

(i) Contractual short lifted quantity of gas with no obligation for make-up.

(ii) Interest on delayed realization from customers and cash calls from JV partners.

(iii) Liquidated damages from contractors/ suppliers.

As per the Production Sharing Contracts for extracting the Oil and Gas Reserves with Government of India, out of the earnings from the exploitation of reserves after recovery of cost, a part of the revenue is paid to Government of India which is called Profit Petroleum. It is reduced from the revenue from Sale of Products as Government of India's Share in Profit Petroleum.

Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established and it became probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Interest income from financial assets is recognized, when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable on initial recognition.

3.20 Leases

Effective April 01, 2019, the Group adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" using the modified prospective approach. The new standard defines a lease as a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group has exercised the option not to apply this standard to perpetual leases of intangible assets.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

(i) the contract involves use of an identified assets.

(ii) the Group obtains substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through out the period of the lease and

(iii) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

Group as a lessee

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset (ROU asset) and a corresponding lease liability for all hiring contracts / arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for lease with a term of twelve months or less (i.e. short term leases) and lease of low value assets. For these short-term and low value leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments on straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The lease liability is initially measured at present value of the future lease payments over the reasonably certain lease term. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. if it is not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rate. For leases with similar characteristics, the Group, on a lease by lease basis. applies either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease along with any initial direct costs, restoration obligations and lease incentives received

Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets, however, in case the ownership of such right-of-use asset transfers to the lessee at the end of the lease term, such assets are depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The Group applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a ROU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the accounting policy above on “Impairment of tangible. intangible assets and right-of-use assets”.

In the case of unincorporated joint operations, the operator recognizes the entire lease liability, as, by signing the contract, it has primary responsibility for the liability towards the third-party supplier. Therefore, if, based on the contractual provisions and any other relevant facts and circumstances, the group has primary responsibility, it recognizes in the balance sheet: (i) the entire lease liability and (ii) the entire right-of-use asset, unless there is a sublease with the joint operators. On the other hand, if the lease contract is signed by all the partners of the venture, the group recognises its share of the right-of-use asset and lease liability based on its working interest. If the group does not have primary responsibility for the lease liability, it does not recognise any right-of-use asset or lease liability related to the lease contract.

The interest cost on lease Liability (computed using effective interest method). is expensed in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss unless eligible for capitalization as per accounting policy below on “Borrowing costs”.

The Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract in accordance with Ind AS 116 and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components except in case of subsidiary HPCL which has elected not to separate non-lease components in a contract and account as one unified lease contract covering all underlying assets by using the practical expedient prescribed in the Standard, and the same has immaterial impact on consolidated financial statements.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

Group as Lessor:

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. In all other cases, it is treated as operating lease.

3.21. Foreign Exchange Transactions

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional currency and the Group's presentation currency.

Transactions in currencies other than the respective entities' functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated using mean exchange rate prevailing on the last day of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of transaction.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on monetary item that forms part of a Group's net investment in a foreign operation are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to the consolidated statement of profit and loss on repayment of the monetary items.

Exchange difference arising in respect of long term foreign currency monetary items is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except for the exchange difference related to long term foreign currency monetary items recognized as at March 31, 2016, in so far as, these related to the acquisition of depreciable assets, are adjusted against the cost of such assets and depreciate the said adjustment, over the balance life of asset and in other cases amortised over the balance period of the long term foreign currency monetary assets or liabilities.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed through acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of foreign operation and translated at rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Entities with functional currency other than presentation currency are translated to the presentation currency in Indian Rupees (₹). The Group has applied the following principles for translating its results and financial position from functional currency to presentation currency (₹):-

- Assets and liabilities (excluding equity share capital and other equity) for each balance sheet presented (i.e. including comparatives) has been translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- Equity share capital including equity component of compound financial instruments have been translated at exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Capital reserve has been translated at exchange rate at the dates of transaction. Other reserves have been translated using average exchange rates of the period to which it relates;
- Income and expenses for each consolidated statement of profit and loss presented have been translated at exchange rates at the dates of transaction except for certain items average rate for the period is used;

3.22. Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include salaries, wages, contributory provident fund, gratuity, leave encashment towards un-availed leave, compensated absences, post-retirement medical benefits and other terminal benefits.

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

Defined contribution plans

Employee Benefit under defined contribution plans comprising contributory provident fund, Post Retirement benefit scheme, Employee Pension Scheme - 1995, composite social security scheme etc. is recognized based on the undiscounted amount of obligations of the Group to contribute to the plan. The same is paid to a fund administered through a separate trust.

Defined benefit plans

Defined employee benefit plans comprising of gratuity, post-retirement medical benefits and other terminal benefits, are recognized based on the present value of defined benefit obligation which is computed using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. These are accounted either as current employee cost or included in cost of assets as permitted.

Net interest on the net defined liability is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except those included in cost of assets as permitted.

Remeasurement of defined retirement benefit plans except for leave encashment towards un-availed leave and compensated absences, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest as defined above), are recognized in other comprehensive income except those included in cost of assets as permitted in the period in which they occur and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

The Group contributes all ascertained liabilities with respect to gratuity to the respective Gratuity Fund Trust. All ascertained liabilities for un-availed leave are funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) except in case of some subsidiaries. Other defined benefit schemes are unfunded.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Other long term employee benefits

Other long term employee benefit comprises of leave encashment towards un-availed leave and compensated absences, these are recognized based on the present value of defined obligation which is computed using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. These are accounted for either as current employee cost or included in cost of assets as permitted.

Re-measurements of leave encashment towards un-availed leave and compensated absences are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss except those included in cost of assets as permitted in the period in which they occur.

3.23. Voluntary Retirement Scheme

Expenditure on Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) is charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

3.24. General Administrative Expenses

General administrative expenses which are directly attributable are allocated to activities and the balance is charged to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.25. Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/expected to be admitted to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is virtually certain to expect ultimate collection.

3.26. Research and Development Expenditure

Expenditure of capital nature are capitalised and expenses of revenue nature are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, as and when incurred.

3.27. Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax.

(i) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and any adjustment to tax payable in repect of previous year.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized using balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. 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.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented separately in Consolidated Balance sheet except where there is a right of set-off within fiscal jurisdictions and an intention to settle such balances on a net basis.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries and associate and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such interests are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as deferred tax asset in the Consolidated Balance Sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with asset will be realized.

(iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax expense is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3.28. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs including finance cost on lease liability specifically identified to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets or development wells or exploratory wells is capitalized as part of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs i.e. equivalent to the extent to which the exchange loss does not exceed the difference between the cost of borrowing in functional currency (₹) when compared to the cost of borrowing in a foreign currency.

When there is an unrealised exchange loss which is treated as an adjustment to interest and subsequently there is a realised or unrealised gain in respect of the settlement or translation of the same borrowing, the gain to the extent of the loss previously recognised as an adjustment is recognised as an adjustment to interest.

3.29. Rig Days Costs

Rig movement costs are booked to the next location drilled/planned for drilling. Abnormal Rig days' costs are considered as un-allocable and charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.30. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

Contingent assets are disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts, unless possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit 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.

3.31. Financial instruments

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

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

3.32. Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(i) Classification as debt or equity instruments

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

(ii) Compound financial instruments

The component parts of compound financial instruments issued by the Group are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recognized as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date. The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole. This is recognized and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to other component of equity. When the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to retained earnings. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortised over the lives of the convertible notes using the effective interest method.

3.33. Financial assets

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(ii) Financial assets at amortised cost

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

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business 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 Group has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments not held for trading.

(iv) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition.

(v) Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each Consolidated Balance Sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Group recognises lifetime expected losses for trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses, if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(vi) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety (except for equity instruments designated as FVTOCI), the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.34. Financial liabilities

(i) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an existing financial liability is exchanged with another financial liability, from the existing lender of the debt instrument on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing financial liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference in the respective carrying amount is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.35. Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets within the scope of Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at fair value through profit & Loss (FVTPL).

Derivatives Contracts designated as hedging instruments:

Wherever Hedge Accounting is undertaken, at the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents a) the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and b) the risk management objective and strategy. In such cases, the derivative financial instruments are recognized at fair value with due assessment to effectiveness of the hedge instrument. By following Cash Flow Hedges, the effective portion of changes in the fair value is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated under Cash Flow Hedge Reserve within Other Equity whereas the ineffective portion, if any, is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss and presented under Other Income or Other Expenses, as the case may be. The effective portion, previously recognized in OCI and accumulated as Cash Flow Hedge Reserve is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the subsequent period, during which, the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss and further guided to the same line item to which the underlying is accounted. Further, in case of previously recognized forecasted transaction, upon the knowledge of its non-occurrence, the effective portion of cumulative gain or loss is forthwith recognized by transferring from Cash Flow Hedge Reserve to the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the amount accumulated in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve is a loss and Corporation expects that all or a portion of that loss will not be recovered in one or more future period, the Corporation immediately reclassifies the amount that is not expected to be recovered into profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. The hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

Derivatives Contracts not designated as hedging instruments

The derivative financial instruments are accounted at fair value through Profit or Loss and presented under Other Income or Other Expenses, as the case may be.

3.36. 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, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.37. Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16 requirements for cost model. Free hold Land and Properties under construction are not depreciated.

In case of a Subsidary Petronet MHB Ltd, building component of investment property is depreciated over 30 years from the date of original construction, based on the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 using the straight-line method. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

3.38. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3.39. Statement of Cash Flows

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

3.40. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are identified and reported taking into account the different risks and returns, the organization structure and the internal reporting systems. The geographical segments are based on assets as primary segments and business segments as secondary segments.

4. The consolidated financial statements represents consolidation of accounts of "Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited", its subsidiaries, Joint venture entities and Associates as detailed below:

S. No.	Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest as at		Status of Audit as on 31.03.2021
			March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	
A	**Subsidiaries**				
1	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	India	100%	100%	Audited
1.1	ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.	The Netherlands	Class A : 100% Class B : 100% Class C : 55%	Class A : 100% Class B : 100% Class C : 55%	Audited
1.1 (i)	ONGC Campos Ltda.	Brazil	100%	100%	Audited
1.1 (ii)	ONGC Nile Ganga (San Cristobal) B.V.	The Netherlands	100%	100%	Audited
1.2	ONGC Narmada Limited	Nigeria	100%	100%	Unaudited
1.3	ONGC Amazon Alaknanda Limited	Bermuda	100%	100%	Audited
1.4	Imperial Energy Limited	Cyprus	100%	100%	Audited
1.4 (i)	Imperial Energy Tomsk Limited	Cyprus	100%	100%	Audited
1.4 (ii)	Imperial Energy (Cyprus) Limited	Cyprus	100%	100%	Audited
1.4 (iii)	Imperial Energy Nord Limited	Cyprus	100%	100%	Audited
1.4 (iv)	Biancus Holdings Limited	Cyprus	100%	100%	Audited
1.4 (v)	Redcliffe Holdings Limited	Cyprus	100%	100%	Audited
1.4 (vi)	Imperial Frac Services (Cyprus) Limited	Cyprus	100%	100%	Audited
1.4 (vii)	San Agio Investments Limited	Cyprus	100%	100%	Audited
1.4 (viii)	LLC Sibinterneft	Russia	55.90%	55.90%	Audited
1.4 (ix)	LLC Allianceneftegaz	Russia	100%	100%	Audited
1.4 (x)	LLC Nord Imperial	Russia	100%	100%	Audited
1.4 (xi)	LLC Rus Imperial Group	Russia	100%	100%	Audited
1.4 (xii)	LLC Imperial Frac Services	Russia	100%	100%	Audited
1.5	Carabobo One AB	Sweden	100%	100%	Audited
1.5 (i)	Petro Carabobo Ganga B.V.	The Netherlands	100%	100%	Audited
1.6	ONGC (BTC) Limited	Cayman Islands	100%	100%	Unaudited
1.7	Beas Rovuma Energy Mozambique Ltd.	Mauritius	60%	60%	Audited
1.8	ONGC Videsh Rovuma Ltd. (OVRL) (Note no.4(a))	Mauritius	NA	100%	Audited
1.9	ONGC Videsh Atlantic Inc. (OVAI)	Texas	100%	100%	Audited
1.10	ONGC Videsh Singapore Pte Ltd.	Singapore	100%	100%	Audited
1.10 (i)	ONGC Videsh Vankorneft Pte Ltd.	Singapore	100%	100%	Audited
1.11	Indus East Mediterranean Exploration Ltd.	Israel	100%	100%	Unaudited
1.12	ONGC Videsh Rovuma Ltd. (OVRL India)	India	100%	100%	Audited
2	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. (MRPL) (Note no.4(b))	India	80.72%	80.29%	Audited

S. No.	Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest as at		Status of Audit as on 31.03.2021
			March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	
2.1	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd. (OMPL) (Note No. 4(e))	India	99.99996%	51%	Audited
3	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL) (Note No. 4(c))	India	53.64%	51.11%	Audited
3.1	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd (Note No. 4(g))	India	100%	100%	Audited
3.1.1	Prize Petroleum International PTE Ltd.	India	100%	100%	Audited
3.2	HPCL Bio Fuels Ltd.	India	100%	100%	Audited
3.3	HPCL Middle East FZCO (Note No. 4(h))	Dubai	100%	100%	Audited
3.4	HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt Ltd. (HSEL) (Note No. 4(l))	India	100%	50%	Audited
4	Petronet MHB Ltd (PMHBL)(Note No. 4(d))	India	76.81%	75.55%	Audited
B	**Joint Ventures**				
1	Mangalore SEZ Ltd (MSEZ)(Note No. 4(f))	India	26.77%	26.86%	Audited
2	ONGC Petro additions Ltd. (OPaL)	India	49.36%	49.36%	Audited
3	ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd. (OTPC)	India	50.00%	50.00%	Audited
4	ONGC Teri Biotech Ltd. (OTBL)	India	49.98%	49.98%	Audited
5	Dahej SEZ Limited (DSEZ)	India	50.00%	50.00%	Unaudited
6	Indradhanush Gas Grid Ltd (IGGL)	India	20.00%	20.00%	Audited
7	ONGC Mittal Energy Limited (OMEL) (through OVL)	Cyprus	49.98%	49.98%	Unaudited
8	SUDD Petroleum Operating Company(through OVL)	Mauritius	24.13%	24.13%	Audited
9	Mansarovar Energy Colombia Ltd. (through OVL)	Colombia	50.00%	50.00%	Audited
10	Himalaya Energy Syria BV(through OVL)	Netherlands	50.00%	50.00%	Audited
11	Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels & Services Limited (SMASL) (through MRPL)	India	50.00%	50.00%	Audited
12	North East Transmission Company Ltd. (NETC) (through OTPC)	India	13.00%	13.00%	Audited
13	Mangalore STP Limited (through MSEZ) (Note No. 4(f))	India	18.74%	18.80%	Audited
14	MSEZ Power Ltd (through MSEZ) (Note No. 4(f))	India	26.77%	26.86%	Audited
15	Adani Petronet Dahej Port Pvt Ltd (APPPL) (through PLL)	India	3.25%	3.25%	Audited
16	India LNG Transport Co Pvt. Ltd(through PLL)	India	3.25%	3.25%	Audited

S. No.	Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest as at		Status of Audit as on 31.03.2021
			March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	
17	HPCL Rajasthan refinery Ltd. (through HPCL)	India	74.00%	74.00%	Audited
18	HPCL Mittal Energy Ltd. (through HPCL) (Note No. 4(g))	India	48.99%	48.99%	Audited
19	Hindustan Colas Pvt. Ltd. (through HPCL) (Note No. 4(i))	India	50.00%	50.00%	Audited
20	South Asia LPG Co. Private Ltd. (through HPCL)	India	50.00%	50.00%	Audited
21	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd. (through HPCL) (Note No. 4(k))	India	48.73%	24.99%	Audited
22	Godavari Gas Pvt Ltd. (through HPCL)	India	26.00%	26.00%	Unaudited
23	Petronet India Ltd. (through HPCL) (Note No. 4(j))	India	16.00%	16.00%	Audited
24	Aavantika Gas Ltd. (through HPCL)	India	49.99%	49.99%	Audited
25	Ratnagiri Refinery & Petrochemical Ltd. (through HPCL)	India	25.00%	25.00%	Audited
26	Mumbai Aviation Fuel Farm Facility Pvt Ltd. (through HPCL)	India	25.00%	25.00%	Audited
27	HPOIL Gas Pvt Ltd (through HPCL)	India	50.00%	50.00%	Audited
28	IHB Pvt Ltd (through HPCL)	India	25.00%	25.00%	Audited
C	**Associates**				
1	Pawan Hans Ltd. (PHL)	India	49.00%	49.00%	Unaudited
2	Petronet LNG Limited (PLL)	India	12.50%	12.50%	Audited
3	Rohini Heliport Limited	India	49.00%	49.00%	Unaudited
4	JSC Vankorneft (through OVL)	Russia	26.00%	26.00%	Audited
5	Tamba BV (through OVL)	Netherland	27.00%	27.00%	Audited
6	South East Asia Gas Pipeline Company Limited (through OVL)	Hong Kong	8.35%	8.35%	Audited
7	Petrolera Indovenezolana SA (through OVL)	Venezuela	40.00%	40.00%	Audited
8	Petro Carabobo SA (through OVL)	Venezuela	11.00%	11.00%	Audited
9	Carabobo Ingenieria Y Construcciones, S.A (through OVL)	Venezuela	37.93%	37.93%	Audited
10	Falcon Oil & Gas B.V. (through OVL)	Netherlands	40.00%	40.00%	Audited
11	Moz LNG I Holding Company Ltd (through OVL)	Abu Dhabi	16.00%	16.00%	Audited
12	GSPL India Gasnet Ltd.(through HPCL)	India	11.00%	11.00%	Unaudited
13	GSPL India Transco Ltd. (through HPCL)	India	11.00%	11.00%	Unaudited

a) ONGC Videsh Rovuma Ltd. (OVRL) incorporated in Mauritius wound up during the year.

b) Represents effective Group ownership interest in MRPL along with subsidiary HPCL.(refer Note No.(c) below for change in effective group ownership interest during the year)

c) During the year Subsidiary Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has executed buy-back program through Open Market Operations and has bought back 71,801,491 nos. shares from persons other than promoters, representing 4.71% of Share Capital (prior to commencement of buy-back), as on the reporting date, March 31, 2021. Out of this 67,977,038 nos. shares have been extinguished as on the reporting date and rest on April 20, 2021. Considering the effect of subsequent extinguishment as an adjusting event under Ind AS, Company's shareholding in the subsidiary HPCL has increased from 51.11% as on March 31, 2020 to 53.64% as on March 31, 2021.

d) Represents effective Group ownership interest in Petronet MHB Limited along with subsidiary HPCL.(refer Note No.(c) above for change in effective group ownership interest during the year)

e) During the current year on January 01, 2021, the Company sold its entire holding of 124,66,53,746 nos. equity shares (equivalent to 49% holding) in its step subsidiary company ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited, having face value ₹10 per share at a value of ₹9.76/- per share to Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL), a subsidiary of the Company. Accordingly, the holding of MRPL in OMPL has increased from 51% to 99.99996%. (previous year effective Group holding interest in OMPL was 89.95%).

f) As a result of sale of 49% equity of OMPL to MRPL as stated above, the effective group holding in Joint Venture Mangalore SEZ has decreased from 26.86% to 26.77% in the current year. Similarly, the shareholding in MSEZ Power Ltd has decreased from 26.86% to 26.77% and Mangalore STP has decreased from 18.80% to 18.74%in the current year.

g) Prize Petroleum Company Limited has wholly owned subsidiary namely Prize Petroleum International PTE Limited. HPCL – Mittal Energy Limited has a 100% subsidiary namely HPCL – Mittal Pipelines Limited.

h) HPCL Middle East FZCO, a 100% Subsidiary of HPCL was incorporated as a Free Zone Company under Dubai Airport Free Zone for Trading in Lubricants & Grease, Petrochemicals and Refined Oil Products in Middle East and Africa.

i) Hindustan Colas Private Limited (HINCOL) having one joint venture namely Dust-A-Side Hincol Limited (HINCOL's holding as on March 31, 2021:50%).

j) Petronet India Ltd. in which HPCL holds 16% stake has commenced voluntary winding up on 30th August 2018.

k) As of 31st March 2014, Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd. (BGL) had a paid up equity capital of ₹0.05 million, in which HPCL and GAIL were holding 24.99% each and the balance 50.02% of shares were held by Kakinada Seaports Ltd (KSPL) on warehousing basis. In addition, HPCL and GAIL had paid ₹224.90 million each as Advance against Equity / Share application money (totaling to ₹449.80 million). On 20th August 2014, BGL allotted 2,24,87,500 shares on preferential basis to each of HPCL and GAIL towards the money paid earlier. Accordingly, the Corporation's shareholding in BGL had increased to 48.73%. KSPL challenged this in the Company Law Board (CLB), Chennai Bench which dismissed it on 14th September 2014. Against this, KSPL moved the High Court, Telangana, which did not stay the dismissal order of CLB. Pending adjudication of the appeal by KSPL before the High Court, for the purpose of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS), the shareholding was considered at 24.99% till 31st March 2020. At its AGM held on 29th September 2020, BGL declared maiden final dividend for FY 2019-20. Accordingly, HPCL received the same on its stake of 48.73% in the company which has been considered in the Standalone Financial Statements. Though KSPL's appeal is sub judice, taking all facts into consideration, HPCL's stake in BGL is now considered at the actual shareholding of 48.73% for the purpose of CFS which is consistent with the Articles of Association of BGL. Had BGL continued to be consolidated at 24.99%, share of consolidated net profit from BGL for the financial year 2020-21 would have been lower by ₹230.10 million.

l) HPCL Shapoorji Energy Private Limited (HSEPL), a joint venture company with 50:50 ownership with SP Ports Private Limited (SPPPL) was incorporated in October 2013 to set up and operate an Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) regasification terminal at greenfield port of Chhara, Gir Somnath District, Gujarat. On October 12, 2020, SPPPL has issued 'Right of First Offer Notice' for sale of their entire holding in HSEPL. On March 30, 2021, the Corporation acquired the entire shares held by SPPPL. Upon the acquisition, HSEPL has become a wholly owned subsidiary of HPCL. The business acquisition was conducted by way of entering into a share purchase agreement with SPPPL and a consideration of ₹3,970.65 million was paid in cash. The setting up of LNG Terminal through a wholly owned subsidiary is expected to be cost effective and provide marketing flexibility. The purchase price has been allocated based on the Management's estimates of fair values, as follows:

(₹ in million)

Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments
Non-Current Assets		
• Property, Plant and Equipment	1,037.46	
• Capital Work-in-Progress	10,742.42	
• Other Intangible Assets	0.15	
• Financial Assets	2.46	
• Other Non-Current Assets[1]	2,944.57	
Current Assets		
• Financial Assets[2]	149.74	
• Current Tax Assets (Net)	1.00	NIL
• Other Current Assets	146.51	
Non-Current Liabilities		
• Provisions	1.70	
• Other Financial Liabilities[3]	1,098.31	
Current Liabilities		
• Financial Liabilities[4]	8,591.67	
• Other Current Liabilities	85.02	
• Provisions	0.19	
Fair Value of Assets acquired less Liability Assumed (A)	**5,247.43**	
Consideration Transferred (B)	**3,970.65**	
Acquisition date fair value of existing equity interest (C)	**4,326.00**	
Goodwill (B+C-A)	**3,049.22**	
Total Purchase Price		

1. Includes ₹2,935.60 million towards Capital Advance & Balance with Government Authorities.
2. Includes ₹149.30 million towards Cash, Cash Equivalent & Other Bank Balances.
3. Includes ₹1,098.31 million towards Lease Obligations.
4. Includes ₹8,492.93 million payable towards capital expense creditors.

i. In the Energy space, the thrust of Government is providing clean fuels. The share of Natural Gas in the Energy basket of the Nation, which is at 6% now, is proposed to be leapfrogged to 15%. The Corporation does not have stake in any of the 6 operational LNG Re-gasification terminals in the country. In an opportune moment such as now, when the Joint Venture Partner has issued 'Right of First Offer Notice' for sale of their holding, it is taken advantage of as setting up another Greenfield in this space involves considerable time and effort. The Corporation together with its group Companies have captive consumption of Natural Gas, there are LNG Retail Stations coming up, piloting of which is ongoing, setting up of LCNG Stations is under consideration, all of these would make LNG regasification terminal, a very attractive business proposition and long term value to the Corporation.

ii. An amount of ₹0.70 million has been incurred towards acquisition related cost, which has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Note No. 41 Production, Transportaion, Selling and Distribution Expenditure'.

iii. Fair value of equity interest in the HSEPL held by the Corporation, immediately before the acquisition date is ₹4,326.00 million and an amount of ₹1,589.91 million has been recognized as gain as a result of re-measuring to the fair value the equity interest in the HSEPL held by Corporation and is grouped under 'Note No. 38 Other Income'.

iv. The Consolidated Net Profit before Tax includes an amount of ₹0.20 million of loss of the HSEPL as subsidiary. Had the business combination occurred as of 01.04.2020, Consolidated Net Profit before Tax would have been higher by ₹39.70 million.

Note: Ujjwala Plus Foundation, a joint venture of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL) with fund contribution in the ratio 50%: 25%: 25%, respectively was incorporated on 21st July, 2017 as a not-for-profit Private Company Limited by Guarantee (without Share Capital) under Section 8 of the Companies Act 2013. Ujjwala Plus Foundation has not been considered for consolidation being a not-for-profit company.

Fire drills are regularly conducted at all installations of ONGC to prepare for any crisis

5. Critical Accounting Judgments, Assumptions and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Inherent in the application of many of the accounting policies used in preparing the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements is the need for Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Actual outcomes could differ from the estimates and assumptions used.

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

Key source of judgments, assumptions and estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are in respect of functional currency, Oil and Gas reserves, impairment, useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment, depletion of oil and gas assets, decommissioning provision, employee benefit obligations, provisions, provision for income tax, measurement of deferred tax assets and contingent assets & liabilities.

5.1. Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (refer Note No. 5.2), that the Management have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

(a) Determination of functional currency

Currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group's entities operates ("the functional currency") is Indian Rupee (₹) in which the entities primarily generates and expends cash. However, primary economic environment in which OVL group (ONGC Videsh Ltd and its subsidiaries) is US Dollar which is the currency in which it primarily generates and expends cash and accordingly the functional currency of OVL group has been assessed as US Dollar.

(b) Classification of investment

Judgement is required in assessing the level of control obtained in a transaction to acquire an interest in another entity; depending upon the facts and circumstances in each case, the Company may obtain control, joint control or significant influence over the entity or arrangement. Transactions which give the Company control of a business are business combinations. If the Company obtains joint control of an arrangement, judgement is also required to assess whether the arrangement is a joint operation or a joint venture. If the Company has neither control nor joint control, it may be in a position to exercise significant influence over the entity, which is then classified as an associate.

(i) In ONGC Petro additions Limited as joint venture (OPaL)

The Company has 49.36% equity interest in OPaL. The Company has also subscribed for 3,451.24 million (previous year 2,558.00 million) share warrants entitling the Company to exchange each warrant with an equity share of face value of ₹10 each against which ₹9.75 has been paid.

Further the Company has entered into an arrangement for backstopping support towards repayment of principal and coupon of Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) amounting to ₹77,780.00 million (previous year ₹77,780.00 million) issued by ONGC Petro additions Limited in three tranches. The outstanding interest accrued as at March 31, 2021 is ₹1,926.75 million (Previous year ₹2,722.77 million).

The Management has evaluated the interest in OPaL to be in the nature of joint venture as the shareholder agreement between all the shareholders provides for sharing of control of the decisions of relevant activities that require the unanimous consent of all the parties sharing control.

(ii) In associates despite participating share being less than 20%

Considering the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investees exercised by the Group in accordance with the applicable agreements and /or otherwise, the following entities are considered associates of the Group despite the participating interest / shareholding percentage / right percentage being less than 20%:

- South East Asia Gas Pipeline (shareholding of the Group 8.347%)
- Petro Carabobo S.A., Venezuela (shareholding of the Group 11%)

The Company has 12.50% equity interest in PLL. It was classified as Joint Venture in Previous GAAP, however, in terms of Para 7 of Ind AS 111 "Joint Arrangements", unanimous consent of all promoters is not required in relevant activities in PLL and therefore PLL is not classified as Joint Venture. The Company has significant influence on PLL by way of having right to appoint a director in PLL and participate in its business decisions, therefore the same has been classified as an Associate of the Company.

(c) In Joint venture despite participating share more than 50%

In case of HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd. (HRRL) wherein subsidiary company HPCL held majority voting rights (74% stake), other JV partner has substantive participative rights through its right to affirmative vote items. Accordingly, being a company with joint control, HRRL have been considered as Joint Venture company for the purpose of consolidation of financial statement under Ind AS. However, for the purpose of Companies Act 2013, HRRL has been classified as subsidiary as defined under section 2 therein.

(d) Determining whether an arrangement contain leases and classification of leases

The Group enters into hiring/service arrangements for various assets/services. The Group evaluates whether a contract contains a lease or not, in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 116. This requires significant judgements including but not limited to, whether asset is implicitly identified, substantive substitution rights available with the supplier, decision making rights with respect to how the underlying asset will be used, economic substance of the arrangement, etc.

Determining lease term (including extension and termination options)

The Group considers the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. Assessment of extension/termination options is made on lease by lease basis, on the basis of relevant facts and circumstances. The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised. In case of contracts. where the Group has the option to hire and de-hire the underlying asset in some circumstances (such as operational requirements), the lease term is considered to be initial contract period.

Identifying lease payments for computation of lease liability

To identify fixed (including in-substance fixed) lease payments. the Group consider the non-operating day rate/standby as minimum fixed lease payments for the purpose of computation of lease liability and corresponding right of use asset.

Low value leases

Ind AS 116 requires assessment of whether an underlying asset is of low value. if lessee opts for the option of not to apply the recognition and measurement requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases where the underlying asset is of low value. For the purpose of determining low value, the Group has considered nature of assets and concept of materiality as defined in Ind AS 1 and the conceptual framework of Ind AS which involve significant judgement.

(e) **Evaluation of indicators for impairment of Oil and Gas Assets**

The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of external factors (significant decline in asset's value, significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment, market interest rates etc.) and internal factors (obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, poor economic performance of the asset etc.) which could result in significant change in recoverable amount of the Oil and Gas Assets.

(f) **Oil & Gas Accounting**

The determination of whether potentially economic oil and natural gas reserves have been discovered by an exploration well is usually made within one year of well completion, but can take longer, depending on the complexity of the geological structure. Exploration wells that discover potentially economic quantities of oil and natural gas and are in areas where major capital expenditure (e.g. an offshore platform or a pipeline) would be required before production could begin, and where the economic viability of that major capital expenditure depends on the successful completion of further exploration work in the area, remain capitalized on the consolidated balance sheet as long as additional exploration or appraisal work is under way or firmly planned.

It is not unusual to have exploration wells and exploratory-type stratigraphic test wells remaining suspended on the consolidated balance sheet for several years while additional appraisal drilling and seismic work on the potential oil and natural gas field is performed or while the optimum development plans and timing are established. All such carried costs are subject to regular technical, commercial and management review on at least an annual basis to confirm the continued intent to develop, or otherwise extract value from, the discovery. Where this is no longer the case, the costs are immediately expensed.

(g) **Deferred tax liability / deferred tax asset in respect of undistributed profits/losses of subsidiaries, branches, investments in associates and joint ventures**

The management exercises judgement in accounting for deferred tax liability / deferred tax asset in respect of Group's investments in respect of undistributed profits/losses of subsidiaries, branches, investments in associates and joint ventures. In the judgement of the management, in respect of undistributed profits/losses of subsidiaries, branches, investments in joint ventures, the management is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Accordingly, the Group does not recognise a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and interests in joint ventures.

5.2. **Assumptions and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(a) **Estimation of provision for decommissioning**

The Group estimates provision for decommissioning as per the principles of Ind AS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' for the future decommissioning of Oil & Gas assets at the end of their economic lives. Most of these decommissioning activities would be in the future, the exact requirements that may have to be met when the removal events occur involve uncertainty. Technologies and costs for decommissioning are constantly changing. The timing and amounts of future cash flows are subject to significant uncertainty.

The timing and amount of future expenditures are reviewed annually or when there is a material change, together with rate of inflation for escalation of current cost estimates and the interest rate used in discounting the cash flows. The economic life of the Oil & Gas assets is estimated on the basis of long term production profile of the relevant Oil & Gas asset.

(b) Determining discount rate for computation of lease liability

For computation of lease liability. Ind AS 116 requires lessee to use their incremental borrowing rate as discount rate if the rate implicit in the lease contract cannot be readily determined.

For leases denominated in Group functional currency, the group considers the incremental borrowing rate to be risk free rate of government bond as adjusted with applicable credit risk spread and other lease specific adjustments like relevant lease term. For leases denominated in foreign currency, the Group considers the incremental borrowing rate as risk free rate based on US treasury bills as adjusted with applicable credit risk spread and other lease specific adjustments like relevant lease term and currency of the obligation.

(c) Determination of cash generating unit (CGU)

The Group is engaged mainly in the business of oil and gas exploration and production in Onshore and Offshore. In case of onshore assets, the fields are using common production/ transportation facilities and are sufficiently economically interdependent to constitute a single cash generating unit (CGU). Accordingly, impairment test of all onshore fields in India is performed in aggregate of all those fields at the Asset Level. In case of Offshore Assets, a field is generally considered as CGU except for fields which are developed as a Cluster or group of Clusters, for which common facilities are used, in which case the impairment testing is performed in aggregate for all the fields included in the cluster or group of Clusters.

(d) Impairment of assets

Determination as to whether, and by how much, a CGU is impaired involves Management estimates on uncertain matters such as future prices, the effects of inflation on operating expenses, discount rates, production profiles for crude oil, natural gas and value added products. For Oil & Gas assets, the expected future cash flows are estimated using Management's best estimate of future crude oil and natural gas prices, production and reserves volumes.

The present values of cash flows are determined by applying pre tax-discount rates for crude oil and value added products revenue, which are measured in US$. Future cash inflows from sale of crude oil and value added products are estimated using Management's best estimate of future crude oil and natural gas prices and its co-relations with benchmark crudes and other petroleum products.

Future cash flows from sale of natural gas are also computed based on the expected future prices on the basis of the notification issued by the Government of India and discounted applying the rate applicable to the cash flows measured in US$ in view of the new pricing guidelines issued by GoI.

Further, in respect of subsidiary company ONGC Videsh Ltd, the present values of cash flows are determined by applying pre-tax discount rates that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the liability in respect of each of the CGUs. Future cash inflows from sale of crude oil are computed using the future prices, on the basis of market-based forward prices of the Dated Brent crude oil as per assessment by Bloomberg or Brent crude oil forward/forecast prices by independent reputed third parties and its co-relations with benchmark crudes and other petroleum products. Future cash flows from sale of natural gas are also computed based on the expected future prices on the basis of the prices determined in accordance with the respective agreements and / or market forecast. In assessing the production profile the Company assesses its reserves through the full period, considering all contractually possible extensions, over which they are economically producible without restricting them to the term of license.

The discount rate used is based upon the cost of capital from an established model.

The Value in use of the producing/developing CGUs is determined under a multi-stage approach, wherein future cash flows are initially estimated based on Proved Developed Reserves. Under circumstances where the further development of the fields in the CGUs is under progress and where the carrying value of the CGUs is not likely to be recovered through exploitation of proved developed reserves alone, the Proved and probable reserves (2P) of the CGUs are also taken for the purpose of estimating future cash flows. In such cases, full estimate of the expected cost of evaluation/development is also considered while determining the value in use. In assessing the production profile the group assesses its reserves through the full period, considering all contractually possible extensions, over which they are economically producible without restricting them to the term of license.

The discount rates applied in the assessment of impairment calculation are re-assessed each year.

(e) Estimation of reserves

Management estimates reserves in relation to all the Oil and Gas Assets based on the policies and procedures determined by the Reserves Estimation Committee of the Company (REC). The estimates so determined are used for the computation of depletion and impairment testing.

The year-end reserves of the Group are estimated by the REC which follows international reservoir engineering procedures consistently. For reporting its petroleum resources, group follows universally accepted Petroleum Resources Management System-PRMS (2018)) sponsored by Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE), World Petroleum Council (WPC), American Association of Petroleum Geologists(AAPG), Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE), Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG), Society of Petrophysicists and Well Log Analysts (SPWLA) and European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers (EAGE).

PRMS(2018) defines Proved Reserves under Reserves category as those quantities of petroleum that, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable from a given date forward from known reservoirs and under defined economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations. Further it defines Developed Reserves as expected quantities to be recovered from existing wells and facilities and Undeveloped Reserves as the Quantities expected to be recovered through future significant investments.

Volumetric estimation is the main procedure in estimation which uses reservoir rock and fluid properties to calculate hydrocarbons in-place and then estimate that portion which will be recovered from it. As the field gets matured and reasonably good production history is available, then performance methods such as material balance, simulation, decline curve analysis are applied to get more accurate assessments of Reserves.

The annual revision of estimates is based on the yearly exploratory and development activities and results thereof. New in-place Volume and Estimated Ultimatate Recovery(EUR) are estimated for new field discoveries or new pool discoveries in already discovered fields. Also, delineation/appraisal activities lead to revision in estimates due to new sub-surface data. Similarly, review /reinterpretation exercise is also carried out for old fields due to necessity of revision in petro-physical parameters, updating of static and dynamic models and performance analysis leading to change in reserves. Intervention of new technology, change in classifications and contractual provisions also necessitate revision in estimation of Reserves.

As per Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information (revised June 2019), approved by the SPE Board on June 25, 2019

"The reliability of Reserves information is considerably affected by several factors. Initially, it should be noted that Reserves information is imprecise as a result of the inherent uncertainties in, and the limited nature of, the accumulation and interpretation of data upon which the estimating and auditing of

Reserves information is predicated. Moreover, the methods and data used in estimating Reserves information are often necessarily indirect or analogical in character rather than direct or deductive..."

… "the estimation of Reserves and other Reserves information is an imprecise science because of the many unknown geological and reservoir factors that can only be estimated through sampling techniques. Reserves are therefore only estimates, and they cannot be audited for the purpose of verifying exactness…"

The Group uses the services of third party agencies for due diligence and it gets the reserves of its assets audited periodically by third party internationally reputed consultants who adopt latest industry practices for their evaluation.

(f) Defined benefit obligation (DBO)

Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, medical cost trends, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

(g) Litigations

From time to time, the Group is subject to legal proceedings and the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavourable outcome and the liability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Provision for litigations are reviewed at the end of each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

(h) Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which Deferred Tax Assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Group's future taxable income against which the Deferred Tax Assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties.

Subsidiary Company OMPL, has recognized Deferred Tax Asset on unused tax losses as at March 31, 2021. It has followed the provisions of Ind AS 12 on "Income Taxes" to recognize the Deferred Tax Asset on unused tax losses. It has incurred losses in the past and the recognition of Deferred Tax Asset arising from unused tax losses under such circumstances call for assessment of having sufficient taxable temporary difference or convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit is available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. In this respect, the Subsidiary Company assessed its future business outlook and forecasted the future available taxable profit on the basis of following and recognized the Deferred Tax Asset on unused tax losses:

- Committed long-term/short-term offtake arrangement for main products
- Long term supply/return-stream arrangement with parent company.
- Market expansion with new products
- Export of by-products
- Projects / measures taken to improve - plant capacity utilization, feed processing and product yield, cost effectiveness in utilities consumption etc.
- Arrangement to buy low cost fuel i.e. Natural Gas

It has considered the recognition criteria's prescribed in the standard and to the extent that it is not probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized, the deferred tax asset is not recognized. Further, significant judgement has been used in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties including market volatilities and capacity utilization while recognizing the deferred tax asset on unused tax losses.

6. Oil and gas assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Gross Cost		
Opening Balance (Note No. 6.1 and 6.2)	**2,446,314.96**	**2,310,223.74**
Reclassified to ROU Asset pursuant to adoption of Ind AS 116	-	(18,959.76)
Opening Balance (Restated)	**2,446,314.96**	**2,291,263.98**
Transfer from Intangible assets under development- Exploratory wells in progress	10,589.63	9,158.45
Transfer from Development Wells-in-Progress	79,844.87	82,889.41
Increase/(Decrease) in decommissioning costs	8,373.31	(5,904.59)
Additions during the year	50,299.94	77,410.23
Acqusition Cost	-	2,870.50
Deletion/Retirement during the year	(26,462.60)	(50,973.76)
Other Adjustments	112.18	546.72
Foreign currency translation adjustment (Note No. 6.4)	(21,748.74)	39,054.02
Total	**2,547,323.55**	**2,446,314.96**
Less: Accumulated Depletion & Impairment		
Accumulated Depletion		
Opening Balance	**966,160.90**	**831,300.53**
Reclassified to ROU Asset pursuant to adoption of Ind AS 116	-	(12,615.17)
Opening Balance (Restated)	**966,160.90**	**818,685.36**
Depletion for the year (Note No. 43)	159,506.74	166,096.87
Deletion / retirement during the year	(26,368.01)	(35,499.25)
Other Adjustments	46.55	129.97
Foreign currency translation adjustment (Note No. 6.4)	(12,553.83)	16,747.95
Total	**1,086,792.35**	**966,160.90**
Accumulated Impairment		
Opening Balance	**79,712.68**	**35,129.34**
Impairment provided during the year (Note No. 6.5)	22,417.55	55,536.69
Write back of Impairment	(33,827.89)	(16,744.05)
Reclassification	-	3,731.28
Foreign currency translation adjustment (Note No. 6.4)	(579.67)	2,059.42
Total	**67,722.67**	**79,712.68**
Carrying amount of Oil and Gas Assets	**1,392,808.53**	**1,400,441.38**

6.1. Except for the subsidiary OVL, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of its Oil and Gas Assets recognized as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date as per Para D7AA of Ind AS 101 except for decommissioning and restoration provision included in the cost of Oil and Gas Assets which have been adjusted in terms of para D21 of Ind AS 101 'First –time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

6.2. During the year 2016-17, Tapti A series facilities which were part of the assets of PMT Joint Operation (JO) and surrendered by the JO to the Government of India (GoI) as per the terms of JO agreement were transferred by GoI to the Company free of cost as its nominee and recorded as a non-monetary grant. During the year 2019-20, the Company opted to recognize the non-monetary government grant at nominal value and recorded the said facilities at nominal value, in line with amendment in Ind AS 20 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance' vide Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 (the 'Rules'). These assets have been decapitalised / retired to the extent of the Company's share in the Joint Operation.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India (GoI) vide letter dated May 31, 2019 assigned the Panna-Mukta fields w.e.f. December 22, 2019 on nomination basis to the Company on expiry of present PSC without any cost to ensure continuity of operation. Being a non-monetary grant, the Company has recorded these assets and grant at a nominal value.

Subsequent to assignment of Panna-Mukta field to the Company GoI has directed JV partners of the PMT (Panna Mukta & Tapti) field to transfer the existing SRF fund maintained for decommissioning obligation for Tapti Part A facility and Panna Mukta fields to the Company along with full financial and physical liability of site restoration and abandonment of Panna Mukta fields and Tapti Part A facilities. Accordingly, in previous year 2019-20 the Company received SRF fund of $ 33.81 million (₹2,402.18 million) for Tapti Part-A facilities and $ 598.24 million (₹42,506.87 million) for Panna Mukta fields from JV partners (including the Company share of 40% in the fields) and acquired the corresponding decommissioning obligation with the conditions that Company will maintain separate dedicated SRF accounts under SRF scheme, 1999 and extent guideline of SRF, the Company will not utilise the fund of dedicated SRF fund of Panna- Mukta Fields and Tapti Part-A facilities for any other purpose, other than one defined under SRF scheme/guideline. Company will periodically carry out the re-estimation of cost of abandonment of Panna-Mukta Fields and Tapti Part-A facilities as per existing Company policy and contribute to SRF account as per Company policy in nomination fields. In case, final actual cost of abandonment of facilities of Panna-Mukta fields at the time of physical abandonment is higher than approved abandonment cost plus the accumulated amount, Company will contribute the additional amount required for abandonment. However, in case the actual cost at the time of abandonment is less than the accumulated amount, the balance amount will be transferred to the Government of India.

6.3. Union Cabinet, Government of India in its meeting held on February 19, 2019, on reforms in Exploration and Licensing Policy for enhancing domestic exploration and production of oil and gas, directed to bid out identified marginal nomination fields operated by National Oil Companies. In pursuance to decision of Union Cabinet, the Company offered 64 such marginal fields which are clustered geographically in 17 contract areas for bidding under the supervision of Directorate General of Hydrocarbons. The Company have notice of award for 49 marginal fields covering 13 contract areas through the bidding process and signed contacts for production enhancement for 21 marginal fields upto March 31, 2021 out of which the company has handed over 3 fields to the contractors upto March 31, 2021 and impact of the same on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 is immaterial.

6.4. The subsidiary company OVL has determined its functional currency as US$. Above foreign exchange difference represents differences on account of translation of the consolidated financial statements of the ONGC Videsh Limited from US$ to Group's presentation currency "₹". Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1 (a).

6.5. Subsidiary OVL has 60% participating interest in Block XXIV, Syria. In view of deteriorating law and order situation in Syria, operations of the project are temporarily suspended since April 29, 2012. In view of the same, impairment had been made in respect of Oil and Gas Assets amounting to Nil (year ended March 31, 2020 Nil). The cumulative impairment as at March 31, 2021 is ₹78.12 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹80.23 million) in respect of the project.

7. Other Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in million)

Carrying amount of:(Note No. 7.1)	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Freehold Land (Note No. 7.2.1)	20,736.47	19,383.07
Building & bunk Houses (Note No. 7.2.3)	90,746.39	87,259.82
Roads and Culverts	16,422.65	16,559.29
Plant & equipment (Note No. 7.2.4, 7.3.1 & 7.3.2)	577,672.05	581,142.13
Railway Siding & Rolling Stock	5,065.45	5,022.50
Furniture & fixtures	3,863.09	4,294.21
Office equipments	22,472.49	22,479.79
Vehicles, Ships & Boats	4,279.59	5,133.16
Total	**741,258.18**	**741,273.97**

(₹ in million)

Cost or deemed cost	Freehold Land	Perpetual Leasehold Land	Buildings & Bunk Houses	Roads and Culverts	Plant & Equipments	Railway Siding & Rolling Stock	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equip-ments	Vehicles, Ships & Boats	Total
Balance at April 1, 2019	**17,742.35**	**5,638.66**	**100,674.60**	**29,856.44**	**771,127.89**	**4,055.10**	**16,284.37**	**43,513.81**	**13,806.49**	**1,002,699.71**
Additions	1,648.17	-	9,146.46	3,447.68	72,059.90	2,281.05	1,075.05	8,629.17	1,906.21	100,193.69
Disposals/adjustments (Note No. 7.3.3)	(7.82)	(5,638.66)	(163.07)	(34.20)	(4,297.86)	(7.90)	(1,143.76)	(1,278.51)	(1,310.77)	(13,882.55)
Effect of exchange difference (Note No. 7.4.1)	0.37	-	1,118.89	-	4,231.16	-	494.52	699.87	80.06	6,624.87
Balance at March 31, 2020	**19,383.07**	**-**	**110,776.88**	**33,269.92**	**843,121.09**	**6,328.25**	**16,710.18**	**51,564.34**	**14,481.99**	**1,095,635.72**
Additions	1,273.16	-	8,128.53	3,606.64	45,791.97	480.16	994.23	6,880.80	1,265.06	68,420.55
Disposals/adjustments (Note No. 7.3.3)	81.30	-	(82.38)	(36.40)	(11,993.64)	-	(630.18)	(950.83)	(1,549.13)	(15,161.26)
Effect of exchange difference (Note No.7.4.1)	(0.07)	-	(371.11)	-	(1,220.23)	-	(25.47)	(222.57)	(40.61)	(1,880.06)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**20,737.46**	**-**	**118,451.92**	**36,840.16**	**875,699.19**	**6,808.41**	**17,048.76**	**57,271.74**	**14,157.31**	**1,147,014.95**

Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Freehold Land	Perpetual Leasehold Land	Buildings & Bunk Houses	Roads and Culverts	Plant & Equipments	Railway Siding & Rolling Stock	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equip-ments	Vehicles, Ships & Boats	Total
Balance at April 1, 2019	**-**	**-**	**18,618.73**	**13,073.87**	**214,115.88**	**918.70**	**11,311.90**	**23,503.71**	**8,774.53**	**290,317.32**
Depreciation expense	-	-	4,390.90	3,650.46	46,749.58	394.95	1,549.63	6,072.47	1,826.49	64,634.48
Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-	277.27	-	0.83	62.77	7.18	348.05
Eliminated on disposal/adjust-ments of assets	-	-	(45.03)	(13.70)	(3,091.62)	(7.90)	(925.80)	(1,193.28)	(1,291.66)	(6,568.99)
Impairment loss recognized back during the year	-	-	(1.42)	-	(1.54)	-	(15.47)	(5.98)	(15.70)	(40.11)
Effect of exchange difference (Note No. 7.4.1)	-	-	553.88	-	3,929.39	-	494.88	644.85	47.99	5,670.99
Balance at March 31, 2020	**-**	**-**	**23,517.06**	**16,710.63**	**261,978.96**	**1,305.75**	**12,415.97**	**29,084.54**	**9,348.83**	**354,361.75**
Depreciation expense (Note No. 7.4.6)	1.01	-	4,392.90	3,734.38	47,530.25	437.21	1,260.32	6,697.68	2,096.09	66,149.85
Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	-	-	13.59	-	48.30	-	1.74	118.15	0.28	182.06
Eliminated on disposal/adjust-ments of assets	-	-	(24.26)	(27.50)	(9,979.94)	-	(465.23)	(884.71)	(1,536.18)	(12,917.82)
Impairment loss recognized back during the year	-	-	-	-	(419.15)	-	(5.34)	(12.05)	(3.76)	(440.30)
Effect of exchange difference (Note No. 7.4.1)	(0.02)	-	(193.76)	-	(1,131.28)	-	(21.79)	(204.37)	(27.54)	(1,578.76)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**0.99**	**-**	**27,705.53**	**20,417.51**	**298,027.14**	**1,742.96**	**13,185.67**	**34,799.24**	**9,877.72**	**405,756.77**

7.1. Except for subsidiary OVL , the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of its other Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) recognized as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date as per Para D7AA of Ind AS 101 except for decommissioning provisions included in the cost of other PPE which has been adjusted in terms of para D21 of Ind AS 101 'First –time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'. The deemed cost is further reduced for the unamortised transaction cost on borrowings as at April 1, 2015, which were earlier capitalised with PPE.

7.2. In respect of the Company,

7.2.1. Land includes 11 numbers (Previous year 2) amounting to ₹1,331.30 million (Previous year ₹1,322.28 million) for which execution of title deeds is in process.

7.2.2. Registration of title deeds in respect of 6 numbers (Previous year 6) buildings is pending execution having carrying amount of ₹48.29 million (Previous year ₹51.22 million).

7.2.3. Building includes cost of undivided interest in land.

7.2.4. During the year 2016-17, Tapti A series facilities which were part of the assets of PMT Joint Operation (JO) and surrendered by the JO to the Government of India (GoI) as per the terms of JO agreement were transferred by GoI to the Company free of cost as its nominee. During the year 2019-20, the Company opted to recognize the non-monetary government grant at nominal value and recorded the said facilities at nominal value, in line with amendment in Ind AS 20 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance' vide Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 (the 'Rules'). These assets have been decapitalised / retired to the extent of the Company's share in the Joint Operation.

7.2.5. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India vide letter dated May 31, 2019 has assigned the Panna-Mukta fields w.e.f. December 22, 2019 on nomination basis to the Company on expiry of present PSC without any cost to ensure continuity of operation. Being a non-monetary grant, the Company has recorded these assets and grant at a nominal value (refer Note No. 6.2).

7.3. In respect of subsidiary MRPL

7.3.1. Plant and equipment includes ₹39.15 million (As at March 31, 2020: ₹39.15 million) being Company's share of an asset jointly owned with another company.

7.3.2. External commercial borrowing are secured by first pari passu charge over immovable property, plant and equipment and first ranking pari passu charge over movable property, plant and equipment (including but not limited to plant & machinery, spares, tools, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable property, plant & equipment) both present and future. Working capital borrowings from consortium banks are secured by way of first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of Company's stocks of Raw Material, Finished Goods, Stock-in-Process, Stores, Spares, Components, Trade receivables, outstanding Money Receivables, Claims, Bills, Contract, Engagements, Securities both present and future and further secured by second ranking pari passu charge over companies movable and immovable property (all Property, Plant & Equipment) both present and future.

7.3.3. Additions/(adjustments) to property, plant and equipment includes ₹ (173.96) million (for the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹702.71 million) in relation to foreign exchange differences capitalized as borrowing costs. Asset class wise addition/(adjustments) details are disclosed below:

(₹ in million)

Year	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Asset class	**Exchange differences**	**Exchange differences**
Plant and equipment	(173.96)	702.71
Total	**(173.96)**	**702.71**

7.3.4. The Company was eligible for certain economic benefits such as exemptions from entry tax, custom duty etc. on import/local purchase of capital goods in earlier years. The Company had accounted benefits received for custom duty and entry tax on purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment as Government grants. The Company had adjusted the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment as at April 1, 2017 and credited deferred Government grant amounting to ₹3,618.21 million. The deferred Government grant is amortised over the remaining useful life of the Property, Plant and Equipment.

7.4. In respect of subsidiary, OVL,

7.4.1. Subsidiary company ONGC Videsh Limited has determined its functional currency as US$. Adjustments includes net effect of exchange differences of ₹ (301.30) million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹953.88 million) on account of translation of the financial statements of the ONGC Videsh Limited from US$ to Group's presentation currency "₹". Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1 (a).

7.4.2. The Company carries on its business in respect of exploration, development and production of hydrocarbons under agreements with host governments directly or in consortium with other partners (Consortium). Several of these agreements, governing Company's activities in the fields/projects, provide that the title to the property, plant and equipment and other ancillary installations shall pass to host Government or its nominated entities either upon acquisition/first use of such assets or upon 100% recovery of such costs through allocation of "Cost Oil" and "Cost Gas" or upon relinquishment of the relevant contract areas or termination of the relevant agreement. However, as per the terms of the agreements, the Consortium and/or operator have custody of all such assets and is entitled to use, free of charge all such assets for petroleum operations throughout the term of the respective agreements. The Consortium also has the custody and maintenance of such assets and bears all risks of accidental loss and damage and all costs necessary to maintain such assets and to replace or repair such damage or loss. Under the circumstances, such assets are kept in the records of the Company during the currency of the respective agreements.

7.4.3. ONGC Videsh Atlantic Inc. (OVAI) uses straight line method to charge depreciation on its Property, Plant and Equipment. The total depreciation charge of OVAI for the year ended March 31, 2021 ₹1.43 million (for the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹2.43 million) does not have material impact on financial statements.

7.4.4. The Property, Plant & Equipment acquired by the company in a currency other than the functional currency (including assets located in India, purchased in INR(₹)) is recognised in US$ at the exchange rate on the date of transaction, as US$ is the functional currency of the company. Subsequently, all property, plant and equipment balance are presented in INR(₹) by translating using the US$ to INR(₹) foreign exchange rate at the reporting date.

7.4.5. All items of other Property, plant & equipment are not directly related to production activities. Property, plant & equipment (including freehold land & building) include the company's share of assets in joint operations (located outside of India). Accordingly the title deed/ownership documents are in the possession of the operators. Depreciation is provided as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or based on the technical assessment by the Company.

7.4.6. Freehold land relates to the Company's share in overseas oil and gas operations of ACG project. The depreciation on the same has been provided on straight line basis over the duration of the license period.

7.5. In respect of subsidiary, PMHBL,

7.5.1. The Company is still in the process of getting registered its acquisition of Land at seven locations, acquired through KIADB for Sectionalized Valve Stations. Until registration of the 'lease cum sale agreement', amount paid towards acquisition is shown as 'Capital advance' under Note No. 20 - Other Non-Current Assets.

7.5.2. In respect of land allotted by KIADB amounting to ₹2.96 million , lease cum sale agreement entered into and the absolute sale deed has not been executed as yet though the lease term has expired.

7.6. In respect of subsidiary, HPCL,

7.6.1. Includes assets costing ₹0.07 million (as on March 31, 2020: ₹0.07 million) of erstwhile Kosan Gas Company not handed over to the Corporation. In case of these assets, Kosan Gas Company was to give up their claim. However, in view of the tenancy right sought by third party, the matter is under litigation.

7.6.2. Includes ₹8,102.80 million (as on March 31, 2020: ₹7,995.50 million) towards Land, Building, Plant & Equipment, Furniture & Fixtures, Transport Equipments, Office Equipments, Pipelines, Railway Sidings, etc. representing Company's Share of Assets, jointly owned with other Companies.

7.6.3. Includes ₹322.50 million (as on March 31, 2020: ₹323.50 million) towards Roads & Culverts, Transformers & Transmission lines, Railway Sidings & Rolling Stock, ownership of which does not vest with the Corporation. The Corporation is having operational control over such assets. These assets are amortized at the rate of depreciation specified in Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

7.6.4. A) Includes following assets which are used for distribution of PDS Kerosene under Jana Kalyan Pariyojana against which financial assistance is being provided by OIDB.

(₹ in million)

Description	**Original Cost**	
	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2020**
Roads & culverts	1.30	1.30
Buildings	15.80	16.20
Plant & Equipment	20.70	20.90
Total	**37.80**	**38.40**

B) Includes assets held under PAHAL (DBTL) scheme against which financial assistance is being provided by MOP&NG:

(₹ in million)

Description	**Original Cost**	
	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2020**
Computer Software	74.90	74.90
Computers/ End use devices	56.50	56.50
Office Equipment	0.10	0.10
Automation, Servers & Networks	15.50	15.50
Total	**147.00**	**147.00**

7.6.5. Assets held for sale consists of items such as Plant and equipment, office equipment, transport equipment, buildings, furnitures and fixtures and roads and culverts which have been identified for disposal due to replacement/ obsolescence of assets which happens in the normal course of business. These assets are expected to be disposed off within the next twelve months. On account of classification of these assets as 'Asset held for sale', a loss of ₹139.20 million during the year (2019-20: ₹179.70 million) has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

7.6.6. In accordance with Para 7AA of Ind AS 21 read with Para D13AA of Ind AS 101, the Corporation has adjusted the exchange differences arising on long term foreign currency monetary items to the cost of assets and depreciated over the balance useful life of the assets.

7.6.7. The Group has considered pipeline assets laid within the boundary limit of its premises as integral part of Tanks / Other Plant and Machinery and have been depreciating such assets based on the useful life of associated Plant & Equipment, in line with the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

7.6.8. Includes assets of ₹10.30 million (31.03.2020: ₹12.00 million) forming part of Plant & Equipment, Buildings & Roads & Culverts, wherein though Infrastructure Facilities were provided at Railway Premises, no sales transactions were entered into during current financial year.

7.6.9. Assets of ₹0.20 million (31.03.2020 : ₹0.30 million) comprising 3 number of properties (31.03.2020: 4) towards which title deeds for freehold/leasehold are not available and further for assets of ₹22.50 million (31.03.2020 : ₹22.70 million) comprising of 13 number of properties (31.03.2020 : 14) for which property tax receipts are available. Further in case of land taken on lease from Vishakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT) Legal formalities of registration of lease deed is pending in 36 cases having Gross block as at 31.03.2021 ₹5,934.50 million and Net Block as at 31.03.2021 ₹5,430.90 million.

7.6.10. Additions to Other Property, Plant and Equipments during the year includes assets amounting to ₹2.76 million acquired under business combination. (refer Note. No.4(l))

7.6.11. The process of capitalization in respect of Property, Plant and Equipment including accounting of Capital Work-in-Progress is under continuous review and updation, wherever required, is being carried out on a regular basis.

8. Right of Use (ROU) Assets

(₹ in million)

Carrying amount of:	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Land	50,891.98	46,786.54
Building & bunk Houses	1,017.97	651.55
Plant & equipments	78,278.56	82,132.19
Vehicles, Ships & Boats	28,875.33	17,547.35
Total	**159,063.84**	**147,117.63**

Cost	Land	Building & Bunk Houses	Plant & Equipments*	Vehicles, Ships & Boats	Total
Balance at April 01, 2019 (Note No. 8.1)	**37,945.16**	**713.60**	**101,709.50**	**14,250.26**	**154,618.52**
Additions	10,370.72	217.88	39,096.34	10,643.88	60,328.82
Disposals/adjustments	(3.45)	-	(6,748.52)	(11.57)	(6,763.54)
Effect of exchange difference (Note No. 8.6.1)	287.03	-	(3,701.03)	-	(3,414.00)
Balance at March 31, 2020	**48,599.46**	**931.48**	**130,356.29**	**24,882.57**	**204,769.80**
Additions	6,439.18	715.50	47,174.37	22,699.57	77,028.62
Disposals/adjustments	(185.86)	(74.30)	(12,664.41)	(3.94)	(12,928.51)
Effect of exchange difference (Note No. 8.6.1)	(91.10)	-	(1,857.56)	-	(1,948.66)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**54,761.68**	**1,572.68**	**163,008.69**	**47,578.20**	**266,921.25**

Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Land	Building & Bunk Houses	Plant & Equipments*	Vehicles, Ships & Boats	Total
Balance at April 01, 2019	**4.49**	**-**	**12,615.17**	**-**	**12,619.66**
Depreciation expense	1,818.54	279.93	42,317.45	7,345.08	51,761.00
Eliminated on disposal/ adjustments of assets	(10.11)	-	(4,026.97)	(9.86)	(4,046.94)
Effect of exchange difference (Note No. 8.6.1)	-	-	(2,681.55)	-	(2,681.55)
Balance at March 31, 2020	**1,812.92**	**279.93**	**48,224.10**	**7,335.22**	**57,652.17**
Depreciation expense	2,107.98	349.08	43,219.02	11,371.59	57,047.67
Eliminated on disposal/ adjustments of assets	(51.20)	(74.30)	(5,252.60)	(3.94)	(5,382.04)
Effect of exchange difference (Note No. 8.6.1)	-	-	(1,460.39)	-	(1,460.39)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**3,869.70**	**554.71**	**84,730.13**	**18,702.87**	**107,857.41**

*ROU Plant & Equipment include right of way for pipelines ₹2,400.32 million as at March 31, 2020, and ₹2,430.64 million as at March 31, 2021. Similarly, Accumulated deprecition and impairment includes ₹93.61 million as at March 31, 2020, and ₹199.34 million as at March 31, 2021.

8.1. Effective April 1, 2019, the Group has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases", applied to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using modified retrospective transition method.

8.2. In respect of Company, execution of conveyance deeds is in process in respect of 13 numbers (Previous year 14) lease hold lands amounting to ₹362.69 million (Previous year ₹389.98 million).

8.3. The Group has initiated the process of conversion of it's leasehold land at Vasant Kunj, Delhi to freehold land.(refer Note No.20.3)

8.4. In respect of subsidiary MRPL,

8.4.1. ROU Land includes leasehold lands where the ownership will be transferred to the Company at the end of the lease period. These leasehold lands are not depreciated.

8.4.2. Right-of-Use Assets includes land amounting to ₹1,247.51 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹1,305.60 million), which is in possession of the Company towards which formal lease deeds are yet to be executed

8.4.3. An amount of ₹37.57 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹43.02 million) for depreciation charged to Right-of-Use Asset has been capitalized as component of cost of Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP).

8.5. In respect of subsidiary HPCL,

8.5.1. ROU land includes Include Right of Use Assets having Gross value ₹193.80 million (31.03.2020: ₹275.70 million) for land acquired on lease-cum-sale basis from Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB), that has not been amortized over the period of lease in view of freehold title that would vest upon fulfilment of certain terms and conditions, as per allotment letter.

8.5.2. Additions to ROU land during the year includes Right of Use Assets amounting to ₹1,034.70 million acquired under business combination. (refer Note. No.4(l))

8.6. In respect of subsidiary OVL,

8.6.1. Group's subsidiary ONGC Videsh Limited has determined its functional currency as US$. Above foreign exchange difference represents differences on account of translation of the consolidated financial statements of the ONGC Videsh Limited from US$ to Group's presentation currency "₹". Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1 (a).

8.6.2. The Company has obtained land located at Vasant Kunj, New Delhi under a lease agreement. The lease term is till perpetuity. Interest rate applied to lease liability under leases is 8.38% per annum.

8.6.3. Under the lease agreement, the company is required to pay annual lease rental of ₹31.65 million till perpetuity. The Company has recognised a right of use asset (land) based on perpetual lease term. No depreciation is being charged on such right of use asset as the lease term extends till perpetuity.

The lease obligations represents the perpetuity value of annualized lease payment, which is ₹377.69 million and will remain same till perpetuity. The undiscounted value of the contractual maturity of lease liability for a perpetual lease is not determinable. However, the present value of such liability has been recognised by the company. The finance charge will be ₹31.65 million on annual basis till perpetuity.

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

8.6.4. The original term of the FPSO lease contract of BC-10, Brazil was 15 years with priced extension options for more years according to the production lifetime. The lease arrangement was re-evaluated in accordance with Repetro-Sped regulations in Brazil. The new term of the FPSO lease is 8 years (up to 2028) with 5 additional extension options of one year each. After revaluation, the implicit interest rate for the FPSO lease is 14.24%

8.6.5. BC-10, Brazil (an un-incorporated joint operation of the Group) has a concession to exploit, develop and produce at the BC-10 block. In order to be able to perform its development/production activities, Shell, the operator, requires certain equipments, more specifically, a Floating Production, Storage and Offloading Vessels (FPSO). BC-10, Brazil has long-term lease agreement with Tamba BV. Netherlands (a joint venture company of the group), wherein the later is providing these equipments to the former. Tamba BV (related party) leased these assets from a third party called Brazilian Deepwater and re-leased these finance leases to BC-10, Brazil.

From December 8th, 2020 onwards Tamba no longer acts as an intermediary for the lease and sublease of the FPSO. From this date onwards Shell directly leases the asset from third party Brazilian Deepwater, to comply with Repetro-Sped new regulations in Brazil.

The foreign exchange gain/loss arising on account of revaluation of non-current lease liability is capitalized to Oil and gas assets and depleted using unit of production method.

The details of Oil and gas assets remaining to be amortised in respect of the long-term finance lease agreement is as below:

Exchange differences arising on reporting of long-term foreign currency monetary items relating to depreciable assets:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2021**	**Year ended March 31, 2020**
Amount remaining to be amortised at the beginning of the year	2,342.66	3,164.80
Add: Exchange loss/(gain) arising during the year	384.35	1,522.93
Less: Depletion charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year	1,049.19	1,484.93
Add: Effect of exchange differences	137.73	(860.14)
Amount remaining to be amortised at the end of the year	**1,815.55**	**2,342.66**

9. Capital Work in Progress

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A) Oil and Gas Assets (Note No. 9.1)		
(i) Development Wells in progress (Note No. 13.1)		
Opening Balance	59,769.92	46,427.83
Expenditure during the year	64,410.29	79,204.70
Depreciation during the year	16,602.41	17,129.46
Transfer to Oil and Gas Assets	(79,844.87)	(82,889.41)
Foreign currency translation adjustment (Note No. 9.9)	(25.82)	(102.66)
Total	**60,911.93**	**59,769.92**
Less: Accumulated Impairment		
Opening balance (Note No. 9.6)	3,870.52	2,590.35
Provided for the year	844.48	1,880.08
Write back during the year	(2,806.83)	(620.93)
Foreign currency translation adjustment (Note No. 9.9)	(3.31)	21.02
Total	**1,904.86**	**3,870.52**
Carrying amount of Development wells in progress	**59,007.07**	**55,899.40**
(ii) Oil and Gas facilities in progress		
Oil and gas facilities	241,586.35	173,823.52
Expenditure during the year	38,592.78	28,647.42
Acquisition Costs- Exploration and Production Asset	1,957.30	1,957.25
Total	**282,136.43**	**204,428.19**
Less: Accumulated Impairment		
Opening Balance	6,927.10	5,014.66
Provided for the year	1,548.10	6,154.41
Write back during the year	(1,618.14)	(514.22)
Foreign currency translation adjustment (Note No. 9.9)	(0.69)	3.53
Reclassification	553.65	(3,731.28)
Total	**7,410.02**	**6,927.10**
Carrying amount of Oil and Gas facilities in progress	**274,726.41**	**197,501.09**
B) Other Capital Works-in-Progress		
Buildings	2,102.34	1,692.50
Plant and equipment	291,956.19	201,209.09
Software	-	15.48
Capital stores (including in transit) (Note No. 6.2 and 7.2.4)	2,532.23	3,694.68
Less: Impairment for Non-Moving Items	(45.56)	(45.61)
Total	**296,545.20**	**206,566.14**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Less: Accumulated Impairment		
Opening Balance	1,610.37	1,510.39
Provided for the year	10.43	135.19
Written back during the year	(0.15)	(24.53)
Reclassification	(555.80)	-
Other adjustments	-	(10.68)
Total	**1,064.85**	**1,610.37**
Carrying amount of capital work in progress	**295,480.35**	**204,955.77**

9.1. The Group (Except for OVL) has elected to continue with the carrying value of its Capital Works-in-Progress recognized as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date as per Para D7AA of Ind AS 101 except for decommissioning and restoration provision included in the cost of Capital Works-in-Progress which have been adjusted in terms of para D21 of Ind AS 101 'First –time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

9.2. In respect of subsidiary MRPL, additions to CWIP includes borrowing costs amounting to ₹478.72 million (for the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹366.61 million) and allocated/will be allocated to different class of assets. The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization was 7.17% (For the year ended March 31, 2020 was 7.80%) which is the effective interest rate on borrowings.

9.3. In respect of subsidiary MRPL, loan availed against OIDB, which is secured by way of first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation / mortgage only on Property, Plant & Equipment / projects financed out of loan proceeds of OIDB (refer Note No. 29.6) and Foreign Currency Term Loan (FCNR) (B) Capex loan availed from State Bank of India which is unsecured (refer Note No. 29.13).

9.4. In respect of subsidiary MRPL, an amount of ₹89.44 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹101.60 million) towards Finance cost on lease liability has been capitalized as a component of cost of Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP).

9.5. In respect of subsidiary MRPL, an amount of ₹37.57 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹43.02 million) towards depreciation charged to Right-of-Use Asset has been capitalized as a component of cost of Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP).

9.6. In respect of subsidiary OVL, the company has 60% participating interest in Block XXIV, Syria. In view of deteriorating law and order situation in Syria, operations of the project are temporarily suspended since April 29, 2012. In view of the same, impairment had been made in respect of development wells in progress amounting to Nil (for the year ended March 31, 2020 Nil). The cumulative impairment as at March 31, 2021 is ₹122.25 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹125.56 million) in respect of the project.

9.7. In respect of subsidiary OVL, borrowing cost amounting to ₹107.60 million has been capitalised under the Oil and Gas facilities in progress during the year ended March 31, 2021 (for the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹168.00 million). The weighted average capitalization rate on funds borrowed is 2.13% per annum (during the year ended March 31, 2020 3.45% per annum).

9.8. In respect of subsidiary OVL, impairment provision reversed amounting to ₹41.73 million (for the year ended March 31, 2020 Nil) pertains to facility asset in Block 5A, South Sudan written off during the year.

9.9. Group's subsidiary ONGC Videsh Limited has determined its functional currency as US$. Above foreign exchange difference represents differences on account of translation of the consolidated financial statements of the ONGC Videsh Limited from US$ to Group's presentation currency "₹". Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1 (a).

10 Goodwill (including Goodwill on consolidation)

10.1 Goodwill on asset purchased

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cost or deemed cost (Note No. 10.2)	4.04	4.04
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
Carrying amount of goodwill (A)	**4.04**	**4.04**

10.2 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, Goodwill represents excess of consideration paid over net assets acquired for acquisition of nitrogen plant.

10.3 Goodwill on consolidation

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cost or deemed cost		
Opening balance	237,527.17	218,562.21
Addition during the year (Note No. 4(l))	3,049.22	-
Derecognition during the year (Note No. 44.1)	(168.01)	-
Effect of exchange differences (Note No. 10.5)	(6,019.18)	18,964.96
Total	**234,389.20**	**237,527.17**
Less: Accumulated amortisation		
Opening balance	95,164.71	77,682.72
Addition during the year	6,418.51	9,812.74
Effect of exchange differences (Note No. 10.5)	(2,575.89)	7,669.25
Total	**99,007.33**	**95,164.71**
Carrying amount of goodwill on consolidation (B)	**135,381.87**	**142,362.46**
Carrying amount of total goodwill (A+B)	**135,385.91**	**142,366.50**

10.4 Allocation of goodwill on consolidation to cash generating units is carried out in accordance with the accounting policy mentioned at Note No. 3.6.

10.5 Group's subsidiary ONGC Videsh Limited has determined its functional currency as US$. Above foreign exchange difference represents differences on account of translation of the financial statements of the ONGC Videsh Limited from US$ to Group's presentation currency "₹". Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1 (a).

11 Investment Property

(₹ in million)

Carrying amount of :	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Freehold Land	78.48	78.48
Building	0.23	0.24
Total	**78.71**	**78.72**

Gross Carrying Amount	Amount (₹)
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**78.78**
Additions during the year	-
Disposals/ Adjustment/ Transfer	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**78.78**
Additions during the year	-
Disposals/ Adjustment/ Transfer	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**78.78**

Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	Amount (₹)
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**0.05**
Add: Depreciation Expense	0.01
Less: Eliminated on Disposal/ Adjustment/ Transfer	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**0.06**
Add: Depreciation Expense	0.01
Less: Eliminated on Disposal/ Adjustment/ Transfer	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**0.07**

11.1 In respect of subsidiary, MRPL,

11.1.1 Freehold land includes land measuring 102.31 acres held for capital appreciation.

11.1.2 There is no contractual obligation to purchase, construct or develop investment property.

11.1.3 The net amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for investment property for current year is Nil (Year ended March 31, 2020 Nil).

11.1.4 No Right-of-Use Asset has been included in the investment property as given above.

11.1.5 The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties.

11.1.6 The group has considered the fair value of the freehold land amounting to ₹409.24 million as at March 31, 2021 (as at March 31, 2020 ₹255.80 million) based on the valuation carried out by independent valuer report dated October 30, 2020.

11.2 In respect of subsidiary, PMHBL,

11.2.1 Assets pledged as security:- Nil (previous year : Nil)

11.2.2 There were no Income earned or expenditure incurred on the above Investment Property other than land revenue tax of ₹0.00 million during the current year (Previous year ₹0.00 million) and depreciation mentioned above. The fair value of the Property as per Valuation report dated 04-04-2019 issued by Mr. Feroz N Raaj, Government Approved Valuer is ₹2.21 million.

12 Other intangible assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Software	Right of Way	Technical /Process Licenses	Wind Energy Equipments	License and Franchise	Total
Balance at April 01, 2019 (Note No. 12.1)	**5,619.07**	**2,440.61**	**621.97**	**1,885.55**	**-**	**10,567.20**
Additions during the year	785.13	1,114.90	51.80	-	49.53	2,001.36
Disposal/adjustments	(33.82)	-	-	-	-	(33.82)
Foreign currency translation adjustment (Note No. 12.2)	118.34	-	-	-	-	118.34
Balance at March 31, 2020	**6,488.72**	**3,555.51**	**673.77**	**1,885.55**	**49.53**	**12,653.08**
Additions during the year	1,129.89	1,230.66	-	2.88	-	2,363.43
Disposal/adjustments	(38.24)	-	-	-	-	(38.24)
Foreign currency translation adjustment (Note No. 12.2)	(40.66)	-	-	-	-	(40.66)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**7,539.71**	**4,786.17**	**673.77**	**1,888.43**	**49.53**	**14,937.61**
Less: Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
Accumulated amortisation						
Balance at April 01, 2019	**3,011.33**	**-**	**374.80**	**409.99**	**-**	**3,796.12**
Provision for the year	961.56	0.50	66.00	104.10	12.68	1,144.84
Disposal/adjustments	(31.98)	-	-	-	-	(31.98)
Foreign currency translation adjustment (Note No. 12.2)	98.73	-	-	-	-	98.73
Balance at March 31, 2020	**4,039.64**	**0.50**	**440.80**	**514.09**	**12.68**	**5,007.71**
Provision for the year	956.45	2.80	50.50	104.20	16.53	1,130.48
Disposal/adjustments	(37.69)	-	-	-	-	(37.69)
Foreign currency translation adjustment (Note No. 12.2)	(35.14)	-	-	-	-	(35.14)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**4,923.26**	**3.30**	**491.30**	**618.29**	**29.21**	**6,065.36**
Accumulated Impairment						
Balance at April 01, 2019	**2.64**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.64**
Provision for the year	1.36	-	-	-	-	1.36
Disposal/adjustments	(0.04)	-	-	-	-	(0.04)
Balance at March 31, 2020	**3.96**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.96**
Provision for the year	1.58	-	-	-	-	1.58
Disposal/adjustments	(1.78)	-	-	-	-	(1.78)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**3.76**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.76**
Carrying amount at March 31, 2020	**2,445.11**	**3,555.01**	**232.98**	**1,371.46**	**36.85**	**7,641.41**
Carrying amount at March 31, 2021	**2,612.68**	**4,782.87**	**182.48**	**1,270.14**	**20.32**	**8,868.49**

12.1 Except for OVL, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of its other intangible assets, recognized as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date as per Para D7AA of Ind AS 101 'First –time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

12.2 Group's subsidiary OVL has determined its functional currency as US$. Above foreign exchange difference represents differences on account of translation of the consolidated financial statements of the ONGC Videsh Limited from US$ to Group's presentation currency "₹". Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1 (a).

12.3 The Group holds a Right of Way for laying Pipeline between Mangalore and Bangalore via Hassan. The cost of acquiring the right has been capitalised as Intangible Assets. The right is an indefinite (perpetual) right with no stipulation over the period of validity. Hence, the same is not amortised.

12.4 **In respect of subsidiary HPCL**, Includes ₹771.40 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹771.40 million) towards Right of Way representing Company's Share of Assets, jointly owned with other Companies.

12.5 Additions to Other Intangible Assets during the year includes software amounting to ₹0.15 million acquired under business combination. (refer Note. No.4(l))

13 Intangible assets under development

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(i) Exploratory wells in progress (Note No. 13.1)		
Cost or deemed cost		
Opening balance	231,818.85	242,629.66
Expenditure during the year (Note No. 13.2.5)	43,113.40	50,843.70
Sale proceeds of Oil and Gas (net of levies)	(44.71)	(287.15)
Depreciation during the year (Note No. 43)	17,779.48	15,421.09
Total (A)	**292,667.02**	**308,607.30**
Less:		
Transfer to Oil and Gas Assets	10,589.63	9,158.45
Wells written off during the year (Note No.13.2.3)	50,677.01	70,875.27
Effect of exchange differences (Note No. 13.2.7)	2,074.13	(3,245.27)
Total (B)	**63,340.77**	**76,788.45**
Sub-total (A-B)	**229,326.25**	**231,818.85**
Less: Accumulated Impairment		
Opening Balance	37,797.37	24,724.31
Provided during the year	10,144.90	16,915.56
Write back during the year	(6,372.75)	(4,323.78)
Effect of exchange differences (Note No. 13.2.7)	(149.57)	481.28
Total	**41,419.95**	**37,797.37**
Carrying amount of Exploratory wells in progress	**187,906.30**	**194,021.48**
(ii) Acquisition Cost		
Cost or deemed cost		
Opening balance	213,036.73	191,428.01
Addition during the year (Note No. 13.2.6)	3,296.95	5,127.15
Effect of exchange differences (Note No. 13.2.7)	(5,304.17)	16,481.57
Total	**211,029.51**	**213,036.73**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Less : Accumulated Impairment		
Opening balance	28,058.09	17,729.96
Provided during the year (Note No. 43)	(693.40)	8,010.51
Effect of exchange differences (Note No. 13.2.7)	(732.51)	2,317.62
Total	**26,632.18**	**28,058.09**
Carrying amount of Acquisition Cost	**184,397.33**	**184,978.64**
(iii) Other intangible assets under development (Note No. 13.3)		
Opening balance	967.58	484.07
Expenditure during the year	834.93	535.34
Capitalised during the year	-	(51.83)
Total	**1,802.51**	**967.58**
Carrying amount of Intangible assets under development	**374,106.14**	**379,967.70**

13.1 During the year 2004-05, the Company had acquired, 90% Participating Interest in Exploration Block KG-DWN-98/2 from Cairn Energy India Limited for a lump sum consideration of ₹3,711.22 million which, together with subsequent exploratory drilling costs of wells had been capitalized under exploratory wells in progress. During 2012-13, the Company had acquired the remaining 10% participating interest in the block from Cairn Energy India Limited on actual past cost basis for a consideration of ₹2,124.44 million. Initial in-place reserves were established in this block and adhering to original PSC time lines, a Declaration of commerciality (DOC) with a conceptual cluster development plan was submitted on December 21, 2009 for Southern Discovery Area and on July 15, 2010 for Northern Discovery Area. Thereafter, in the revised DOC submitted in December, 2013, Cluster-wise development of the Block had been envisaged by division of entire development area into three clusters.

The DOC in respect of Cluster II had been reviewed by the Management Committee (MC) of the block on September 25, 2014. Field Development Plan (FDP) for Cluster-II was submitted on September 8, 2015 which included cost of all exploratory wells drilled in the Contract Area and the same had been approved by the Company Board on March 28, 2016 and by MC on March 31, 2016. Investment decision has been approved by the Company. Contracts for Subsea umbilical risers, flow lines, Subsea production system, Central processing platform – living quarter utility platform and Onshore Terminal have been awarded during 2018-19. Sixteen (16) Oil wells, Seven (7) Gas wells and Six (6) Water injector wells were drilled upto March 31, 2021. Towards early monetization, it was planned to produce Gas from U-field utilizing Vashishta and S1 Project facilities. One Gas well-U3B was completed in the month of March 2020 and test production commenced on March 5, 2020. In line with the Accounting Policy of the Company, Oil and Gas assets were created for the well U3B on establishment of proved developed reserves during the year 2019-20. Commercial production from the well commenced on May 25, 2020. The cost of development wells in progress, Capital work in progress and Oil & gas assets as at March 31, 2021 is ₹27,326.51 million (Previous year ₹23,567.70 million), ₹75,468.01 million (Previous year ₹37,826.42 million) and ₹10,615.47 million (Previous year ₹10,487.02 million) respectively under Cluster II.

FDP in respect of Cluster-I was approved for development of Gas discoveries in E1 and integrated development of Oil discoveries in F1 field along with nominated field GS-29 by the Management Committee in FY 2019-20. E1 is now proposed to be developed along with cluster II facilities in Revised FDP. Drilling of an Appraisal cum Development Well GS29_8_A was commenced on March

29, 2021 under F1. The cost of development wells in progress as at March 31, 2021 is ₹370.67 million.

In respect of Cluster III, Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH) vide letter dated December 24, 2019 has extended the timeline for submission of FDP by 25 months which was further extended upto August 2022 vide letter dated November 16, 2020. In line with the approval of Management Committee, one appraisal well was drilled during 2020-21 and one appraisal well is under drilling as on March 31, 2021.

In view of the definite plan for development of all the clusters, the cost of exploratory wells in the block i.e. ₹53,323.75 million (Previous year ₹52,998.53 million) has been carried over.

13.2 In respect of subsidiary OVL,

13.2.1 The company has 60% Participating Interest in Block XXIV, Syria. In view of deteriorating law and order situation in Syria, operations of the project are temporarily suspended since April 29, 2012. In view of the same provision had been made in respect of exploratory wells in progress. The impairment as at March 31, 2021 is ₹3,018.24 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹3,099.97 million) in respect of the project.

13.2.2 In respect of Block Farsi, Iran, the Company in consortium with other partners entered into an Exploration Service Contract (ESC) with National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) on December 25, 2002. After exploratory drilling, FB area of the block proved to be a gas discovery and was later rechristened as Farzad-B. NIOC announced the Date of Commerciality for Farzad-B as August 18, 2008. However, the contractual arrangement with respect to development has not been finalized, so far. Impairment has been made in respect of the Company's investment in exploration in the Farsi Block. The impairment as at March 31, 2021 ₹2,505.48 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹2,573.32 million).

13.2.3 An amount of ₹516.92 million (previous year Nil) pertaining to Block 5A, South Sudan which was being carried in EWIP has been charged off as Exploration Cost written off based on assessment by Operator. As on 31.03.2021, the balance exploratory wells in progress in respect of the said project amounting to ₹392.95 million (previous year ₹1,307.03 million) is carried in the books and not provided for based on assessment by Operator. Oil production activities were under shutdown since December 2013 due to security situation in Block 5A South Sudan and is in the process of resumption. During the year, an amount of ₹277.30 million has been paid for extension of the Exploration & Production sharing agreement (EPSA) for the block up to 2037.

13.2.4 Acquisition cost relates to the cost for acquiring property or mineral rights of proved or unproved oil and gas properties which are currently under Exploration / Development stage; such cost will be transferred to Oil and Gas Assets on commencement of commercial production from the project or written off in case of relinquishment of exploration project.

13.2.5 Borrowing cost amounting to ₹254.95 million has been capitalised during the year ended March 31, 2021 (for the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹398.08 million) in Exploratory wells in progress. The weighted average capitalization rate on funds borrowed is 2.13% per annum (during the year ended March 31, 2020: 3.45% per annum).

13.2.6 Borrowing cost amounting to ₹3,266.17 million has been capitalised during the year ended March 31, 2021 (for the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹5,099.68 million) in Acquisition cost. The weighted average capitalization rate on funds borrowed is 2.13% per annum (during the year ended March 31, 2020: 3.45% per annum).

13.2.7 Company has determined its functional currency as US$. Above foreign exchange difference represents differences on account of translation of the financial statements of the ONGC Videsh Limited from US$ to Group's presentation currency "₹". Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1 (a).

13.3 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, other intangible assets under development are related to Technical/Process Licenses, Software, etc.

14 Investments

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
14.1 Investment in Joint Ventures and Associates		
(i) Associates	188,051.57	196,925.14
(ii) Joint Ventures	167,414.37	156,596.60
Sub-Total	**355,465.94**	**353,521.74**
14.2 Other Investments		
(i) Investment in Other Equity Instruments (Note No.14.2.(i))	155,655.44	128,070.12
(ii) Investment in securities (Note No.14.2.(ii))	34,552.41	32,203.80
(iii) Investment in Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (Note No.14.2.(iii))	372.06	307.48
Sub-Total	**190,579.91**	**160,581.40**
Total investments	**546,045.85**	**514,103.14**

14.1 Investment in Joint Ventures and Associates

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. (in million)	Amount	No. (in million)	Amount
Investment in Equity instruments				
(i) Associates (Note No. 14.1.11)				
(a) Pawan Hans Limited (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10,000 per share) (Note No. 14.1.6)	0.27	4,833.43	0.27	4,871.06
(b) Petronet LNG Limited (Quoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	187.50	14,758.63	187.50	13,976.55
(c) Rohini Heliport Limited (Unquoted– Fully paid up)*** (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note No. 14.1.7)	-	-	-	0.05
(d) Petro Carabobo S.A (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value Bolivar 10 per share)	1.13	4,281.84	1.13	4,449.55
(e) Carabobo Ingenieria Y Construcciones, S.A (Unquoted– Fully paid up) *** (Face Value Boliver 1 per share)	-	0.31	-	0.32
(f) Petrolera Indovenezolana SA (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value $ 4.65 per share)	0.04	29,872.15	0.04	31,105.72
(g) South East Asia Gas Pipeline Ltd (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value $ 1 per share)	0.02	1,776.07	0.02	1,844.90

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. (in million)	Amount	No. (in million)	Amount
(h) Tamba BV (Unquoted– Fully paid up) *** (Face Value Euro 10 per share)	-	8,181.63	-	9,023.35
(i) JSC Vankorneft, Russia (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value Rouble 1 per share)	3.09	104,915.26	3.09	112,329.02
(j) Moz LNG1 Holding Company Limited (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value $ 1 per share)	39.50	2,935.12	0.70	67.72
(k) Falcon Oil & Gas BV (Unquoted– Fully paid up) *** (Face Value $ 1 per share)	-	19,822.55	-	22,119.75
(l) GSPL India Transco Ltd (Unquoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	64.02	529.42	54.12	501.88
(m) GSPL India Gasnet Ltd (Unquoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	175.12	1,706.00	103.62	972.93
Less: Aggregate amount of impairment		(5,560.84)		(4,337.66)
Total Investments in Associates		**188,051.57**		**196,925.14**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. (in million)	Amount	No. (in million)	Amount
(ii) Joint Ventures (Refer Note 14.1.12)				
(a) Mangalore SEZ Limited (Unquoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	13.48	32.11	13.48	118.09
(b) ONGC Petro Additions Limited (Unquoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note No.14.1.4 & 14.1.5)	997.98	63,665.75	997.98	61,148.99
(c) ONGC Teri Biotech Limited (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)(Note No. 14.1.2)	12.50	356.26	0.02	312.19
(d) ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited (Unquoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	560.00	7,062.32	560.00	6,389.02
(e) Dahej SEZ Limited (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	23.02	1,094.75	23.02	930.23

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. (in million)	Amount	No. (in million)	Amount
(f) Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note No. 14.1.3)	61.00	579.20	12.00	85.13
(g) Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels and Services Limited (Unquoted–Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	15.00	249.86	15.00	287.87
(h) ONGC Mittal Energy Limited (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value $ 1 per share)	24.99	1,836.52	24.99	1,886.25
(i) Mansarovar Energy Colombia Limited (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value $ 1 per share)	0.01	13,063.43	0.01	15,945.40
(j) Himalaya Energy Syria BV (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value Euro 1 per share)	0.05	216.40	0.05	207.73
(k) HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	3,939.56	51,294.21	3,939.56	48,491.59
(l) Hindustan Colas Pvt. Ltd. (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	4.73	2,124.99	4.73	1,948.10
(m) HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd. (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note No.14.1.9)	1,798.24	17,272.51	1,298.74	12,897.21
(n) Petronet India Ltd. (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹0.10 per share) (Note No. 14.1.10)	16.00	4.29	16.00	4.19
(o) South Asia LPG Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	50.00	1,103.37	50.00	1,207.45
(p) Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd. (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	43.65	1,746.17	43.65	1,503.39
(q) Aavantika Gas Ltd. (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	29.56	1,371.25	29.56	1,174.99
(r) HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt. Ltd. (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	-	-	175.00	1,729.30

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. (in million)	Amount	No. (in million)	Amount
(s) Mumbai Aviation Fuel Farm Facility Pvt. Ltd. (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	48.29	874.43	48.29	870.52
(t) Ratnagiri Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited. (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	50.00	319.14	50.00	362.76
(u) Godavari Gas Pvt. Ltd. (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	16.07	137.01	16.07	149.32
(v) HPOIL Gas Pvt. Ltd. (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	72.50	699.38	60.00	583.64
(w) IHB Pvt. Ltd. (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	414.50	4,147.54	26.25	249.49
(x) Sudd Petroleum Operating Company*** (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value $ 1 per share)	-	-	-	-
Less: Aggregate amount of impairment		(1,836.52)		(1,886.25)
Total Investment in Joint ventures		**167,414.37**		**156,596.60**
Total Investment in Joint Ventures and Associates		**355,465.94**		**353,521.74**

*** Number of shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	No of share	No of share
Rohini Heliport Limited	4,899	4,899
Tamba B.V.	1,620	1,620
Carabobo Ingeniería y Construcciones, S.A.	275	275
Falcon Oil & Gas BV	40	40
Sudd Petroleum Operating Company	241.25	241.25

14.1.1 The Company is restrained from diluting the investment in the respective companies till the sponsored loans are fully repaid as per the covenants in the respective loan agreements of the companies.

14.1.2 During the year, the Company had received 12,470,010 nos. equity shares from ONGC Teri Biotech Limited as bonus shares.

14.1.3 During the year, the Company has subscribed additional 49,000,000 nos. equity share of Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL), a Joint Venture Company having face value of ₹10 per share at par value. During the previous year 2019-20, The Company had subscribed additional 7,000,000 nos. equity shares of Indradhanush Gas Grid Ltd.(IGGL).

14.1.4 During the year, the Company had subscribed to additional 893,240,000 nos. Share Warrants of ONGC Petro additions Limited @ ₹9.75 per share warrant, entitling the Company to exchange each warrant with an Equity Share of Face Value of ₹10/- after a balance payment of ₹0.25 for each share warrant within thirty six months of subscription of the Share warrants issued.

The position of share warrants subscribed by the Company in share warrants issued by OPaL is as under:

Share warrants issued on	No of warrants subscribed	Value of share warrants (₹ in million)	Subscribed amount paid by the Company (₹ in million)	Execution / Conversion date of Warrants
August 25, 2015	1,922,000,000	19,220.00	18,739.50	August 24, 2021
December 13, 2018	636,000,000	6,360.00	6,201.00	December 12, 2021
April 07, 2020	893,240,000	8,932.40	8,709.09	April 06, 2023

14.1.5 The Company entered into an arrangement for backstopping support towards repayment of principal and coupon of Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) amounting to ₹77,780.00 million (Previous year ₹77,780.00 million) issued by the Joint Venture ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL) in three tranches. The Company is continuing the same back stopping support. The outstanding interest accrued as at March 31, 2021 is ₹1,926.75 million (Previous year ₹2,722.77 million). The first tranche and third tranche of CCDs amounting to ₹56,150.00 million and ₹4,920 million have been further extended for a period of 18 months and are due for maturity in July 2022 and September 2022 respectively, while the second tranche of CCD amounting to ₹16,710 million will be due for maturity in November, 2021.

Based on opinion of Expert Advisory Committee (EAC) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as stated in Note No. 64.1.1, the Company has recognized a financial liability at fair value for backstopping support towards repayment of principal and a financial guarantee obligation towards coupon amount with a corresponding recognition of Deemed Investment in OPaL.

The Deemed Investment amount of ₹62,378.55 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹62,361.96 million) includes, ₹62,308.05 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹62,308.05 million) towards the fair value of Financial Liability against these CCDs and ₹70.50 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹53.90 million) towards the fair value of guarantee fee on financial guarantee given without any consideration for OPaL (Also refer Note No. 64).

14.1.6 During the year 2018-19, the Company has exercised option to exit Pawan Hans Limited by offloading entire 49% stake holdings of the Company as a preferred option, along with the strategic sale proposal being pursued by the Government of India. As at March 31, 2021, the proposed strategic sale transaction is yet to be consummated as the buyer has not been identified. In view of the uncertainty in the completion of the transaction, the investment in Pawan Hans Limited has not been classified as Non-current Asset Held for Sale and accordingly the Company continues to classify Pawan Hans Limited as an Associate Company and carry the investment at Cost.

14.1.7 During the previous year 2019-20, the Company had subscribed 4,899 nos. equity shares of Rohini Heliport Limited having face value of ₹10 per share for an aggregate consideration of ₹0.05 million, classified as Associate Company.

14.1.8 Movement of Impairment in value of equity accounted joint venture

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	6,223.91	1,729.56
Recognised during the year	1,351.62	4,337.66
Effect of exchange differences (Note No. 14.1.8.1)	(178.17)	156.69
Balance at end of the year	**7,397.36**	**6,223.91**

14.1.8.1 Group's subsidiary ONGC Videsh Limited has determined its functional currency as US$. Above foreign exchange difference represents differences on account of translation of the consolidated financial statements of the ONGC Videsh Limited from US$ to Group's presentation currency "₹". Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1 (a).

In respect of Subsidiary HPCL,

14.1.9 As per the guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) in August 2005, the Board of Directors of Navratna Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) can invest in joint ventures and wholly owned subsidiaries subject to an overall ceiling of 30% of the net worth of the PSE. The Corporation has requested Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) to confirm its understanding that for calculating this ceiling limit, the amount of investments specifically approved by Government of India (i.e. investment in HPCL Mittal Energy Ltd (HMEL) and HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited (HRRL)) are to be excluded. The Corporation has calculated the limit of 30% investment in joint ventures and wholly owned subsidiaries, by excluding these investments. As per financial position as on 31st March 2021, the investments in joint ventures and wholly owned subsidiaries are well within the said 30% limit.

14.1.10 Petronet India Ltd. is in the process of voluntary winding up w.e.f. August 30, 2018.

14.1.11 Details of Associates

Name of associate	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest/ voting rights held by the Company	
			As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(i) Pawan Hans Limited	Helicopter services	India	49.00%	49.00%
(ii) Petronet LNG Limited	Liquefied Natural Gas supply	India	12.50%	12.50%
(iii) Rohini Heliport Limited	Helicopter services	India	49.00%	49.00%
(iv) Caraboto Ingenieria Y construcciones, S.A	Service provider	Venezuela	37.93%	37.93%

Name of associate	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest/ voting rights held by the Company	
			As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(v) Petrolera Indovenezolana S.A.	Exploration and Production of hydrocarbons	Venezuela	40.00%	40.00%
(vi) South- East Asia Gas Pipeline Company Limited	Exploration and Production of hydrocarbons	Incorporated in Hong Kong, operations in Myanmar	8.35%	8.35%
(vii) Tamba BV	Equipment Lease	Incorporated in Netherland for BC-10 Project, Brazil	27.00%	27.00%
(viii) Petro Carabobo S.A.	Exploration and Production of hydrocarbons	Venezuela	11.00%	11.00%
(ix) JSC Vankorneft	Exploration and Production of hydrocarbons	Russia	26.00%	26.00%
(x) Moz LNG I Holding Company Ltd.	Holding company for entities undertaking Marketing and shipping of liquified natural gas	Abu Dhabi	16.00%	16.00%
(xi) GSPL India Transco Ltd (through HPCL)	Design, construct, develop and operate gas pipeline	India	11.00%	11.00%
(xii) GSPL India Gasnet Ltd. (through HPCL)	Design, construct, develop and operate gas pipeline	India	11.00%	11.00%
(xiii) Falcon Oil & Gas BV	Exploration and Production of hydrocarbons	Incorporated in Netherlands, operations in Abu Dhabi	40.00%	40.00%

14.1.12 Details and financial information of Joint Ventures

Name of joint venture		Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest/ voting rights held by the Company	
				As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(i)	Mangalore SEZ Limited	Special Economic Zone	India	26.77%	26.86%
(ii)	Sudd Petroleum Operating Company	Exploration and Production of hydrocarbons	Incorporated in Mauritius having operations in South Sudan	24.13%	24.13%
(iii)	ONGC Petro Additions Limited	Petrochemicals	India	49.36%	49.36%
(iv)	ONGC Teri Biotech Limited	Bioremediation	India	49.98%	49.98%
(v)	ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited	Power Generation	India	50.00%	50.00%
(vi)	Dahej SEZ Limited	Special Economic Zone	India	50.00%	50.00%
(vii)	Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (Note No. 14.1.3)	Pipeline	India	20.00%	20.00%
(viii)	Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels and Services Limited	Trading of aviation fuels	India	50.00%	50.00%
(ix)	ONGC Mittal Energy Limited	Exploration and Production of hydrocarbons	Incorporated in Cyprus having operations in Syria and Nigeria	49.98%	49.98%
(x)	Mansarovar Energy Colombia Limited	Exploration and Production of hydrocarbons	Colombia	50%	50%
(xi)	Himalaya Energy Syria BV	Exploration and Production of hydrocarbons	Incorporated in The Netherlands, having operations in Syria	50%	50%
(xii)	HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd. (through HPCL)	Refinery	India	74.00%	74.00%
(xiii)	HPCL Mittal Energy Ltd. (through HPCL)	Refining of crude oil and manufacturing of petroleum products.	India	48.99%	48.99%
(xiv)	Hindustan Colas Pvt. Ltd. (through HPCL)	Manufacture and marketing of Bitumen Emulsions & Modified Bitumen.	India	50.00%	50.00%

Name of joint venture	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest/ voting rights held by the Company	
			As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(xv) South Asia LPG Co. Private Ltd. (through HPCL)	Storage of LPG in underground cavern and associated receiving and dispatch facilities at Visakhapatnam.	India	50.00%	50.00%
(xvi) Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd. (through HPCL)	Distribution and marketing of CNG and Auto LPG in the state of Andhra Pradesh/ Telangana	India	48.73%	24.99%
(xvii) Godavari Gas Pvt Ltd. (through HPCL)	Distribution and marketing of CNG in East Godavari and West Godavari Districts of Andhra Pradesh	India	26.00%	26.00%
(xviii) Petronet India Ltd. (through HPCL) (refer to note 14.1.10)	To act as nodal agency for developing identified and prioritized petroleum product pipelines in the country. The company is in the process of closure	India	16.00%	16.00%
(xix) Aavantika Gas Ltd. (through HPCL)	Distribution and marketing of CNG in the state of Madhya Pradesh.	India	49.99%	49.99%
(xx) Ratnagiri Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd. (through HPCL)	To set up a refinery and petrochemical complex of 60 MMTPA (Approx.) along the west coast of India in the State of Maharashtra	India	25.00%	25.00%
(xxi) Mumbai Aviation Fuel Farm Facility Pvt Ltd. (through HPCL)	To design, develop, construct and operate the aviation fuel facility at Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai	India	25.00%	25.00%
(xxii) HPOIL Gas Pvt Ltd (through HPCL)	To develop City Gas Distribution network in Ambala and Kurukshetra in the state of Haryana and Kolhapur in the state of Maharashtra.	India	50.00%	50.00%
(xxiii) IHB Pvt Ltd (through HPCL)	To set-up LPG pipeline between Kandla-Gorakhpur	India	25.00%	25.00%

a) Summarized financial information of Group's Joint Ventures:

Summarized financial information in respect of each of the Group's joint venture is set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venture's financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind ASs adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purpose.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	**MSEZ**		**OPaL**		**IGGL**	
	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Non-current assets	14,441.74	14,671.76	285,242.72	290,096.52	3,105.24	194.19
Current assets	1,850.92	2,303.46	21,939.71	23,660.57	3,334.20	341.12
Non-current liabilities	15,173.84	15,091.65	162,451.32	192,092.20	1,927.49	12.21
Current liabilities	998.87	1,443.98	94,050.16	73,947.09	1,615.93	97.43
The above amounts of assets and liabilities includes the following:						
Cash and cash equivalents	25.23	53.15	149.45	168.25	2,906.26	136.61
Current financials liabilities (Excluding trade payables and provisions)	477.44	806.29	85,323.34	65,577.56	1,492.97	72.44
Non-current financials liabilities (Excluding trade payables and provisions)	5,808.20	5,586.22	162,451.32	191,518.42	5.85	7.90

(₹ in million)

Particulars	MSEZ		OPaL		IGGL	
	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Revenue	1,651.24	1,740.65	114,859.85	101,828.69	-	-
Profit or (loss) from continuing operations	(320.50)	(316.34)	(7,977.76)	(20,896.82)	20.35	(53.10)
Post-tax profit (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	0.86	(0.62)	12.13	(20.39)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(319.64)	(316.96)	(7,965.63)	(20,917.21)	20.35	(53.10)
The above profit (loss) for the year include the following:						
Depreciation and amortisation	361.27	439.10	12,951.10	12,453.77	-	5.80
Interest income	15.20	14.33	30.52	44.76	31.21	16.79
Interest expense	449.15	506.74	16,551.68	20,575.36	-	1.57
Income tax expense or income	107.19	17.72	(321.13)	(9,659.89)	7.84	(18.66)

Reconciliation of the above summarized financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in JVs recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	MSEZ		OPaL		IGGL	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Net assets of the joint venture	119.95	439.59	50,680.95	47,717.80	2,896.02	425.67
Equity Portion of Compulsorily convertible debentures	-	-	(79,397.63)	(73,628.74)	-	-
Net assets of the joint venture attributable to group	119.95	439.59	(28,716.68)	(25,910.94)	2,896.02	425.67
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in JVs (%)	26.77%	26.86%	49.36%	49.36%	20.00%	20.00%
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in JVs (INR)	32.11	118.09	(14,173.92)	(12,789.07)	579.20	85.13
Add: Additional subscription of share warrant	-	-	17,040.89	12,630.41	-	-
Add: Deemed Investment (Note No.64)	-	-	62,378.55	62,361.96	-	-
Less: Unrealised profit	-	-	(1,579.77)	(1,054.31)	-	-
Group's share in net assets of the joint venture	**32.11**	**118.09**	**63,665.75**	**61,148.99**	**579.20**	**85.13**
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in JVs	**32.11**	**118.09**	**63,665.75**	**61,148.99**	**579.20**	**85.13**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	DSL		OTPC		OTBL	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current assets	10,796.34	6,203.99	27,149.01	28,786.77	16.74	23.29
current assets	1,334.39	3,110.43	7,109.41	5,281.96	768.53	655.26
Non-current liabilities	8,980.75	6,752.39	15,552.11	17,772.55	1.93	1.62
Current liabilities	960.49	701.57	4,581.68	3,518.14	70.54	52.30
The above amounts of assets and liabilities includes the following:						
Cash and cash equivalents	(1.36)	23.30	591.86	45.78	0.31	5.45
Current financials liabilities (Excluding trade payables and provisions)	554.45	484.19	4,264.58	2,967.77	-	-
Non-current financials liabilities (Excluding trade payables and provisions)	-	-	14,527.67	16,693.94	-	-

(₹ in million)

Particulars	DSL		OTPC		OTBL	
	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Revenue	623.77	649.44	16,455.72	12,483.33	270.16	223.99
Profit or (loss) from continuing operations	359.04	461.06	2,241.47	704.88	88.19	75.10
Post-tax profit (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1.12	(0.87)	(0.02)	(0.14)
Total comprehensive income	359.04	461.06	2,242.59	704.01	88.17	74.96
The above profit (loss) for the year include the following:						
Depreciation and amortisation	133.71	168.35	1,964.90	1,967.35	0.40	0.53
Interest income	65.50	196.08	263.74	177.84	37.75	37.67
Interest expense	50.62	47.12	1,421.84	1,595.24	-	-
Income tax expense or income	14.90	70.99	441.30	317.41	30.11	26.82

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in JVs recognized in the consolidated financial statements: **(₹ in million)**

Particulars	DSL		OTPC		OTBL	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Net assets of the joint venture	2,189.49	1,860.46	14,124.63	12,778.04	712.80	624.63
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in JVs (%)	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	49.98%	49.98%
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in JVs (INR)	1,094.75	930.23	7,062.32	6,389.02	356.26	312.19
Group's share in net assets of the joint venture	**1,094.75**	**930.23**	**7,062.32**	**6,389.02**	**356.26**	**312.19**
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in JVs	**1,094.75**	**930.23**	**7,062.32**	**6,389.02**	**356.26**	**312.19**

b) **Summarized financial information of Group's associates:**

Summarized financial information in respect of each of the Group's associates is set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associates' financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind ASs adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purpose.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	PLL		PHL		RHL	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current assets	109,281.40	117,739.44	8,190.18	7,965.04	-	-
Current assets	81,618.90	71,471.86	5,070.94	5,316.15	0.24	0.11
Non-current liabilities	52,087.00	53,838.01	1,285.15	1,565.95	-	-
Current liabilities	20,744.30	23,560.92	2,111.83	1,774.30	0.32	0.01

(₹ in million)

Particulars	PLL		PHL		RHL	
	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Revenue	260,229.00	355,619.96	3,736.34	3,483.02	-	-
Profit or (loss) from continuing operations	29,392.30	27,609.13	(57.03)	(545.39)	(0.09)	-
Post-tax profit (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-	(48.36)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	(32.50)	(0.80)	(40.05)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	29,359.80	27,608.33	(145.44)	(545.39)	(0.09)	-

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in associates recognized in the consolidated financial statements: **(₹ in million)**

Particulars	PLL		PHL		RHL	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Net assets of the associates	118,069.00	111,812.37	9,864.14	9,940.94	(0.08)	0.10
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in associates (%)	12.50%	12.50%	49.00%	49.00%	49.00%	49.00%
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in associates (INR)	14,758.63	13,976.55	4,833.43	4,871.06	(0.04)	0.05
Add: Adjustment for restriction of loss	-	-	-	-	0.04	-
Group's share in net assets of the associates	**14,758.63**	**13,976.55**	**4,833.43**	**4,871.06**	**-**	**0.05**
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in associates	14,758.63	13,976.55	4,833.43	4,871.06	-	0.05

c) Details of financial position of subsidiary company, MRPL's Joint ventures:

(₹ in million)

Particulars (As at March 31, 2021)	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Revenue	Profit or Loss from continuing operations	Profit or Loss from discontinued operations	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income
Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels and Services Limited	1,984.11	91.79	1,563.43	5.87	2,604.95	8.00	-	0.03	8.03
Total	**1,984.11**	**91.79**	**1,563.43**	**5.87**	**2,604.95**	**8.00**	**-**	**0.03**	**8.03**

Particulars (As at March 31, 2020)	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Revenue	Profit or Loss from continuing operations	Profit or Loss from discontinued operations	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income
Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels and Services Limited	2,405.41	98.63	1,921.35	9.12	8,307.54	15.19	-	(0.91)	14.28
Total	**2,405.41**	**98.63**	**1,921.35**	**9.12**	**8,307.54**	**15.19**	**-**	**(0.91)**	**14.28**

d) Additional Financial information related to Joint venture are as under:

(₹ in million)

Particulars (As at March 31, 2021)	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Current Financial Liabilities	Non-Current Financial Liabilities	Depreciation and Amortisation	Interest Income	Interest Expense	Income Tax Expense or Income
Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels and Services Limited	87.95	1,444.32	5.59	15.02	76.18	27.00	4.48
Total	**87.95**	**1,444.32**	**5.59**	**15.02**	**76.18**	**27.00**	**4.48**

Particulars (As at March 31, 2020)	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Current Financial Liabilities	Non-Current Financial Liabilities	Depreciation and Amortisation	Interest Income	Interest Expense	Income Tax Expense or Income
Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels and Services Limited	533.12	1,836.11	9.12	15.31	41.50	12.04	1.60
Total	**533.12**	**1,836.11**	**9.12**	**15.31**	**41.50**	**12.04**	**1.60**

e) **Details of financial position of subsidiary company OVL's Joint ventures and associates:**

(₹ in million)

(i)

Mansarovar Energy Colombia Limited	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current assets	17,932.91	27,888.57
Current assets	9,739.32	9,038.65
Non-current liabilities	7,518.72	7,681.82
Current liabilities	3,924.35	3,778.58
The above amounts of assets and liabilities includes the following:		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,811.16	4,178.25
Current financials liabilities (Excluding trade payables and provisions)	2,002.93	1,693.46
Non-current financials liabilities (Excluding trade payables and provisions)	7,036.47	7,280.80

Mansarovar Energy Colombia Limited	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue	11,979.05	18,982.02
Profit or loss from continuing operations	(2,152.96)	1,292.76
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(2,152.96)	1,292.76
Dividends received from the joint venture during the year	1,411.02	4,786.76
The above profit (loss) for the year include the following:		
Depreciation and amortisation	6,586.03	7,420.24
Interest income	620.89	666.94
Interest expense	4.21	6.52
Income tax expense (income)	(2,205.62)	(316.90)

(ii)

JSC Vankorneft	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current assets	131,526.17	185,943.15
Current assets	100,722.96	103,294.60
Non-current liabilities	26,226.86	29,442.67
Current liabilities	39,813.27	29,319.88

The above amounts of assets and liabilities includes the following:		
Cash and cash equivalents	0.43	0.37
Current financials liabilities (Excluding trade payables and provisions)	39,175.29	15,739.44
Non-current financials liabilities (Excluding trade payables and provisions)	6,317.26	29,442.67
JSC Vankorneft	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Revenue	288,104.51	386,151.77
Profit or loss from continuing operations	25,238.02	50,852.38
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	25,238.02	50,852.38
Dividends received from the associate during the year	15,927.75	3,956.60
The above profit (loss) for the year include the following:		
Depreciation and amortisation	48,265.11	11,080.68
Interest income	3,785.16	-
Interest expense	(342.15)	(342.15)
Income tax expense (income)	10,711.57	12,515.63

(iii)

Petrolera Indovenezolana SA	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current assets	29,648.75	31,801.35
Current assets	258,987.36	266,115.06
Non-current liabilities	3,341.93	3,468.45
Current liabilities	203,610.96	210,892.52
The above amounts of assets and liabilities includes the following:		
Cash and cash equivalents	24.31	167.99
Current financials liabilities (Excluding trade payables and provisions)	23,636.53	26,262.02
Non-current financials liabilities (Excluding trade payables and provisions)	3,341.93	3,468.45

Petrolera Indovenezolana SA	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue	1,478.09	8,494.76
Profit or loss from continuing operations	334.15	(583.92)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	334.15	(583.92)
Dividends received from the associate during the year	-	-
The above profit (loss) for the year include the following:		
Depreciation and amortisation	714.16	1,869.45
Interest income	-	0.01
Interest expense	-	-
Income tax expense (income)	836.28	1,286.75

(iv)

Tamba BV	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current assets	1,063.84	16,925.11
Current assets	14,115.74	9,219.20
Non-current liabilities	-	4,850.65
Current liabilities	800.01	4,227.79
The above amounts of assets and liabilities includes the following:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,074.72	3,296.06
Current financials liabilities (Excluding trade payables and provisions)	-	2,085.44
Non-current financials liabilities (Excluding trade payables and provisions)	-	4,850.65

Tamba BV	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue	1,871.01	3,464.77
Profit or loss from continuing operations	1,453.28	3,654.53
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,453.28	3,654.53
Dividends received from the associate during the year	3,713.21	5,673.20
The above profit (loss) for the year include the following:		
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-
Interest income	781.56	3,464.77
Interest expense	404.89	653.84
Income tax expense (income)	769.53	859.49

f) **Details of financial position of subsidiary company HPCL's Joint ventures:**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	HMEL	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Assets:		
Non-Current Assets	447,521.80	397,908.80
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash equivalents	9,021.00	16,813.00
Other Current Assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents)	81,686.90	73,299.30
Total (A)	**538,229.70**	**488,021.10**
Liabilities:		
Non-Current Liabilities		
Non-Current Financial Liabilities (excluding Trade / Other Payables and Provisions)	321,506.00	279,907.00
Other Non-Current Liabilities	35,589.80	29,118.70
Current Liabilities		
Current Financial Liabilities (excluding Trade / Other Payables and Provisions)	20,490.00	22,921.00
Other Current Liabilities	55,946.00	57,096.60
Total (B)	**433,531.80**	**389,043.30**
Net Assets included in Financial Statement of Joint Venture / Associate	**104,697.90**	**98,977.70**
Ownership Interest	48.99%	48.99%
Carrying amount of Interest in Joint Venture/ Associate	**51,294.20**	**48,491.60**
Quoted Market Value of Shares	N.A.	N.A.

Other Information:	2020-21	2019-20
Revenue	517,304.80	580,052.90
Interest Income	515.50	540.00
Interest Expenses	9,182.60	13,051.00
Depreciation	10,271.70	11,316.70
Income tax expenses	(612.70)	(3,619.00)
Profit / Loss for the year	3,182.90	(1,482.90)
Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)	2,538.30	(3,478.10)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	5,721.20	(4,961.00)

Details of all individually immaterial equity accounted investees of subsidiary company HPCL:

Particulars	Other immaterial Joint Ventures		Other immaterial Associates	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Carrying amount of Investment in equity accounted investees	33,188.80	27,456.10	2,235.40	1,474.80
Group's Share of Profit or Loss from Continuing Operations	1,428.30	1,891.10	(53.80)	(87.20)
Group's share in other comprehensive income	0.10	(0.70)	0.40	(0.50)
Group's share in Total Comprehensive Income	1,428.40	1,890.40	(53.40)	(87.70)

14.2 Other Investments

(i) Investment in other Equity Instruments

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. (in million)	Amount	No. (in million)	Amount
A. Financial assets measured at FVTOCI				
(a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Quoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	1,337.22	122,823.22	1,337.22	109,183.62
(b) GAIL (India) Limited (Quoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	217.81	29,513.38	217.81	16,673.43
(c) Oil India Limited (Quoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	26.75	3,280.95	26.75	2,212.27
(d) Scooters India Limited (Quoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	0.01	0.36	0.01	0.16
(e) Indian Gas Exchange Limited (Unquoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note No. 14.2.4)	3.69	36.94	-	-
B. Financial assets measured at FVTPL				
(a) Oil Spill Response Limited (Unquoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note No. 14.2.1)	-	0.01	-	0.01

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. (in million)	Amount	No. (in million)	Amount
(b) Planys Technologies Private Limited (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note No. 14.2.2)	-	0.27	-	0.32
(c) String Bio Private Limited (Unquoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note no. 14.2.3)	-	-	-	-
(d) Woodlands Multispeciality Hospital Limited (Unquoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	-	0.02	-	0.02
(e) Mangalam Retail Services Limited (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share)	0.02	0.28	0.02	0.28
(f) Shushrusha Citizen Co-operative Hospital Limited (Unquoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹100 per share)	-	0.01	-	0.01
Total Investment in other equity instruments		**155,655.44**		**128,070.12**

14.2.1 100 Equity Shares of Oil Spill Response Limited valued at GBP one each at the time of issuance. Total value in ₹ at the time of issuance of shares was ₹6,885/-, further 200 equity shares have also been allotted to the Company without any consideration thereby the Company holds total 300 equity shares.

14.2.2 During the year 2017-18, the Company has subscribed 10 nos. equity shares of Planys Technologies Private Limited a startup Company, having face value ₹10 per share at a premium of ₹25,430/- per share. The equity shares have been fair valued during the year at ₹26,937/- per equity share (for the previous year ₹32,450/- per equity share).

14.2.3 During the year 2018-19, the company has subscribed 1 no. equity shares of String Bio Private Limited a startup Company, having face value ₹10 per share at a premium of ₹267.30/- per share.

14.2.4 During the year, the Company has subscribed 3,693,750 nos. equity shares of Indian Gas Exchange Limited (IGX) having face value of ₹10 per share for an aggregate consideration of ₹36.94 million. The investment being a strategic investment, the same is designated as fair valued through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

(ii) Investment in securities **(₹ in million)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. (in million)	Amount	No. (in million)	Amount
A. Financial assets carried at amortized cost				
(a) Investment in Government securities				
-8.40% Oil Co. GOI Special Bonds 2025 (Unquoted – Fully paid up)	0.20	1,975.08	0.20	1,975.08

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. (in million)	Amount	No. (in million)	Amount
B. Financial assets measured at FVTPL				
(a) Investment in mutual funds				
- For site restoration fund		32,577.33		30,228.72
Total Investment in Securities		**34,552.41**		**32,203.80**
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		34,552.41		32,203.80
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		-		-

14.2.5 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the investments for site restoration in respect of Sakhalin-1, Russia are invested by J P Morgan Chase Bank N.A., the Foreign Party Administrator (FPA) in accordance with the portfolio investment guidelines provided under the Sakhalin-1 Decommissioning funding agreement entered into between the FPA and the foreign parties to the Consortium in accordance with the related production sharing agreement (PSA). The proceeds from the investment will be utilized for decommissioning liability to the Russian State as per the PSA.

(iii) Investment in Compulsory Convertible Preference Share **(₹ in million)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. (in million)	Amount	No. (in million)	Amount
A. Financial assets measured at FVTPL				
(a) Planys Technologies Private Limited (Unquoted– Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹1500 per share) (Note No. 14.2.6)	-	42.07	-	50.69
(b) String Bio Private Limited (Unquoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note No.14.2.7)	0.16	45.00	0.16	45.00
(c) Chakr Innovation Pvt. Ltd. (Unquoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹100 per share) (Note No.14.2.8)	-	30.96	-	30.00
(d) Logicladder Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (Unquoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹100 per share) (Note No.14.2.9)	0.02	59.24	0.02	50.00
(e) Sagar Defence Engineering Pvt. Ltd. (Unquoted – Fully paid up) (Face Value ₹10 per share) (Note No.14.2.10)	0.01	56.63	0.01	45.00
(f) Investments in other Start - Ups (Note No. 14.2.11)		138.16	-	86.79
Total Investment in Preference Share		372.06		307.48
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		372.06		307.48
Aggregate market value of unquoted investments		-		-

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14.2.6 During the year 2018-19, the Company had subscribed for additional 1,179 nos. Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of Planys Technologies Private Limited (PTPL), a startup Company, having face value of ₹1,500.00 per share at a premium of ₹23,940.00 per share. The total number of CCPS subscribed by the Company as at March 31, 2019 is 1,562 CCPS. The CCPS have been fair valued during the year at ₹26,937/- per CCPS (for the previous year ₹32,450/- per CCPS).

The CCPS are Compulsory convertible into equity shares upon the expiry of 19 years from the date of issue. The Company may, at any time, prior to the expiry of 19 years from the date of issue, irrespective of either the Qualified IPO or Exit takes place or not, issue a notice to the PTPL for conversion of any CCPS into Equity Shares on 1:1 basis (i.e. for one CCPS, PTPL shall issue one Equity Share) ("Conversion Ratio") at a pre-money valuation of ₹360.00 million subject to anti-dilution protection and upon receipt of such notice, PTPL shall be under an obligation to convert such CCPS to the Equity Shares in accordance with the conversion ratio without the need to receive any further consideration therefor.

The CCPS bears a cumulative dividend, at the fixed rate of 0.0001% or dividend that would have been payable in a financial year on Equity Shares that the holders of CCPS would have been entitled to on as-if-converted basis i.e. Equity Shares arising from conversion of CCPS, whichever is higher. The dividend amount on as-if-converted basis shall be payable to holders of CCPS only if dividend has been declared on Equity Shares.

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14.2.7 During the year 2018-19, the Company had subscribed 162,275 nos. Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of String Bio Private Limited (SBPL), a startup Company, having face value of ₹10 per share at a premium of ₹267.30 per share. The CCPS are Compulsory convertible into equity shares upon the expiry of 20 years from the date of issue. The Company may, at any time, prior to the expiry of 20 years from the date of issue, issue a notice to the SBPL for conversion of any CCPS into Equity Shares on 1:1 basis (i.e. for one CCPS, SBPL shall issue one Equity Share) ("Conversion Ratio") subject to anti-dilution protection and upon receipt of such notice, SBPL shall be under an obligation to convert such CCPS to the Equity Shares in accordance with the conversion Ratio without the need to receive any further consideration therefor.

The CCPS bears a dividend, at the fixed rate of 0.001% of original issue price per CCPS on a cumulative basis compounded annually. In addition if a dividend is declared or paid on Equity Shares, an additional dividend shall be declared or paid with respect that the holders of CCPS.

14.2.8 During the Previous year, the Company has subscribed 888 nos. Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of Chakr Innovation Private Limited (CIPL) a startup Company, having face value of ₹100 per share at a premium of ₹33,683.78 per share. The CCPS are Compulsory convertible into equity shares upon the expiry of 20 years from the date of issue, a notice to the CIPL for conversion of any CCPS into Equity Shares on 1:1 basis (i.e. for one CCPS, CIPL shall issue one Equity Share) ("Conversion Ratio") subject to anti-dilution protection and upon receipt of such notice, CIPL shall be under an obligation to convert such CCPS to the Equity Shares in accordance with the conversion ratio without the need to receive any further consideration therefor. The CCPS bears a dividend, at the cumulative coupon rate of 0.001%. The CCPS have been fair valued during the year at ₹34,861/- per CCPS.

14.2.9 During the year 2019-20, the Company has subscribed 19,149 nos. Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of Logicladder Technologies Private Limited (LTPL) a startup Company, having face value of ₹100 per share at a premium of ₹2,511.00 per share. The CCPS are Compulsory convertible into equity shares upon the expiry of 20 years from the date of issue a notice to the LTPL for conversion of any CCPS into Equity Shares on 1:1 basis (i.e. for one CCPS, LTPL shall issue one Equity Share) ("Conversion Ratio") subject to anti-dilution protection and upon receipt of such notice, LTPL shall be under an obligation to convert such CCPS to the Equity Shares in accordance with the conversion ratio without the need to receive any further consideration therefor. The CCPS have been fair valued during the year at ₹3,094/- per CCPS.

The CCPS bears a dividend, at the fixed rate of 0.01% of original issue price per CCPS on a cumulative basis compounded annually. In addition if a dividend is declared or paid on Equity Shares, an additional dividend shall be declared or paid with respect that the holders of CCPS.

14.2.10 During the year 2019-20, the Company has subscribed 12,658 nos. Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of Sagar Defence Engineering Private Limited (SDEPL) a startup Company, having face value of ₹10 per share at a premium of ₹3,545.00 per share. The CCPS are Compulsory convertible into equity shares upon the expiry of 20 years from the date of issue, a notice to the SDEPL for conversion of any CCPS into Equity Shares on 1:1 basis (i.e. for one CCPS, SDEPL shall issue one Equity Share) ("Conversion Ratio") subject to anti-dilution protection and upon receipt of such notice, SDEPL shall be under an obligation to convert such CCPS to the Equity Shares in accordance with the conversion ratio without the need to receive any further consideration therefor. The CCPS have been fair valued during the year at ₹4,474/- per CCPS.

The CCPS bears a dividend, at the fixed rate of 0.01% of original issue price per CCPS on a cumulative basis compounded annually. In addition if a dividend is declared or paid on Equity Shares, an additional dividend shall be declared or paid with respect that the holders of CCPS.

14.2.11 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, in view that these start-up (20 start ups)are in the stage of their development and are mostly in traction and refinement stages, the carrying value of these start-ups is considered as a reasonable approximiation of their fair value.

14.2.12 Disclosure on carrying value and market value of investment

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Aggregate carrying value of quoted investments	170,376.54	142,046.03
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	375,669.31	372,057.11
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	197,739.80	165,513.56
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	(7,397.36)	(6,223.91)

15 Trade receivables

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
(a) Considered good - Secured (Note No. 15.8)	-	3,379.69	-	1,543.82
(b) Considered good - Unsecured (Note No. 15.2)	-	150,288.71	-	90,190.25
(c) Having significant increase in credit risk	25,629.56	8,097.74	23,740.97	-
(d) Credit Impaired	3,519.22	4,348.64	8,160.60	4,601.69
Less: Impairment for doubtful receivables	3,519.22	5,956.44	8,160.60	4,601.69
Total	**25,629.56**	**160,158.34**	**23,740.97**	**91,734.07**

15.1 Generally, the Company enters into long-term crude oil and gas sales arrangement with its customers. The normal credit period on sales of crude, gas and value added products is 7 - 30 days. No interest is charged during this credit period. Thereafter, interest on delayed payments is charged at SBI Base rate plus 4% - 6% per annum compounded each quarter on the outstanding balance.

Out of the gross trade receivables as at March 31, 2021, an amount of ₹64,894.62 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹39,268.01 million) is due from Oil and Gas Marketing companies, the Company's largest customers. There are no other customers who represent more than 5% of total balance of trade receivables. Accordingly, the Company assesses impairment loss on dues from Oil Marketing Companies on facts and circumstances relevant to each transaction.

The Company has concentration of credit risk due to the fact that the Company has significant receivables from Oil and Gas Marketing Companies (refer note no.51.3.3 & 52.4). However, these companies are reputed and creditworthy public sector undertakings (PSUs).

15.2 Includes an amount of ₹3,755.22 million (Previous year ₹3,129.05 million) due towards Pipeline Transportation Charges for the period from November 20, 2008 to March 31, 2021 from GAIL India Limited (GAIL) on account of revised pipeline transportation tariff charges.

In terms of Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) signed between GAIL and the Company, GAIL is to pay transportation charges in addition to the price of gas in case of Uran Trombay Natural Gas Pipe Line (UTNGPL) and were being paid by GAIL. Subsequent to the replacement of pipeline in 2008, the revised pipeline transportation tariff in respect of UTNGPL as approved by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is being invoiced to GAIL with effect from November 20, 2008. Maharashtra Gas Limited (MGL), one of the customers of GAIL, had filed a complaint with PNGRB on February 12, 2015 regarding applicability of tariff on supply of gas to GAIL. After hearing all parties, PNGRB vide order dated October 15, 2015 dismissed the complaint and gave a verdict in favour of the Company. Pursuant to appeal by MGL to the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL), the case was remanded back to PNGRB. Once again, PNGRB vide order dated March 18, 2020 had dismissed the complaint, authorized the pipeline as a Common Carrier Pipeline and directed both GAIL and MGL to pay the transportation tariff fixed by PNGRB from time to time for UTNGPL. MGL has again filed an appeal with APTEL on April 04, 2020 against the order of PNGRB. Matter is presently pending with APTEL.

Arbitration was invoked by another customer of GAIL which is presently pending with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India in terms of Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD).

The Company has been raising invoices on GAIL towards Pipeline Transportation Charges during the period from November 2008 to March 2021 amounting to ₹6,012.72 million, out of this an amount of ₹2,257.50 million has since been received. The Company has been receiving revised transportation tariff since November 20, 2008 from GAIL in respect of all its customers other than MGL and also, from the year 2016, in respect of the customer for which matter is pending with AMRCD. In view of the same, the receivable of ₹3,755.22 million as at March 31, 2021 (Previous year ₹3,129.05 million) is considered good.

15.3 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the company generally enters into crude oil sales contracts with reputed Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) / International Oil Companies (IOCs) / National Oil Companies (NOCs) on the basis of tendering for each of its cargo's. However, the Company has also entered into some long-term sales arrangement with Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)/ International Oil Companies (IOCs) / National Oil Companies (NOCs) for crude oil sales and supply of natural gas.

The Company generally sells its products on an average credit period of around 30 days. In respect of gas sales in some of the projects, the Company receives payments in advance in accordance with the respective sales contract. In respect of a long term gas sales contract with one of the national oil companies, a credit period of 40 days is allowed. Interest is not charged on trade receivables for the applicable credit period from the date of invoice. For delayed period of payments, interest is charged as per respective arrangements, which is generally determined as one month LIBOR + 2% per annum over the applicable Bank Rate on the outstanding balance.

The Company assesses impairment loss on trade receivables on the basis of facts and circumstances relevant to each customer. Usually, Company collects all its receivables within the contractually allowed credit periods.

The Company has concentration of credit risk due to the fact that the Company has significant receivables from Oil Marketing Companies and International Oil Companies (IOCs). However these are reputed National Oil Companies (NOCs) and the company does not expect any material loss on account of delay or non payment of dues.

15.4 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the trade receivables breakup between customers having outstanding more than 5% and other customers is-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Customers with outstanding balance of more than 5% of Trade receivables	49,577.29	38,761.08
Other customers	1,580.91	1,274.79
Total	**51,158.20**	**40,035.87**

15.5 In respect of subsidiary OVL, during the year, trade receivables in respect of Sudan amounting to ₹29,000.06 million (previous year ₹31,748.82 million) has been assessed for lifetime expected credit loss method and a reversal of ₹4,472.86 million has been made. The total outstanding provision against these receivables stands at ₹3,347.79 million (previous year ₹8,007.85 million).

15.6 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, impairment of doubtful receivables includes loss allowance of ₹3,026.20 million (31.03.2020: ₹1,593.30 million) on trade recievables of ₹9,691.30 million (31.03.2020: ₹1,593.30 million) for which the credit risk has been assessed on an individual basis.

15.7 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, the Company generally enters into long-term sales arrangement with Oil Marketing Companies for domestic sales besides export of products through term contracts and spot international tenders and supplies to SEZ customers. The average credit period on sales ranges from 7 to 45 days (Year ended March 31, 2020 ranges from 7 to 45 days). Interest is not charged on trade receivables for the applicable credit period from the date of invoice. For delayed period of payments, interest is charged as per respective arrangements, which is upto 2% per annum (Year ended March 31, 2020 upto 2% per annum) over the applicable bank rate on the outstanding balance.

15.8 Secured Trade Receivables above includes ₹1,788.23 million (as at March 31, 2020 of ₹582.86 million) backed by bank guarantees and letter of credit received from customers in case of MRPL.

15.9 Subsidiary Company OMPL does export sales through short-term tender arrangements and also through B2B arrangements. Company does domestic sales through long term sales arrangement with Holding Company and short term arrangement with others. The average credit period ranges from 7 to 30 days (Year ended March 31, 2020 ranges from 7 to 30 days). Interest is not charged on trade receivables for the applicable credit period from the date of invoice. For delayed period of payments, interest is charged as per respective arrangements.

15.10 Movement of Impairment for doubtful receivables

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	12,762.29	11,662.30
Addition in expected credit loss allowance	1,411.36	522.89
Write back during the year	(4,529.72)	(100.96)
Reclassification/Other Adjustments	(168.27)	678.06
Balance at end of the year	**9,475.66**	**12,762.29**

15.10.1 Group's subsidiary OVL has determined its functional currency as US$. Adjustments includes net effect of exchange differences of ₹ (168.27) million for the year ended March 31, 2021 (for the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹678.06 million) on account of translation of the consolidated financial statements of the ONGC Videsh Limited from US$ to Group's presentation currency "₹". Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1 (a).

16 Loans

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise Stated)				
A. Deposits				
- Considered Good	3,053.59	1,478.03	3,392.19	1,379.03
- Credit Impaired	14.41	0.71	14.42	-
Less: Impairment for doubtful deposits	14.41	0.71	14.42	-
Total	**3,053.59**	**1,478.03**	**3,392.19**	**1,379.03**
B. Loans to Related Parties				
- Considered Good	3,694.64	2,326.34	4,892.65	2,389.34
- Credit Impaired	65.04	-	66.80	-
Less: Impairment for doubtful loans	65.04	-	66.80	-
Total	**3,694.64**	**2,326.34**	**4,892.65**	**2,389.34**
C. Loans to Public Sector Undertakings				
- Credit Impaired	170.50	-	170.50	-
Less: Impairment for doubtful loans	170.50	-	170.50	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
D. Loans to Employees (Note No.16.1)				
- Secured and Considered Good	16,427.39	2,965.18	14,575.22	2,679.10
- Unsecured and Considered Good	256.35	15.27	122.06	1,727.04
- Credit Impaired	-	9.94	-	10.37
Less: Impairment for doubtful loans	-	9.94	-	10.37
Total	**16,683.74**	**2,980.45**	**14,697.28**	**4,406.14**
E. Loans to Others (Note No. 16.2)				
- Considered Good	7,773.17	1,169.20	9,119.12	3,628.83
- Having significant increase in credit risk	1,613.69	153.77	1,535.43	614.17
- Credit Impaired	906.86	206.42	133.44	173.38
Less: Impairment for doubtful loans	5,507.09	793.61	1,624.30	769.72
Total	**4,786.63**	**735.78**	**9,163.69**	**3,646.66**
Total Loans	**28,218.60**	**7,520.60**	**32,145.81**	**11,821.17**

16.1 Loans to employees include an amount of ₹11.11 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹8.35 million) outstanding from Key Managerial Personnel.

16.2 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, Non current loan to others includes Loan to Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) customers amounting to ₹9,630.50 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹10,271.00 million) before impairment and provision towards the same amounting to ₹5,507.09 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹1,624.30 million). Similarly, Current loan to others includes Loan given to Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) consumers of ₹1,178.00 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹4,108.40 million) before impairment and provision towards the same amounting to ₹673.60 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹649.70 million).

16.3 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in 2016 to provide LPG connections to women from BPL households. Under the scheme, no charges towards the deposit of equipment and cost of Suraksha hose were to be collected from the beneficiary. An amount of ₹1,600 per connection is paid by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMC) to the Distributor and the Government reimburses OMC's an amount of ₹1,600 per connection towards the same. For the purchase of the stove (cost ₹990/-) as well as for cost of the first fill (prevailing rate at the time of installation), the beneficiary is given an option to avail loan from OMC. This loan is to be recovered from the subsidy payable to the consumer on purchase of the refill cylinder. The total loan disbursed to Consumers under (PMUY), since inception is ₹29,630.10 million (31.03.2020: ₹29,637.50 million) and of this ₹18,822.50 million (31.03.2020: ₹19,662.10 million) is outstanding at period end. This is to be repaid out of the subsidy accruing to the consumer from the subsequent refill of cylinders. The overall consumer base is at 21.50 million (net of termination) and the consumption pattern of LPG is still evolving. Considering the consumption pattern of refills, level of subsidies and consequential impact on repayment of the loan, by following the principles of prudence and conservatism, an aggregate provision of ₹6,180.70 million (31.03.2020: ₹2,274.00 million) is estimated and recognized as on March 31, 2021, which includes a provision of ₹3,906.70 million (2019-20: ₹1,316.90 million) made during the financial year 2020-21. The expected credit loss estimate is reasonable. The Loan is considered as 'subsequently measured at amortized cost' in the financial statements. Considering the steep decline in the average subsidy of LPG during the year at ₹42/- (2019-20: ₹200/-) per cylinder and the consequential increase in loan tenure, the carrying value of loan outstanding as at Balance Sheet date requires re-measurement based on revised estimates of future cash flows. Such re-measurement resulted in reduction in gross carrying amount of outstanding loan by a ₹4,506.20 million (2019-20: ₹NIL). Further, considering the recognition of Interest Income of ₹1,775.10 million during the year on this Loan, both having been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year, the net impact is a reduction in fair-valuation of loan by ₹2,731.10 million. The carrying amount of outstanding loan at period end after considering loans disbursed/recovered during the year is ₹10,808.50 million (2019-20: ₹14,379.50 million).

16.4 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, Company has policy of providing financial assistance to Schedule Caste / Schedule Tribe category dealers for Retail Outlets under the Corpus Fund Scheme (CFS). Under this scheme upon written request seeking working capital loan / assistance by dealer, the company provides working capital loan for a full cycle of operation (equivalent to seven days sales volume) of the dealer. This working capital loan as well as the interest at the specified rate thereon will be recovered in hundred equal monthly installments from the thirteenth month of commissioning of the dealer operated Retail Outlet.

16.5 Movement of Impairment (₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	2,656.11	1,335.58
Recognized during the year	3,907.65	1,323.19
Reversed during the year	(0.70)	(2.58)
Reclassification/Other Adjustments	(1.76)	(0.08)
Balance at end of the year	**6,561.30**	**2,656.11**

17 Deposits under Site Restoration Fund

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deposit under site restoration fund scheme	235,114.70	222,836.06
Total	**235,114.70**	**222,836.06**

17.1 The above amount has been deposited with banks under section 33ABA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and can be withdrawn only for the purposes specified in the Scheme i.e. towards removal of equipments and installations in a manner agreed with Central Government pursuant to an abandonment plan. This amount is considered as restricted cash and hence not considered as 'Cash and cash equivalents'.

17.2 Includes ₹2,522.07 million (Previous year ₹2,402.18 million) towards Tapti A Facilities and ₹45,405.22 million (Previous year ₹42,506.87 million) towards Panna Mukta Fields (refer Note No. 6.2, 7.2.4 and 32.5).

17.3 In respect of subsidiary OVL, deposit under site restoration fund is in respect of Block 06.1, Vietnam. These funds have been deposited in an earmarked bank account maintained for this purpose. Such deposit is measured at amortised cost. For details of site restoration fund measured at fair value, refer Note No. 14.2.5.

18 Finance lease receivables

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Finance lease receivables (Note No.18.2)		
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	5,492.97	5,641.71
Less: Impairment for uncollectible lease payments (Note No. 18.1**)**	5,492.97	5,641.71
	-	-

18.1 Movement of Impairment for doubtful finance lease receivables (₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	5,641.71	5,219.59
Recognized during the year	-	(47.68)
Effect of exchange differences (Note No. 18.1.1)	(148.74)	469.80
Balance at end of the year	**5,492.97**	**5,641.71**

18.1.1 Group's subsidiary OVL has determined its functional currency as US$. Above foreign exchange difference represents differences on account of translation of the consolidated financial statements of the ONGC Videsh Limited from US$ to Group's presentation currency (₹). Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1 (a).

18.2 The subsidiary company OVL had completed the 12"X 741 Kms multi-product pipeline from Khartoum refinery to Port Sudan for the Ministry of Energy and Mining of the Government of Sudan (GOS) on Build, Own, Lease and Transfer (BOLT) basis and handed over the same for operation to GOS during the financial year 2005-06. The project was implemented in consortium with Oil India Limited, Company's share being 90%. Non-current finance lease amount shows the non-receipted lease payments against which 100% allowance has been made.

19 Financial assets - Others

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise Stated)				
A. Derivative asset (Note No. 19.4.1)	31.41	85.75	181.79	160.37
B. Interest accrued on loans to employees				
Secured considered good	275.52	3.45	198.57	3.04
	275.52	**3.45**	**198.57**	**3.04**
C. Interest Accrued on deposits and loans				
- Considered Good	-	1,670.85	-	2,402.78
- Credit Impaired	22.87	-	22.87	-
Less: Impairment for doubtful interest accrued	22.87	-	22.87	-
	-	**1,670.85**	**-**	**2,402.78**
D. Cash Call Receivable from JO Partners				
- Considered Good	-	5,105.45	-	5,538.31
- Credit Impaired	6,345.47	4.75	5,696.71	4.88
Less: Impairment for doubtful claims / advances	6,345.47	4.75	5,696.71	4.88
	-	**5,105.45**	**-**	**5,538.31**
E. Advance Recoverable in cash				
- Considered Good (Note No. 19.1)	6,162.27	28,578.97	6,721.37	24,120.47
- Credit Impaired (Note No.19.2 & 19.3)	470.02	14,562.01	267.45	21,225.89
Less: Impairment for doubtful claims / advances	470.02	14,562.01	267.45	21,225.89
	6,162.27	**28,578.97**	**6,721.37**	**24,120.47**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
F. Deposit with Banks	1,328.02	-	3,084.36	-
G. Receivable from Operators				
- Considered Good	-	5,981.65	-	2,986.07
- Credit Impaired	-	355.44	-	214.56
Less: Impairment for doubtful claims / advances	-	355.44	-	214.56
	-	**5,981.65**	**-**	**2,986.07**
H. Receivables from Govt of India towards Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)	-	71.94	-	2,904.78
I. Receivables from Govt of India towards Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG (DBTL)	-	2,796.26	-	55,763.50
J. Balance with Life Insurance Corporation of India	**-**	9,750.43		10,417.62
K. Others				
- Considered Good	31,902.25	14,553.77	32,612.66	11,410.60
- Credit Impaired	**-**	0.10	**-**	1,332.68
Less: Impairment for doubtful claims / advances	1,392.10	2,976.98	1,429.79	1,332.68
	30,510.15	**11,576.89**	**31,182.87**	**11,410.60**
Total Other financial assets	**38,307.37**	**65,621.64**	**41,368.96**	**115,707.54**

19.1 During the year 2010-11, the Oil Marketing Companies, nominees of the Government of India (GoI) recovered US$ 80.18 million (Share of the Company US$ 32.07 million (equivalent to ₹2,356.82 million)) as per directives of GoI in respect of Joint Operation - Panna Mukta and Tapti Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs). Pending finality by Arbitration Tribunal, the company's share of US$ 32.07 million equivalent to ₹2,356.82 million (March 31, 2020: ₹2,420.64 million) has been disclosed under the head 'Advance Recoverable in Cash'(refer Note No.58.1.4).

19.2 In Ravva Joint Operation, the demand towards additional profit petroleum raised by Government of India (GoI), due to differences in interpretation of the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) in respect of computation of Post Tax Rate of Return (PTRR), based on the decision of the Malaysian High Court setting aside an earlier arbitral tribunal award in favor of operator, was disputed by the operator Vedanta Limited (erstwhile Cairn India Limited). The Company is not a party to the dispute but has agreed to abide by the decision applicable to the operator. The Company is carrying an amount of US$ 167.84 million (equivalent to ₹12,334.91 million) after adjustments for interest and exchange rate fluctuations which has been recovered by GoI, this includes interest amounting to US$ 54.88 million (₹4,033.13

million). The Company has made impairment provision towards this recovery made by the GoI.

In subsequent legal proceedings, the Appellate Authority of the Honorable Malaysian High Court of Kuala Lumpur had set aside the decision of the Malaysian High Court and the earlier decision of arbitral tribunal in favour of operator was restored, against which the GoI has preferred an appeal before the Federal Court of Malaysia. The Federal Court of Malaysia, vide its order dated October 11, 2011, has dismissed the said appeal of the GoI.

The Company has taken up the matter regarding refund of the recoveries made in view of the favorable judgment of the Federal Court of Malaysia with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG), GoI. However, according to a communication dated January 13, 2012, MoP&NG expressed the view that the Company's proposal would be examined when the issue of carry in Ravva PSC is decided in its entirety by the Government along with other partners.

In view of the perceived uncertainties in obtaining the refund at this stage, the impairment made in the books as above has been retained and netted off against the amount recoverable as above in the Financial Statements for the year ending March 31, 2021. (Figures in ₹ are restated).

19.3 The Ravva PSC stipulates Base Development Cost of Ravva JV to be at US$ 188.98 million with a cap of 5% increase. Accordingly the development cost stated in the PSC is US$ 198.43 million. However, actual cost incurred by JV is more than amount stipulated in the PSC. Director General of Hydrocarbons did not approve the increase in base development cost for cost recovery and demanded additional profit petroleum vide letter dated August 8, 2006 from the contractor / JV for an amount of US$ 166 million as short paid on account of cost recovery of Development cost in excess of Base Development Cost.

In August 2008 three JV partners excluding ONGC had invoked arbitration against Government of India (GoI) on the issue. The contention of claim as operator was that it should be allowed 100% Cost recovery of the Base Development cost. The issue was argued at various levels including court of Appeals and Malaysian Federal Court. The decision of court was in favour of JV partners. After Federal court of Malaysia decision, the case was filed with Delhi High court for enforcement of award in India. Delhi High Court vide order dated February 19, 2020 allowed enforcement of the Arbitration Award including declaratory relief. GoI had filed an SLP in Honorable Supreme Court of India against the said order and the judgment dated September 16.2020 was in favour JV partner.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), GoI vide letter dated October 10, 2018 issued a recovery notice to Oil Marketing companies (OMCs) for US$ 52 million plus applicable interest towards short payment of Government share of Profit Petroleum on account of dispute of Cost recovery of Base Development cost from the payments made to the Company towards the sales proceeds of Crude Oil and Natural Gas. During the year OMCs deducted and deposited the sales proceeds of Crude Oil and Natural Gas to MoPNG and the entire amount of US$ 83 million ($ 52 million along with interest of $31 million) (equivalent ₹6,099.67 million) has been recovered. In view of the Supreme Court Judgment for enforcement arbitration award in India, an amount of USD 33.94 million has been adjusted from profit petroleum payable to GoI during the year 2020-21 against the US$ 83 million receivable from GoI. Balance amount of US$ 49.06 million (equivalent to ₹3,605.30 million) is considered good.

19.4 In case of subsidiary OVL,

19.4.1 ONGC Videsh has entered into options contract covering Euro 52.5 million (in previous year covering Euro 52.5 million) out of the principal amount of 2.75% Euro 525 million Bonds. The option contract has been marked to market (MTM) with a gain position of ₹33.76 million as on March 31, 2021 (Previous year ₹44.44 million).

ONGC Videsh Vankorneft Pte Ltd, a step-down subsidiary, has entered into options contract covering JPY 5.7 billion (₹3,766.96 million) (in previous period JPY 5.7 billion (₹3,979.91 million)) out of the principal amount of 38 Billion JPY Facility Agreement (₹25,076.86 million) for which the first tranche of Principal payment is to be made in April 2022. There is MTM gain position of ₹31.41 million as on March 31, 2021 (₹137.34 million as on March 31, 2020) for these options contracts.

19.5 In case of subsidiary HPCL

19.5.1 The company implements various Government of India schemes such as PMUY, Direct Benefit Transfer scheme wherein the amount is either received in advance or reimbursed subsequently. As of March 31, 2021, reimbursements amounting to ₹2,159.20 million (March 31, 2020: ₹25,180.00 million) are pending for a period beyond 6 months. Being dues from Government, no provision has been considered necessary.

19.5.2 During the financial year, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) was rolled out by Government of India (GOI) as a COVID relief measure. The scheme entailed PMUY Consumers to avail a sequential advance towards purchase of three free refill cylinders. A total of 38.10 million refills were delivered under the scheme towards which an advance amount of ₹26,018.60 million (2019-20: NIL) was disbursed. The scheme ended on 31/12/2020. The scheme mechanism enabled filing of claim with GOI towards reimbursement. Claims amounting to ₹25,102.80 million were settled leaving an amount of ₹915.80 million unsettled till date. This unsettled amount represents advance towards which either, the Consumers after availing advance, had not taken the refills, or claims by the Corporation, which were not settled fully pursuant to price variance between date of advance and date of sale of refill cylinders. Considering that the mechanism towards settlement of such amounts is not explicit, notwithstanding the persuasion for its full and final settlement with GOI, considering the principles of prudence and conservatism, a loss allowance has been recognized amounting to ₹915.80 million (2019-20: NIL).

19.6 Movement of Impairment

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	**30,194.83**	**25,067.65**
Recognized during the year	2,903.85	4,130.41
Write back during the year	(6,923.20)	(67.02)
Other adjustments	(45.84)	1,063.79
Balance at end of the year	**26,129.64**	**30,194.83**

19.6.1 Group's subsidiary OVL has determined its functional currency as US$. Adjustments includes net effect of exchange differences as at March 31, 2021 of ₹ (45.84) million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹134.01 million) on account of translation of the consolidated financial statements of the ONGC Videsh Limited from US$ to Group's presentation currency (₹). Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1 (a).

19.7 In respect of subsidiary OVL, other financial assets include receivables of ONGC San Cristobal BV from its associate Petrolera Indovenezolana SA (PIVSA) on account of outstanding dividend as at March 31, 2021 is ₹30,337.99 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹31,159.50 million). The underlying trade receivables in PIVSA books have been provided for as per lifetime expected credit loss method.

20 Other assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
A. Capital advances (Note No. 20.3)				
- Considered Good	12,740.34	-	11,088.90	-
- Credit Impaired	341.99	-	25.44	-
Less: Impairment	341.99	-	25.44	-
	12,740.34	**-**	**11,088.90**	**-**
B. Other receivables				
- Considered Good	61.95	-	1.49	-
- Credit Impaired	408.42	-	469.45	-
Less: Impairment	408.42	-	469.45	-
	61.95	**-**	**1.49**	**-**
C. Deposits (Note No. 20.5, 20.6 & 20.8)				
With Customs/Port Trusts etc.	6,512.83	4,434.48	5,178.83	4,885.25
With others				
- Considered Good	10,829.15	89,360.02	7,823.30	77,319.96
- Credit Impaired	1,625.38	682.21	1,528.68	680.53
Less: Impairment	1,848.38	682.21	1,528.68	680.53
	17,118.98	**93,794.50**	**13,002.13**	**82,205.21**
D. Advance recoverable				
- Considered Good	901.79	25,548.46	686.65	17,959.95
- Credit Impaired	642.72	961.54	589.62	1,335.96
Less: Impairment	642.72	961.54	589.62	1,335.96
	901.79	**25,548.46**	**686.65**	**17,959.95**
E. Carried interest (Note No. 20.1 & 20.2)				
- Considered Good	26,985.77	-	18,973.75	-
- Credit Impaired	225.36	-	227.83	-
Less: Impairment	225.36	-	227.83	-
	26,985.77	**-**	**18,973.75**	**-**
F. Prepaid Expenses				
Prepayments - Mobilisation Charges	-	-	-	8.97
Prepayments - Leasehold Land (Note No. 8.2)	186.12	205.46	187.27	118.91

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Other prepaid expenses	5,155.46	3,573.75	3,422.69	3,853.20
Prepaid expenses for underlift quantity	-	165.13	-	101.29
	5,341.58	**3,944.34**	**3,609.96**	**4,082.37**
G.Other Assets				
- Considered Good	733.14	1,374.61	5.34	1,096.71
- Credit Impaired	-	41.39	-	41.39
Less: Impairment	-	41.39	-	41.39
	733.14	**1,374.61**	**5.34**	**1,096.71**
Total Other assets	**63,883.55**	**124,661.91**	**47,368.22**	**105,344.24**

20.1 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the Company has participating interest (PI) in development project Area -1, Mozambique. As per the carry agreement, the Company is financing expenditure in the project for the national oil company ("carried interest"), which is shown under category Unsecured, Considered Good.

The Company also has participating interest (PI) in Blocks 5A South Sudan*, SS-04 Bangladesh, SS-09 Bangladesh, EP-3 Myanmar and B-2 Myanmar. As per the carry agreements in respect of these exploratory blocks the carried interest during the exploratory period will be refunded in the event of commercial production from the project. The same is shown above as unsecured, considered as credit impaired.

*Block 5A is a producing block where there was a stoppage of production due to force majeure like condition.

20.2 In respect of subsidiary OVL, total impairment recognised against the amount of carried interest pending commencement of production in respect of Block 5A South Sudan as at March 31, 2021 is ₹79.58 million (previous year: ₹81.73 million). Impairment for ₹145.78 million (previous year: ₹146.10 million) has been recognised in respect of SS-04 Bangladesh, SS-09 Bangladesh, EP-3 Myanmar and B-2 Myanmar being under exploration period, there is no certainty of commercial discovery.

20.3 In respect of subsidiary OVL, capital advance includes ₹208.25 million paid as Conversion fees to Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for conversion of leasehold land to freehold land.

20.4 In respect of subsidiary OVL, other current assets includes ₹160.70 millions, which represents the impact of underlifted oil quantity by the company during the year and the same would be settled in kind in future.

20.5 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, Deposits includes ₹2,125.25 million relating to an appeal in the matter of classification of Reformate import pending before Hon'ble CESTAT wherein, basis the Company's early hearing application, Hon'ble CESTAT has ordered for out of turn hearing in this matter. Due to outbreak of Covid-19, presently, the Hon'ble CESTAT has decided to hear the matter through video conferencing platform and the same is expected to be held and concluded with in a year.

20.6 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, during the previous year ended March 31, 2020, the Company had exercised option under "Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019" announced under "Finance Act 2019" which was effected from September 1, 2019 to January 15, 2020. During the current financial year ended March 31, 2021, pursuant to the scheme and based on approval of the Designated Authorities, upon receipt of discharge certificate, an amount of ₹2.07 million has been offset against pre-deposit. Further, an amount of ₹0.24 million has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the current financial year ended March 31, 2021.

20.7 In respect of subsidiary PMHBL, upon Payment of Allottment Consideration the Company has been given possession of land at 7 different locations. The Company is yet to enter into lease cum sale Agreement with KIADB for these lands. Hence the amount is not yet capitalised as freehold land.

20.8 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, deposits with Customs includes an amount of ₹805.60 million which has been carried in the books as receivable towards Custom Duty refund claims filed relating to the period 1992-1997. As per the assessment made by the management, the refund is legally tenable; management is continuing to pursue the matter with Authorities for early settlement of these claims.

20.9 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, during the year, Employee's PF Trust has been provided with reimbursable advance of ₹2,430.00 million by the Corporation.

20.10 Movement of Impairment

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	4,898.90	3,920.98
Recognized during the year	688.63	1,008.86
Write back during the year	(374.41)	(217.89)
Other adjustments	(61.11)	186.95
Balance at end of the year	**5,152.01**	**4,898.90**

20.10.1 Group's subsidiary ONGC Videsh Limited has determined its functional currency as US$. Adjustments includes net effect of exchange differences as at March 31, 2021 of ₹ (6.04) million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹18.55 million) on account of translation of the consolidated financial statements of the ONGC Videsh Limited from US$ to Group's presentation currency "₹". Refer Note No.3.21 and 5.1 (a).

24x7 operations at the control room of Onshore Gas Terminal of ONGC's HP-HT Asset in Kakinada, AP

21 Inventories

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Raw Materials (Including Condensate)		
-on hand	47,148.10	27,614.98
-in Transit	20,058.80	17,050.08
	67,206.90	**44,665.06**
Finished Goods (Including Carbon Credits) (Note No. 21.1, 21.2 and 21.3)	124,234.17	85,489.42
Less : Impairment for Stock Loss	5.91	5.91
	124,228.26	**85,483.51**
Traded Goods	**141,737.06**	**87,555.60**
Stores and Spares		
-on hand	99,782.22	98,609.75
-in transit	2,779.66	9,171.65
Less: Impairment for non-moving items	11,146.94	10,133.28
	91,414.94	**97,648.12**
Semi Finished Goods	20,739.89	14,587.04
Unservicable Items	406.21	572.70
Total	**445,733.26**	**330,512.03**

21.1 In respect of the company, this includes an amount of ₹5.69 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹5.50 million) in respect of 330,484 nos. (Previous year 330,484 nos.) Carbon Credits which are valued at net realisable value. There are no CERs under certification. During the year ₹104.53 million (Previous year ₹82.20 million) and ₹28.19 million (Previous year ₹32.12 million) have been expensed towards Operating & maintenance cost and depreciation respectively for emission reduction equipment.

21.2 In respect of the company, inventory amounting to ₹268.55 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹6,581.49 million) have been valued at net realizable value of ₹99.51 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹4,046.04 million). Consequently, an amount of ₹169.04 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹2,535.45 million) has been recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss under Note No. 40.

21.3 During the year, the company has excluded the adjustment of Basic sediment and water (BS&W) at certain storage locations, where the BS&W is within the permissible limit, for the purpose of valuation of closing stock. This change in estimate of BS&W has resulted in an increase in the value of the closing stock of finished goods amounting to ₹172.51 million for the year. This has an impact in future periods also, estimation of which is impracticable

21.4 COVID-19 outbreak conditions were existing on the reporting date March 31, 2021, however due to recovery of crude oil prices back to normal, there is no impact of COVID-19 outbreak on the value of closing stock of inventory as at March 31, 2021. During the Previous year the price realized of inventory post reporting period provided evidence of the Net realisable value of inventories at the end of the period. Accordingly, subsequent reduction in selling prices were considered in arriving at the net realisable value as at March 31, 2020 as the condition of COVID-19 existed as at March 31, 2020 which had caused reduction in the selling prices, this had resulted in reduction in the value by ₹1,272.19 million as at March 31, 2020.

21.5 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, the cost of inventories recognized as an expense includes ₹300.56 million (Previous Year ₹11,212.40 million) in respect of write down of inventories to net realisable value. There has been no reversal of such write down in current year and previous year.

21.6 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, the write-down including reversals, if any, of Inventories to net realisable value during the financial year amounted to ₹1,222.40 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹10,029.30 million) for the Corporation. The write downs and reversal are included in cost of materials consumed, changes in Inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work in progress.

21.7 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, as on 31.03.2021, the Group has an inventory of Non-Solar Renewable Energy Certificates numbering 35,041 Units (31.03.2020: 69,256), available for Sale after earmarking a requisite quantity already for captive consumption. The revenue from Certificates is recognized as and when the same are sold. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has fixed a floor price of ₹ NIL and a ceiling price of ₹1000/- per certificate in which range, it could be sold in Indian Energy Exchange Ltd., wherein it is traded. Aggrieved by the decision of NIL floor price, Green Energy Association has filed a petition in the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) and Tribunal has halted trading of these Certificates, until final disposal of the petition.

21.8 In respect of subsidiary OVL, in case of joint operators where the property in crude oil produced does not pass on upto a specific delivery point, the stock of crude oil till such delivery point is not recognized by the Company.

21.9 In respect of subsidiary OVL, stores and spares (net of allowance for obsolete / non-moving inventories) includes ₹8,652.00 million (previous year 8,451.96 million) which represents the company's share in overseas joint operations.

22 Investments – Current

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss		
(a) Investments in GOI Bonds (Note No. 22.1)	54,175.73	53,448.62
Total	**54,175.73**	**53,448.62**

22.1 In respect of Subsidiary HPCL, bonds valuing ₹14,760.00 million (31.03.2020: ₹14,760.00 million) comprising 7.59 % G - Sec Bonds of ₹1,850.00 million (31.03.2020: ₹1,850.00 million), 7.72 % G - Sec Bonds of ₹8,360.00 million (31.03.2020: ₹8,360.00 million), 8.33 % G - Sec Bonds of ₹1,800.00 million (31.03.2020: ₹1,800.00 million) and 8.15 % G - Sec Bonds of ₹2,750.00 million (31.03.2020: ₹2,750.00 million), have been pledged with Clearing Corporation of India Limited against Tripartу Repo Dealing System Loan.

22.2 Disclosure towards Cost / Market Value

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments (Market Value)	54,175.73	53,448.62
(b) Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments (Cost)	52,672.57	52,672.57
(c) Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments (Cost)	-	-

23 Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balances with Banks	22,797.54	16,912.03
Cash on Hand	53.54	27.49
Bank Deposit with original maturity up to 3 month	17,342.61	30,866.10
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**40,193.69**	**47,805.62**

23.1 In respect of subsidiary OVL, cash on hand represents cash balances held by overseas branches in respective local currencies and includes ₹1.49 million held by imprest holders (as at March 31, 2020 ₹1.42 million).

23.2 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the deposits maintained by the Company with banks comprise of short term deposits, which can be withdrawn by the Company at any point without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

23.3 In respect of subsidiary OVL, balances with bank includes amount held by overseas branches in Libya which are restricted for use as at 31 March 2021 ₹0.72 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹10.25 million). Based on old records found during current year, liabilities of Libya branch amounting to ₹8.49 million have been adjusted resulting in a decrease in bank balance.

23.4 In respect of subsidiary OVL, cash and cash equivalents include ₹3,447.72 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹5,927.26 million) which represents the company's share of cash and bank balances in overseas joint opeartions accounted for based on the books of the respective operators located outside India

23.5 In respect of subsidiary OVL, balance with bank includes remittances in transit which represent amounts transferred by subsidiary ONGC Videsh Singapore Limited and not received in the company's bank account as at year end. This amount was received by the company subsequent to the year end.

24 Other Bank Balances

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other bank deposits for original maturity more than 3 months upto 12 months (Note No. 24.1)	28,632.75	46,295.53
Unclaimed dividend account (Note No. 24.2)	559.47	514.29
Bank balance towards Dividend payment	-	83.31
Deposits in escrow account (Note No. 24.3)	1,515.26	1,444.20
Bank deposits under lien	0.09	0.09
Other restricted bank balances (Note No. 24.4)	1,021.45	259.32
Total Other bank balances	**31,729.02**	**48,596.74**

24.1 The deposits maintained by the Group with banks comprise time deposit, which can be withdrawn by the Group at any point without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

24.2 Amount deposited in unclaimed dividend account is earmarked for payment of dividend and cannot be used for any other purpose. No amount is due for deposit in Investor Education and Protection Fund.

24.3 Matter of Dispute on Delivery Point of Panna-Mukta gas between Government of India (GoI) and BG Exploration and Production India Limited (BGEPIL) along with Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and the Company (PMT JO Partners) arose due to differing interpretation of relevant PSC clauses. According to the PMT JO Partners, Delivery Point for Panna-Mukta gas is at Offshore, however, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG), GoI and GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) maintained that the delivery point is onshore at Hazira. The gas produced from Panna-Mukta fields was transported through Company's pipelines. Owing to the delivery point dispute neither the seller (PMT JO) nor the buyer of gas (GAIL) was paying any compensation to the Company for usage of its pipeline for gas transportation.

Hon'ble Gujarat High Court decided that the Panna Mukta oil fields from where the movement of goods is occasioned fall within the customs frontiers of India. Consequently, the sale of goods cannot be said to have taken place in the course of import of goods into the territory of India. Accordingly the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court has determined that the Delivery Point for Panna-Mukta gas is at Offshore. The State Government of Gujarat has filed a petition with the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the decision of Hon'ble Gujarat High Court. Since the said matter of determination of delivery point is pending with the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, an amount of US $ 51.37 million (previous year US $ 48.67 million) equivalent to ₹3,752.80 million (previous year ₹3,653.19 million) for the PMT JO including Company's Share US $ 20.74 (previous year US$ 19.24 million) equivalent to ₹1,515.26 million (previous year ₹1,444.20 million) is maintained in the escrow account by the PMT JO Partners.

24.4 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, other restricted bank balances include balances earmarked with banks for share buy back amounting to ₹625.00 million (Previous year Nil)

25 Assets classified as held for sale

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Project Surplus and other assets (Note No. 7.6.5 & 25.1)	163.09	141.34
Total Assets held for sale	**163.09**	**141.34**

25.1 In respect of subsidiary PMHBL, company intends to dispose of surplus materials used for the pipeline laying project, it no longer utilizes in the next 12 months. These materials are located at various project sites and were purchased for use during construction of pipeline. Efforts are underway to dispose of the project surplus materials to Oil Companies. The Management of the Group expects that, the fair value (less cost to sell) is higher than the carrying amount.

26 Equity Share Capital

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Equity Share Capital	62,901.39	62,901.54
	62,901.39	**62,901.54**
Authorised:		
30,000,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹5 each	**150,000.00**	**150,000.00**
(as at March 31, 2020: 30,000,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹5 each)		
Issued and Subscribed:		
12,580,279,206 Equity Shares of ₹5 each	**62,901.39**	**62,901.59**
(as at March 31, 2020: 12,580,317,150 Equity Shares of ₹5 each)		
Fully paid equity shares:		
12,580,279,206 Equity Shares of ₹5 each	62,901.39	62,901.39
(as at March 31, 2020: 12,580,279,206 Equity Shares of ₹5 each)		
Add: Shares forfeited (Refer note no. 26.6)	-	0.15
Total	**62,901.39**	**62,901.54**

26.1 Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Number of shares in million	Amount
Balance at April 01, 2019	**12,580.28**	**62,901.39**
Changes during the year	-	-
Balance as at April 01, 2020	**12,580.28**	**62,901.39**
Changes during the year	**-**	**-**
Outstanding as at March 31, 2021	**12,580.28**	**62,901.39**

26.2 Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹5 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

26.3 The Company had allotted 4,277,745,060 number of fully paid Bonus shares on December 18, 2016 in the ratio of one equity share of ₹5 each fully paid up for every two existing equity shares of ₹5 each fully paid up.

26.4 The Board of Directors of the Company, at the 312th meeting held on December 20, 2018 approved the proposal for buy-back of equity shares of the Company upto 252,955,974 fully paid-up equity shares at the price of ₹159/- per equity share payable in cash for an aggregate consideration not exceeding ₹40,220 million. The buy-back offer worked out to 2.50% of the net-worth of the Company as on March 31, 2017 and 2.34% as on March 31, 2018. The Company has completed the buy-back of 252,955,974 fully paid-up equity shares on February 22, 2019.

Upon completion of the buy-back in 2018-19, the number of paid-up equity share capital of the Company stands reduced from 12,833,235,180 (₹64,166.17 million) to 12,580,279,206 (₹62,901.39 million).

26.5 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company are as under:

Name of equity share holders	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. in million	% holding	No. in million	% holding
President of India	7,599.61	60.41	7,599.61	60.41
Life Insurance Corporation of India	1,367.36	10.87	1,192.19	9.48
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	986.89	7.84	986.89	7.84

26.6 During the year, 18,972 equity shares of ₹10 each (equivalent to 37,944 equity shares of ₹5 each) which were forfeited in the year 2006-07 were cancelled w.e.f November 13, 2020 and accordingly the partly paidup amount of ₹0.15 million against these shares has been transferred to the Capital Reserve.

27 Other Equity excluding non-controlling interest

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Capital Redemption Reserve	1,733.72	1,364.60
Other Capital Reserve- Common Control	(354,420.79)	(354,420.79)
Capital reserves	614.79	614.47
Legal Reserve	28,582.17	56,017.85
Debenture Redemption Reserve	41,253.22	65,686.61
Exchange difference on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	143,115.41	150,023.03
Foreign Currency Monetary item Translation difference Account	-	-
Retained Earnings	246,089.51	152,455.95
General Reserve	1,937,894.92	1,840,136.28
Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income	102,291.33	77,221.27
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	(245.78)	(954.78)
Total Other equity	**2,146,908.50**	**1,988,144.49**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A. Capital Redemption Reserves (Note No.27.7)		
Balance at beginning of year	1,364.60	1,364.60
Transfer from General reserve# (Note No.4(c))	369.12	-
Balance at end of year	**1,733.72**	**1,364.60**
B. Capital reserves (Note No. 27.1 & 27.8)		
Balance at beginning of year	614.47	614.47
Transfer during the year	0.17	-
Cancellation of forfeited shares (Note No. 26.6)	0.15	-
Balance at end of year	**614.79**	**614.47**
C. Legal Reserve		
Balance at beginning of year	56,017.85	56,017.85
Transfer to retained earnings	(27,435.68)	-
Balance at end of year	**28,582.17**	**56,017.85**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
D. Debenture Redemption Reserve (Note No. 27.9 & 27.10)		
Balance at beginning of year	65,686.61	65,841.53
Transfer from retained earnings	173.07	2,430.63
Transfer to general reserve	(24,606.46)	(2,585.55)
Balance at end of year	**41,253.22**	**65,686.61**
E. Exchange difference on translating the financial statements of foreign operations (Note No. 27.11 & 64)		
Balance at beginning of year	150,023.03	141,320.26
Adjustment during the year	(6,907.62)	8,702.77
Balance at end of year	**143,115.41**	**150,023.03**
F. Foreign Currency Monetary item Translation difference Account (Note No.27.12)		
Balance at beginning of year	-	(14.92)
Generated During the Year	-	(4.01)
Amortization	-	18.93
Balance at end of year	**-**	**-**
G. Retained Earnings (Note No.64)		
Balance at beginning of year	152,455.95	192,165.28
Add:		
Profit after tax for the year	162,486.88	108,035.97
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	(888.87)	(3,691.47)
Adjustment to Non Controlling Interest (Note No.27.6)	2,076.69	-
Transfer from Legal Reserve	27,435.68	-
Equity accounting adjustments w.r.t JVs/Associates	(1,808.57)	(3,999.32)
Less:		
Adjustments due to inter group holding of Investment	(1,572.40)	2,433.22
Other Adjustments	(1,276.74)	(1,310.22)
Payments of dividends (Note No. 27.4)	22,856.56	72,488.41
Tax on dividend	-	13,808.60
Transfer to general reserve	75,487.76	50,216.26
Transfer to DRR	173.07	2,418.24
Balance at end of year	**246,089.51**	**152,455.95**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
H. General Reserve (Note No. 27.3)		
Balance at beginning of year	1,840,136.28	1,788,382.79
Add: Transfer from retained earnings	75,487.76	50,216.26
Add: Transfer from DRR	24,606.46	2,585.55
Less: Effect of buy back of shares# (Note No.4(c))	1,966.46	-
Less: Transfer to CRR# (Note No.4(c))	369.12	-
Less: Dividend declared	-	-
Less: Tax on dividend	-	1,048.32
Balance at end of year	**1,937,894.92**	**1,840,136.28**
I. Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income (Note No. 27.2)		
Balance at beginning of year	77,221.27	200,362.32
Fair value gain/(loss) on investments in equity instruments	27,027.73	(131,172.98)
Income tax on fair value gain/(loss) on investments in equity instruments	(1,957.67)	8,031.93
Balance at end of year	**102,291.33**	**77,221.27**
J. Other Capital Reserve- Common Control (Note No. 27.5)*		
Balance at beginning of year	(354,420.79)	(353,907.90)
Further acquisition of shares by Parent entity	-	(512.89)
Balance at end of year	**(354,420.79)**	**(354,420.79)**
K. Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (Note No. 27.13 & 27.14)		
Balance at beginning of year	(954.78)	2.04
Effective Portion of Gains/(loss) in a Cash Flow Hedge	620.60	(956.82)
Reclassification to Profit and loss	88.40	-
Balance at end of year	**(245.78)**	**(954.78)**
Total Other equity	**2,146,908.50**	**1,988,144.49**

* on account of subsidiaries under common control. #in respect of buy back of shares by subsidiary HPCL.

27.1 In respect of the Company, includes ₹159.44 million (previous year ₹159.44 million) as assessed value of assets received as gift.

27.2 The Company has elected to recognize changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are disposed off.

27.3 General Reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes, as the same is created by transfer from one component of equity to another.

27.4 The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and the dividend distribution policy of the Company.

On February 13, 2021, the Company had declared an interim dividend of ₹1.75 per share (35%) which has since been paid.

In respect of the year ended March 31, 2021, the Board of Directors has proposed a final dividend of **₹1.85 per share (37%)** be paid on fully paid-up equity shares. This final dividend shall be subject to approval by shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and has not been included as a liability in these financial statements. The proposed equity dividend is payable to all holders of fully paid equity shares. The total estimated equity dividend to be paid is ₹23,273.52 million.

27.5 Represents common control reserve on account of HPCL acquisition in the year 2017-18 and further acquition of shares of PMHBL during the year being an entity under common control (refer Note No. 3.4)

27.6 Represents adjustments to Non Controlling Interest on account of changes in effective group holding due to buy back of shares by subsidiary HPCL and sale of shares of step down subsidiary OMPL to subsidiary MRPL. (refer Note No. 4(c)&4(e))

27.7 In respect of subsidiary, MRPL, the company created Capital Redemption Reserve on Redemption of Preference Share Capital of ₹91.86 Million in the financial years 2011-12 and 2012-13.

27.8 In respect of subsidiary OVL, capital reserve is recognized by the Company in respect of gains on the sale of a part of the participating interest in respect of Block 06.1, Vietnam where the consideration received for partial farm out in unproved property was not higher than the total cost.

27.9 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the Debentures Redemption Reserve position for above is as under:-

(₹ in million)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Unsecured 4.625% 10 year US$ Bonds - US$ 750 million	12,299.86	12,299.86
Unsecured 3.75% 10 year US$ Bonds - US$ 500 million	12,153.02	12,153.02
Unsecured 2.75% 7 year EUR Bonds - EUR 525 million	12,946.68	12,946.68
Unsecured 3.25% 5 year US$ Bonds - US$ 750 million	-	24,606.46
Total	**37,399.56**	**62,006.02**

27.10 In respect of subsidiary OVL, Debenture redemption reserve is created by the company out of the Retained earnings for the purpose of redemption of Debentures / Bonds when they are due for redemption. This reserve remains invested in the business activities of the company.

27.11 Group's subsidiary ONGC Videsh Limited has determined its functional currency as US$. Exchange differences in translating the financial statements from functional currency USD ($) to presentation currency INR (₹) is recognised as an item of Other Comprehensive Income that will be reclassified to profit or loss. Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1 (a).

27.12 In respect of subsidiary HPCL balance appearing in "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" represents exchange rate variation on loan taken for acquisition of non-depreciable assets, amortized over loan period.

27.13 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, Cash flow Hedge Reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of designated hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges. The cumulative gain or loss on such changes are recognised through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated under this reserve. Such gains or losses will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss in the period in which the hedged item occurs/affects statement of profit and loss or on termination, if any.

27.14 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, the cash flow hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of designated portion of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges by Joint Venture, Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels and Services Limited. The cumulative gain or loss arising on changes in fair value of the designated portion of the hedging instruments that are recognised and accumulated under the heading cash flow hedging reserve will be reclassified to profit or loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit or loss, or included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item.

28 Non-controlling interests

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of year (Note No.64)	**184,057.39**	**182,734.51**
Share of profit for the year	50,947.58	6,526.62
Share of OCI	753.01	(3,233.59)
Dividend Paid to NCI	(8,068.68)	(7,348.34)
Dividend Tax	-	(1,510.48)
Effect of buy back of shares# (Note No.4(c))	(17,896.19)	-
Change in NCI due to acquisition/Disposal	5,497.32	1,576.20
Others	867.56	5,312.47
Balance at end of year	**216,157.99**	**184,057.39**

#in respect of buy back of shares by subsidiary HPCL

Notwithstanding the current challenges, ONGC maintained critical supplies of oil and gas for the country

28.1 Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interest:

(₹ in million)

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests		Profit (Loss) allocated to non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
HPCL	India	46.36%	48.89%	51,990.10	12,900.77	174,280.66	146,300.68
MRPL	India	19.28%	19.71%	(1,118.35)	(6,610.67)	8,438.46	12,782.50
PMHBL	India	23.19%	24.45%	126.68	424.76	1,407.48	2,162.58
Beas Rovuma Energy Mozambique Limited	Incorporated in British Virgin Island, operations in Mozambique	40.00%	40.00%	(53.54)	(2.30)	30,995.69	21,754.08
Individually immaterial subsidiaries with non-controlling interests						1,035.70	1,057.56
Total						**216,157.99**	**184,057.39**

28.2 Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interest is set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

(₹ in million)

1. HPCL	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Non-current assets	899,926.09	792,901.31
Current assets	441,670.93	376,197.82
Non-current liabilities	336,985.31	288,812.25
Current liabilities	623,803.06	570,480.61
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	206,527.99	163,505.59
Non-controlling interests	174,280.66	146,300.68

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Revenue	2,732,216.88	2,894,236.65
Expenses	2,591,633.27	2,865,882.69
Profit (loss) for the year	**106,628.94**	**26,387.34**
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	54,638.84	13,486.57
Profit (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests	51,990.10	12,900.77
Profit (loss) for the year	**106,628.94**	**26,387.34**
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	785.40	(3,362.12)
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	748.92	(3,216.09)
Other comprehensive income for the year	1,534.32	(6,578.21)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	55,424.24	10,124.45
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	52,739.02	9,684.68
Total comprehensive income for the year	108,163.26	19,809.13
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	7,263.71	7,002.97
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	178,296.92	54,999.70
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	(122,790.12)	(141,986.39)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	(47,091.93)	84,519.73
Net cash inflow (outflow)	8,414.87	(2,466.96)

(₹ in million)

2. MRPL	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current assets	244,994.66	246,022.27
Current assets	102,299.55	59,631.09
Non-current liabilities	163,873.83	139,104.96
Current liabilities	140,939.37	104,269.40
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	34,042.55	49,496.50
Non-controlling interests	8,438.46	12,782.50

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Revenue	511,092.55	600,620.15
Expenses	520,281.26	654,668.05
Profit (loss) for the year	**(7,649.67)**	**(40,425.17)**
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	(6,531.32)	(33,814.50)
Profit (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests	(1,118.35)	(6,610.67)
Profit (loss) for the year	**(7,649.67)**	**(40,425.17)**
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	16.77	(71.65)
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	4.11	(17.26)
Other comprehensive income for the year	20.88	(88.91)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	(6,514.56)	(33,886.15)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	(1,114.23)	(6,627.93)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(7,628.79)	(40,514.08)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	345.37
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	(28,020.01)	2,887.70
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	(20,992.41)	(14,486.54)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	49,252.67	11,570.11
Net cash inflow (outflow)	240.25	(28.73)

(₹ in million)

3. PMHBL	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current assets	2,950.04	4,763.66
Current assets	3,813.32	4,529.52
Non-current liabilities	334.47	323.83
Current liabilities	358.36	124.58
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	4,663.05	6,682.19
Non-controlling interests	1,407.48	2,162.58

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Revenue	1,112.80	1,624.77
Expenses	408.99	432.41
Profit (loss) for the year	**518.12**	**882.72**
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	391.44	457.96
Profit (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests	126.68	424.76
Profit (loss) for the year	**518.12**	**882.72**
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	(0.09)	(0.75)
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	(0.03)	(0.24)
Other comprehensive income for the year	(0.12)	(0.99)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	391.35	457.21
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	126.65	424.52
Total comprehensive income for the year	**518.00**	**881.73**
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	2,352.56	(1,908.32)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	341.29	288.30
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	(3,310.51)	(18.59)
Net cash inflow (outflow)	(616.66)	(1,638.61)

(₹ in million)

4. Beas Rovuma Energy Mozambique Limited	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current assets	79,422.17	55,374.35
Current assets	2,704.10	1,385.38
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Current liabilities	4,637.05	2,374.52
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	46,493.53	32,631.13
Non-controlling interests	**30,995.69**	**21,754.08**

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 30, 2020
Revenue	8.93	9.60
Expenses	142.76	15.35
Profit (loss) for the year	**(133.83)**	**(5.75)**
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	(80.30)	(3.45)
Profit (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests	(53.53)	(2.30)
Profit (loss) for the year	**(133.83)**	**(5.75)**
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	-	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	(80.30)	(3.45)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	(53.53)	(2.30)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(133.83)	(5.75)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	-

28.3 Represents exchange difference on account of translation of the consolidated financial statements of subsidiary OVL prepared in OVL's functional currency "United State Dollars" (US$) to presentation currency "₹". Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1 (a).

29 Borrowings

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Secured				
(i) Term Loans				
From Banks				
External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) (Note No.29.4)	11,577.78	-	23,066.68	-
Foreign Currency borrowing (FCTL) (Note No.29.5)	26,300.00	-	27,182.19	-
From Others				
Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) (Note No.29.6 & 29.22)	25,175.00	-	32,219.97	-
Deferred payment liabilities : VAT Loan (Note No. 29.10)	418.09	-	360.78	-
Tripartite Repo Dealing System Loan (Note No. 29.25)	-	14,496.24	-	-
Others (Note No. 29.24)	-	-	2,187.27	13,999.42
(ii) Working Capital Loan from Bank (Note No.29.8)	-	-	-	8,632.30
(iii) Cash Credit from Bank	-	25,510.27	-	31,168.95

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Unsecured				
(i) Term Loans				
From Banks				
Foreign currency Term Loans (Note No.29.1.1, 29.3, 29.11, 29.13 & 29.23)	288,143.31	30,135.68	230,891.92	84,990.35
Rupee Term Loans (Note No. 29.12)	9,868.16	69,208.78	-	93,171.30
From Related Party	307.60	-	297.92	-
(ii) Working Capital Loan from Banks (Note No.29.1.2, 29.14, 29.15 & 29.16)	39,981.96	67,237.98	30,025.03	44,030.51
(iii) Foreign currency bonds (Note No.29.1.3, 29.2, 29.20)	193,718.00	-	272,520.13	-
(iv) Non Convertible Debentures (Note 29.1.5, 29.9, 29.21)	186,137.73	-	100,574.51	-
(v) Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (Note No 29.7 & 64)	9,993.00	-	9,989.37	-
(vi) Commercial Paper (Net of Discount) (Note No 29.1.4, 29.17)	-	83,827.73	-	34,331.35
(vii) Loan Repayable on demand (Note No. 29.18)	-	16,158.32	-	4,732.16
(viii) Bank Overdraft	-	1.10	-	-
Total borrowings	**791,620.63**	**306,576.10**	**729,315.77**	**315,056.34**

29.1 In respect of the Company:

29.1.1 The outstanding Foreign Currency Term Loans of US$ 1,126 million as on March 31, 2020 were due for repayment in July, 2020 for US$ 300 million and in December, 2020 for US$ 826 million. The outstanding loans have been accordingly refinanced during July 2020 (US$ 300.00 million) and December 2020 (US$ 831.53 million) by availing foreign currency term loans from banks / institution. These loans have been partly repaid during the year.

The details of Foreign Currency Term Loans (FCTL) / Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Bank) Loans (FCNR-B) outstanding:

As at March 31, 2021

Sl. no.	US$ in million	₹ in million	Terms of Repayment	Interest Rate p.a. (Payable monthly)
1.	410.06	30,135.68	Upto December 9, 2021	1Month LIBOR + 0.71 %

As at March 31, 2020

Sl. no.	As at March 31, 2020		Terms of Repayment	Interest Rate (Payable monthly)
	US$ in million	₹ in million		
1.	450.00	33,965.97	Upto December 26, 2020	1Month LIBOR + 1.00 %
2.	126.00	9,510.48	Upto December 26, 2020	1Month LIBOR + 0.99 %
3.	250.00	18,869.91	Upto December 29, 2020	1Month LIBOR + 0.99 %
4.	300.00	22,643.99	Upto January 29, 2021 (with rollover due on July 30, 2020)	1Month LIBOR + 0.90 %
Total	**1,126.00**	**84,990.35**		

29.1.2 Details of Working Capital Loans outstanding:

As at March 31, 2021

Sl. no.	₹ in million	Interest Rate p.a. (payable monthly)
1.	39,368.10	4.00%

As at March 31, 2020

Sl. No.	₹ in million	Interest Rate p.a. (payable monthly)
1.	10,000.00	5.87%
2.	12,140.00	6.00%
Total	**22,140.00**	

29.1.3 Details of Foreign Currency Bonds outstanding:

As at March 31, 2021

Sl. no.	Date of Issue	Date of repayment	US$ in million (at face value)	₹ in million	Interest Rate p.a. (payable half yearly)
1.	December 05, 2019	December 05, 2029	300.00	22,047.00	3.375 %

As at March 31, 2020

Sl. no.	Date of Issue	Date of repayment	US$ in million (at face value)	₹ in million	Interest Rate p.a. (payable half yearly)
1.	December 05, 2019	December 05, 2029	300.00	22,644.00	3.375 %

29.1.4 Details of Commercial Papers outstanding:

As at March 31, 2021

Sl. no.	Date of Issue	Date of repayment	₹ in million (at face value)	Interest Rate
1.	February 17, 2021	May 11, 2021	10,000.00	3.42%
2.	March 01, 2021	April 26, 2021	7,500.00	3.18%
		Total	**17,500.00**	

As at March 31, 2020

Sl. no.	Date of Issue	Date of repayment	₹ in million (at face value)	Interest Rate
1.	March 06, 2020	June 02, 2020	10,000.00	5.38%
		Total	**10,000.00**	

29.1.5 Details of Non-Convertible Debentures outstanding as at March 31, 2021:

Sl. no.	Particulars	Date of Issue	Date of repayment	₹ in million (at face value)	Interest Rate p.a. (payable half yearly)
1	6.40% ONGC 2031 Series II	August 11, 2020	April 11, 2031	10,000.00	6.40 %
2	5.25% ONGC 2025 Series I	July 31, 2020	April 11, 2025	5,000.00	5.25 %
3	4.50% ONGC 2024 Series IV	January 11, 2021	February 09, 2024	15,000.00	4.50 %
4	4.64% ONGC 2023 Series III	October 21, 2020	November 21, 2023	11,400.00	4.64 %
	Total			**41,400.00**	

29.2 In respect of subsidiary OVL, details of Bonds (other than ₹ Currency)

(₹ in million)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(i)	US$ 750 million unsecured non-convertible Reg S Bonds	54,684.42	56,165.20
(ii)	US$ 500 million unsecured non-convertible Reg S Bonds	36,707.13	37,701.10
(iii)	EUR 525 million unsecured Euro Bonds	-	43,156.87
(iv)	US$ 600 million unsecured non-convertible Reg S Bonds	43,986.25	45,159.11
(v)	US$ 400 million unsecured non-convertible Reg S Bonds	-	30,167.37
Total		**135,377.80**	**212,349.65**

The terms of above bonds are mentioned below:

Particulars	Listed in	Issue price	Denomination	Date of loan issued	Due date of maturities	Coupon
(i) US$ 600 million unsecured non-convertible Reg S Bonds	Singapore Exchange (SGX)	99.810%	US$ 200,000 and integral multiples of US$ 1,000 in excess thereof.	27-Jul-16	27-Jul-26	3.750%, payable semi-annually in arrears
(ii) US$ 750 million unsecured non-convertible Reg S Bonds	Singapore Exchange (SGX)	99.454%	US$ 200,000 and integral multiples of US$ 1,000 in excess thereof.	15-Jul-14	15-Jul-24	4.625%, payable semi-annually in arrears
(iii) US$ 500 million unsecured non-convertible Reg S Bonds	Singapore Exchange (SGX)	99.950%	US$ 200,000 and integral multiples of US$ 1,000 in excess thereof.	07-May-13	07-May-23	3.75%, payable semi-annually in arrears
(iv) US$ 400 million unsecured non-convertible Reg S Bonds*	Singapore Exchange (SGX)	100.000%	US$ 200,000 and integral multiples of US$ 1,000 in excess thereof.	27-Jul-16	27-Jan-22	2.875%, payable semi-annually in arrears
(v) EUR 525 million unsecured Euro Bonds*	Frankfurt Stock Exchange	99.623%	Euro 100,000 and multiples of Euro 1,000 thereafter.	15-Jul-14	15-Jul-21	2.75%, payable annually in arrears

*These bonds are repayable within one year and the same have been shown as "Current Maturities of Long Term Debts" under Note No. 31.

There is no periodical put/ call option. The bonds are repayable in full (bullet repayment) on maturity date.

29.3 In respect of subsidiary OVL, Term loan from banks

The term of term loan are given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	Date of Issue	Term of Repayment	Coupon
US$ 1,000 million Term loans(Refer note 29.3.1 & 29.3.3)	72,681.61	74,649.72	March 30, 2020	Bullet repayment on March 30, 2025	Libor + 0.95% payable quarterly/half yearly
US$ 500 million Term loans(Refer note 29.3.2)	36,487.79	37,475.82	July 12, 2019	Bullet repayment on July 12, 2024	Libor + 1% payable quarterly/half yearly
US$ 775 million (Previous year US$ 1,775 million) Term loans(Refer note 29.3.1)	-	57,757.71	November 27, 2015	Bullet repayment on November 27, 2020	Libor + 0.95% payable quarterly
US$ 500 million Term loans(Refer note 29.3.5)	-	14,755.24	April 26, 2017	In 5 equal instalments falling 15, 27, 39, 51 and 60 months from the drawdown date.	Libor + 0.76% payable quarterly
JPY 38 billion Term loans (Refer note 29.3.5)	25,076.86	26,348.16	April 26, 2017	In 3 equal instalments falling due at the end of Years 5, 6 and 7 from the drawdown date.	Libor + 0.47% payable quarterly
US$ 700 million Long Term loans(Refer note 29.3.3 & 29.3.4)	50,928.57	-	November 27, 2020	Bullet repayment on November 27, 2025	Libor + 1.45% payable quarterly/half yearly
	185,174.83	**210,986.65**			

29.3.1 US$ 1,775 Term loan had been obtained from a syndicate of commercial banks to refinance the term loan taken to part finance acquisition of 10% stake in Area 1, Mozambique from Anadarko. US$ 1000 million was prepaid by refinance on 31.03.2020 (refer note 29.3.3). The balance amount of US$ 775 million was fully repaid by new loan of US$ 700 million (refer note 29.3.4) and US$ 75 through internal accruals by 27.11.2020.

Previous year figure of ₹57,757.71 has been shown as Current maturities of long-term debt under head Other Financial Liability (refer Note No.31).

29.3.2 The Term loan was obtained from a syndicate of commercial banks to part refinance the US$ 750 Million Bonds matured in July 2019.

29.3.3 The Term loan was obtained from a syndicate of commercial banks to part refinance the US$ 1775 Million Term Loan in March 2020.

29.3.4 The Term loan was obtained from a syndicate of commercial banks to part repayment of the balance amount of US$ 775 Million of the US$ 1775 Million Term Loan facility on 27.11.2020.

29.3.5 ONGC Videsh has a step down wholly owned subsidiary ONGC Videsh Vankorneft Pte Ltd ("OVVL"). OVVL raised two separate syndicated bridge loans to meet the acquisition cost of 26% shares of JSC Vankorneft (15% in May 2016 and 11% in October 2016). Subsequently, the acquisition bridge loans were part refinanced by two syndicated term loan facilities, availed on April 26, 2017 (i) US$ 500 million facility (availed to the extent of US$ 491.74 million) and (ii) JPY 38 billion. The outstanding amounts of US$ 196.7 million as on 31.03.2020 pertaining to the US$ 500 million facility have been fully prepaid during FY 2020-21.

29.3.6 There is no periodical put/ call option. The Term loans are repayable in full (bullet repayment) on maturity date.

29.4 External Commercial Borrowing (ECB)

29.4.1 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, ECB taken are US$ denominated loans and carries variable rate of interest which is LIBOR (6 months) plus spread. Interest rate as at March 31, 2021 is 1.24% and interest rate as at March 31, 2020 was 2.90%. These are secured by first pari passu charge over immovable Property, Plant & Equipment and first ranking pari passu charge over movable Property, Plant & Equipment (including but not limited to Plant and Machinery, Spares, Tools, Furniture, Fixture, Vehicles and all other Movable Property, Plant & Equipment) both present and future..

29.4.2 In respect of subsidiary OMPL, ECB taken are US$ denominated loans and carries variable rate of interest which is LIBOR (6 months) plus spread. Interest rate as at March 31, 2021 is 2.60% and interest rate as at March 31, 2020 was 4.46%.

The above mentioned ECB Loans are secured by the first charge on land and all property, plant and equipment and second charge by way of hypothecation on all movable property, plant and equipment and all current assets.

29.4.3 ₹9,463.91 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹9,777.57 million) is repayable within one year and the same has been shown as "Current Maturities of Long Term Debts" under Note No.31.

29.4.4 Repayment schedule of ECB loan is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Year of repayment	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
2020-21	-	9,785.66
2021-22	9,466.51	11,135.31
2022-23	7,847.54	8,112.10
2023-24	3,767.09	3,894.09
Total	**21,081.14**	**32,927.16**

29.5 In respect of subsidiary OMPL, details of Foreign Currency Borrowing (FCTL)

29.5.1 During the financial year 2019-20 the Subsidiary Company OMPL has availed Medium Term secured Foreign Currency Loan amounting to US$ 360 million.

29.5.2 Foreign Currency Borrowing amounting to US$ 360 million is having a tenor of eight years with moratorium of 3 years and is secured by way of first pari passu charge on Fixed Assets of the Compnay.The loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalment and carries variable rate of interest which is six month Libor plus spread (Range of Interest rate as at March 31, 2021 is 2.60% to 2.63% and Range of Interest rate as at March 31, 2020 is 3.93% to 4.28%).

29.5.3 Repayment schedule of FCTL is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Year of repayment	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
2022-23	2,924.60	3,023.20
2023-24	4,942.57	5,109.21
2024-25	5,264.28	5,441.76
2025-26	5,264.28	5,441.76
2026-27	5,995.43	6,197.56
2027-28	1,930.24	1,995.31
Total	**26,321.40**	**27,208.80**

29.6 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, details of loan from Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB)

29.6.1 Loan from OIDB taken by the Company carries fixed rate of interest (Interest rate as at March 31, 2021 for ₹2,010.00 million (7.98%), ₹1,840.00 million (7.00%), ₹150.00 million (7.50%), ₹450.00 million (7.11%) , ₹270.00 million (7.03%) and ₹552.50 million (6.01%) and interest rate as at March 31, 2020 was 7.00% to 7.98%. These are secured by way of first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation / mortgage only on property, plant & equipment / projects financed out of loan proceeds of OIDB.

29.6.2 ₹1,347.50 million (as at March 31, 2020 of ₹670 million) is repayable within one year and the same has been shown as "Current Maturities of Long Term Debts" (secured) under Note No.31.

29.6.3 Repayment schedule of OIDB loan is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Year of repayment	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
2020-21	-	670.00
2021-22	1,347.50	1,347.50
2022-23	1,485.62	1,347.50
2023-24	1,485.62	1,347.50
2024-25	815.63	677.50
2025-26	138.13	-
Total	**5,272.50**	**5,390.00**

29.7 In respect of subsidiary OMPL, details of Unsecured Compulsorily convertible debentures (CCD's)

29.7.1 The Subsidiary Company OMPL has allotted 1,000 Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs) of ₹10 million each on March 5, 2020 through private placement. Company has issued CCDs in 3 different series. Series I Debentures consists of ₹2,500 million with Coupon Rate of 8.35% p.a. Series II Debentures consists of ₹2,500 million with Coupon Rate of 8.50% p.a. Series III Debentures consists of ₹5,000 million with Coupon Rate of 8.75% p.a. Interest for all the three series of debentures to be served on quarterly basis.

29.7.2 Coupon Rate of Series I Debenture is subject to annual reset with interest rate linked to 364 days Treasury bill. The interest rate has been reset on March 5, 2021 from 8.35% to 6.91% p.a.. Coupon rate for series II and series III CCDs are fixed over the tenure of debentures.

29.7.3 Repayment/Conversion Schedule of CCD is as below :

(₹ in million)

Year of Repayment	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
2022-23	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total	**10,000.00**	**10,000.00**

29.7.4 The interest on one of the CCD Series I was on a floating rate. In March 2021, the interest rate on this CCD Series I was reduced by 144 basis points.

29.8 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, working capital borrowings from consortium banks are secured by way of first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of Company's stocks of Raw Material, Finished Goods, Stock-in-Process, Stores, Spares, Components, Trade receivables, outstanding Money Receivables, Claims, Bills, Contract, Engagements, Securities both present and future and further secured by second ranking pari passu charge over companies movable and immovable property (all Property, Plant & Equipment) both present and future. Working capital borrowings from banks in the form of overdraft facility against fixed deposits are secured by way of hypothecation on original fixed deposits.

The Subsidiary Company OMPL has working capital loan from a bank is secured by way of hypothecation of Company's current assets both present and future and second pari passu charge over immovable property, plant and equipment.

29.9 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, details of "Non Convertible Debentures"

Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Fixed Rate Debentures (Privately Placed):

Sl. No.	ISIN	Face Value Per Debenture (₹)	Date of Allotment	As at 31-03-2021	Coupon Rate	Maturity	
						Amount	Date
1	INE103A08019	1,000,000	13-Jan-20	9,997.35	7.40%	10,000.00	12-Apr-30
2	INE103A08035	1,000,000	29-Jan-20	10,591.92	7.75%	10,600.00	29-Jan-30
3	INE103A08027	1,000,000	13-Jan-20	4,999.02	6.64%	5,000.00	14-Apr-23
4	INE103A08043	1,000,000	29-Dec-20	12,163.96	6.18%	12,170.00	29-Dec-25
	Total			37,752.25		37,770.00	

29.10 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, details of "Deferred Payment Liabilities: VAT"

29.10.1 Deferred payment liability against VAT Loan represents amounts payable on account of "Interest free loan" received from Government of Karnataka. This interest free loan against VAT will be repayable from March 31, 2028.

29.10.2 The benefit of a Government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant (Ind AS 20). The Interest free loan is recognized and measured in accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The benefit of the Interest free loan is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan determined in accordance with Ind AS 109, and the proceeds received. The benefit is accounted for in accordance with this Standard.

29.10.3 Deferred payment liabilities - VAT Loan are secured by bank guarantees given by MRPL.

29.10.4 Repayment schedule of Deferred payment liability VAT loan is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Year of repayment	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
2027-28	132.61	132.61
2028-29	155.16	155.16
2029-30	197.76	197.76
2030-31	208.53	208.53
2031-32	322.83	322.83
2032-33	74.88	-
Total	**1.091.77**	**1.016.89**

29.11 In respect of subsidiary OMPL, details of Foreign Currency Borrowing (FCTL)

29.11.1 During the financial year 2019-20 the Subsidiary Company OMPL has availed Medium Term unsecured Foreign Currency Loan amounting to US$ 150 million.

29.11.2 The Subsidiary Company OMPL has Foreign Currency Borrowing amounting to US$ 150 million is availed on unsecured basis having a tenor of three years and carries variable rate of interest which is six month Libor plus spread. (Interest rate as at March 31, 2021 is 2.25% and Interest rate range as at March 31, 2020 is 3.92% to 3.93%).

29.11.3 Repayment schedule of Foreign Currency Term Loan (FCTL) is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Year of repayment	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
2022-23	10,967.25	11,337.00
Total	**10,967.25**	**11,337.00**

29.12 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, Rupee Term Loan from bank

29.12.1 The term loan from SBI taken by the Company carries variable rate of interest which is three months MCLR plus spread (Interest rate as at March 31, 2020 was 7.84%).

Subsidiary company OMPL during the financial year 2020-21 has availed Rupee Term Loan amounting to ₹9,875.14 million on unsecured basis having a tenor of 5 years with moratorium period of 3 years. The loan is repayable in 8 quarterly installments and carries a variable interest rate which is G-Sec linked lending rate (Interest rate as at March 31, 2021 is 6.25%) .

29.12.2 Nil (As at March 31, 2020 of ₹6,856.72 million) is repayable within one year and the same has been shown as "Current maturities of long-term debts (unsecured)" under Note No. 31.

29.12.3 Repayment schedule of Term Loan from SBI is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Year of repayment	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
2020-21	-	6,856.72
2023-24	3,703.18	-
2024-25	4,937.57	-
2025-26	1,234.39	-
Total	**9,875.14**	**6.856.72**

29.13 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, Foreign Currency Term Loan (FCNR):

29.13.1 FCNR (B) Capex Loan from SBI taken by the company carries variable rate of interest which is six months Libor plus spread (Interest rate as at March 31, 2021 is 1.70%).

29.13.2 Repayment schedule of Foreign Currency Term Loan (FCNR) is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Year of repayment	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
2023-24	6,214.78	-
Total	**6,214.78**	**-**

29.14 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, Working capital Term Loan from Banks - ECB:

29.14.1 External Commerical Borrowings taken by the Company are US$ denominated loans and carries variable rate of interest which is six month Libor plus spread (Interest rate as at March 31, 2021 is 1.54% and interest rate as at March 31, 2020 was 2.37%).

29.14.2 Repayment schedule of Working Capital loan ECB is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Year of repayment	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
2023-24	73.12	75.58
2024-25	29,172.88	30,156.42
2025-26	10,967.25	-
Total	**40.213.25**	**30.232.00**

29.15 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, Foreign Currency Term Loan from bank are US$ denominated loans and carries variable rate of interest which is three month Libor plus spread and is repayable within one year from the date of each disbursement.(₹11,698.40 million as at March 31, 2021 & ₹11,866.06 million as at March 31, 2020)

29.16 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, Unsecured Bill discounting facility from State Bank of India (SBI) against Non LC bill drawn on Subsidiary Company "ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited" (OMPL). (₹766.48 million as at March 31, 2021 & ₹6,324.45 as at March 31, 2020)

29.17 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, the Commercial paper issued is unsecured fixed rate short term debt instrument (₹26,500 million as at March 31, 2021 & Nil as at March 31, 2020)

29.18 Subsidiary Company OMPL has taken Unsecured short term rupee loan as on March 31, 2021 is for tenor of 6 to 7 months and carries variable rate linked to RBI repo rate and 3 month Treasury bill rate (Range of interest rate as on March 31, 2021 is 4.25% to 4.50% p.a.) and unsecured short term rupee loan as on March 31, 2020 was for tenor of 3 months to 1 year and carried variable interest rate linked to overnight MCLR and one month MCLR (Range of Interest Rate as at March 31, 2020 is 7.50% to 7.60% p.a.). (₹16,158.32 million as at March 31, 2021 & ₹4,732.16 million as at March 31, 2020)

29.19 The repayment schedules disclosed above are based on contractual cash outflows and hence will not reconcile to carrying amounts of such borrowings which are accounted at amortised cost.

In respect of Subsidiary HPCL,

29.20 Foreign currency Bonds

Particulars of Bonds	Date of Issue	Date of Repayment
US$ 500 million bonds (₹36,461.75 million as at March 31, 2021 & ₹37,719.51 million as at 31st March 31, 2020); Interest Rate: 4% p.a. payable at Half Yearly	12th July 2017	July 12th 2027

29.21 Non Convertible Debentures

Particulars of Debentures	Coupon Rate of Interest	Date of Redemption
7.03% Non-Convertible Debentures (₹13,997.61 million as at March 31, 2021 & ₹13,997.57 million as at 31st March 31, 2020)	7.03% p.a. payable Annually	April 12th 2030
5.36% Non-Convertible Debentures (₹11,999.22 million as at March 31, 2021 & ₹ nil as at 31st March 31, 2020)	5.36% p.a. payable Annually	April 11th 2025
7.00% Non-Convertible Debentures (₹19,998.11 million as at March 31, 2021 & ₹19,997.63 million as at 31st March 31, 2020)	7.00% p.a. payable Annually	August 14th 2024
8.00% Non-Convertible Debentures (₹4,998.06 million as at March 31, 2021 & ₹4,997.51 million as at 31st March 31, 2020)	8.00% p.a. payable Annually	April 25th 2024
4.79% Non-Convertible Debentures (₹19,998.94 million as at March 31, 2021 & ₹ nil as at 31st March 31, 2020)	4.79% p.a. payable Annually	October 23rd 2023
6.38% Non-Convertible Debentures (₹5,998.27 million as at March 31, 2021 & ₹5,997.49 million as at 31st March 31, 2020)	6.38% p.a. payable Annually	April 12th 2023
6.80% Non-Convertible Debentures (₹29,998.51 million as at March 31, 2021 & ₹29,997.71 million as at 31st March 31, 2020)	6.80% p.a. payable Annually	December 15th 2022

29.22 Term Loans from Oil Industry Development Board (Secured)

Repayable during	Amount in ₹ million		Range of Interest Rate	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
2020-21	-	1,811.90	-	7.72% -8.28%
2021-22	7,250.00	7,250.00	6.53% -8.28%	6.53% -8.28%
2022-23	7,500.00	7,250.00	5.68% -8.28%	6.53% -8.28%
2023-24	7,500.00	7,250.00	5.68% -8.28%	6.53% -8.28%
2024-25	6,000.00	5,750.00	5.68% -7.96%	6.53% -7.96%
2025-26	250.00	-	5.68% -5.68%	-
Total	**28,500.00**	**29,311.90**		

The loan has been secured with first charge on the facilities of Vishakh Refinery Modernisation Project, Mumbai Refinery Expansion Project, Awa Salawas Pipeline, Manglore Hassan Mysore LPG Pipeline, Uran-Chakan / Shikarpur LPG Pipeline & Rewari Mathura Kanpur Pipeline for a value of ₹174,378.50 million (as on March 31, 2020 ₹158,158.70 million). Of the loan amount, ₹7,250.00 million (as on March 31, 2020: ₹1,811.90 million) is repayable within one year and the same has been shown as "Current Maturity of Long Term Borrowings" under Note No. 31.

29.23 Syndicated Loans from Foreign Banks (repayable in foreign currency)

With respect to Loan taken by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.:

The company has availed Syndicated Loans from foreign Banks at fixed rate and/or 3 months floating LIBOR plus spread (spread range: 100 to 155 basis point p.a.). These loans are taken for the period up to 5 years. Of the loan amount Nil (31.03.2020: ₹41,500.70 million) is repayable within one year and the same has been included in 'Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings' under Note No. 31.

With respect to Loan taken by Prize Petroleum International PTE Ltd.:

The secured bank loan bears interest at 1.2% + 6-month LIBOR per annum (2019-20: 1.2% + 6-month LIBOR per annum), which ranged from 1.45% to 3.13% p.a. (2019-20: from 3.13% to 3.82% p.a.).The bank loan is repayable on the 7th anniversary of the utilization date on 28th October 2023. Shares of the Group in PPIPL have been pledged in favour of the lender.

29.24 Other Loans

With respect to Loan taken by HPCL Biofuels Ltd. (HBL)

Government Of Bihar (GOB) Soft Loan of ₹164.80 million was availed through SBI during FY 2015-16 with interest subvention to the extent of 10%. Four installments amounting to ₹30.60 million was paid during FY 2020-21 (2019-20: ₹35.20 million) The Balance of GOB Soft Loan as on March 31, 2021 was Nil (as on March 31, 2020 ₹30.60 million)

Term Loan of ₹3,088.00 million was availed through SBI during FY 2014-15. During the year 2020-21 the Term loan was paid in full in Two Installments by ₹2,439.50 million (2019-20: ₹223.90 million) in September 2020. The Balance of Term loan as on 31.03.2021 was Nil (31.03.2020: ₹2,434.30 million).

Of the loan amount, Nil (as on March 31, 2020: ₹277.60 million) is repayable within one year and the same has been shown as "Current Maturity of Long Term Borrowings" under Note No. 31.

29.25 Bonds valuing ₹14,760.00 million (31.03.2020: ₹14,760.00 million) comprising 7.59 % G - Sec Bonds of ₹1,850.00 million (31.03.2020: ₹1,850.00 million), 7.72 % G - Sec Bonds of ₹8,360.00 million (31.03.2020: ₹8,360.00 million), 8.33 % G - Sec Bonds of ₹1,800.00 million (31.03.2020: ₹1,800.00 million) and 8.15 % G - Sec Bonds of ₹2,750.00 million (31.03.2020: ₹2,750.00 million), have been pledged with Clearing Corporation of India Limited against Triparty Repo Dealing System Loan.

30 Lease Liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Lease Liabilities (Note No. 48)	96,462.02	44,795.69	80,148.65	51,552.18
Total	**96,462.02**	**44,795.69**	**80,148.65**	**51,552.18**

30.1 Movement of Lease Liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	131,700.83	124,755.91
Recognized during the year	75,683.20	51,786.18
Unwinding of discount on lease liabilities	7,585.44	7,397.78
Payment during the year	(64,501.56)	(57,712.41)
Write back during the year	(5,479.80)	(14.04)
Revaluation of lease liabilities	(3,577.27)	9,532.44
Effect of remeasurement / other adjustment	(153.13)	(4,045.03)
Balance at end of the year	**141,257.71**	**131,700.83**

31 Other financial liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Current maturities of long-term debt (Note No. 31.8 and 31.9)	-	92,414.77	-	118,652.22
Interest Accrued on borrowings	839.42	8,288.98	499.65	7,139.94
Unclaimed Interest on Matured Debentures (Note No. 31.4)	-	-	-	0.01
Unclaimed Dividend (Note No. 31.3)	-	310.11	-	264.50
Dividend Payable	-	-	-	83.31
Derivative liabilities measured at FVTPL (Note No. 31.6)	-	923.72	1,932.44	795.06
Liability for Capital Goods (Note No. 31.5)	64.03	49,874.79	64.03	52,492.89
Deposits from Suppliers and Contractors (Note No. 31.10)	641.77	166,481.10	615.73	161,134.36
Liability for Employees	-	16,245.08	-	24,731.40
Liability for Post Retirement Benefit Scheme	-	248.95	-	2,850.53
Cash Call Payable to JV Partners	-	34,797.65	-	28,215.86
Liquidated Damages deducted from Parties	-	27,817.39	-	25,144.64
Retention Money	1.68	17.64	1.68	18.41
Financial guarantee obligation (Note No. 31.1 and 64)	2.26	9.97	-	8.36
Unspent CSR Liability	-	216.77	-	-
Liability for Compulsory Convertible Debentures (Note No. 31.2 & 64)	58,115.57	16,203.56	-	74,769.96
Bills Payable	-	3,258.96	-	-
Bonus payable for extension of Production sharing agreement (Note No. 31.7)	2,875.30	1,004.36	3,898.30	1,031.56
Other Liabilities	326.57	42,479.60	7.31	45,713.50
Total other financial liabilities	**62,866.60**	**460,593.40**	**7,019.14**	**543,046.51**

31.1 This represents the fair value of fee towards financial guarantee issued on behalf of joint venture OPaL, recognised as financial guarantee obligation with corresponding debit to deemed investment.

31.2 This represents the fair value of financial liability for Compulsory Convertible debentures issued by joint venture OPaL.

31.3 No amount is due for deposit in Investor Education and Protection Fund.

31.4 Represents interest payable towards matured debentures.

31.5 Price Reduction Clause

In respect of subsidiary MRPL, liability for capital goods includes ₹242.28 million (as at March 31, 2020 of ₹234.90 million) relating to amounts withheld from vendors pursuant to price reduction clause which will be settled on finalisation of proceedings with such vendors. When the withheld amounts are ultimately finalised, the related adjustment is made to the property, plant and equipment prospectively.

31.6 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the Derivative liabilities as on March 31, 2021 includes liabilities of ₹905.32 million for forward contracts entered for EUR 525 million bond.

The company has entered into forward contracts covering Euro 199.50 million (in previous year Euro 199.50 million, upto March 2020) and option contract of Euro 52.50 million (in previous year Euro 52.50 million upto March 2020) out of the principal amount of 2.75% Euro 525 million Bonds 2021. As on March 31, 2021, there is MTM loss position of ₹905.32 million (₹1,932.44 million as on March 31, 2020) for forward contracts which is reported as Derivative Liabilities and Marked to Market (MTM) position of ₹33.76 million (previous year ₹44.44 million) for option contracts which is reported as Derivative Assets.

31.7 In respect of subsidiary OVL, in respect of ACG, Azerbaijan project, participating interest (PI) is revised to 2.31% from 2.7213% as per amended restated ACG Porduction Sharing Agreement (PSA), Amended Joint Operating Agreemnet (JOA), and other related agreements / Head of Agreements (HOA) etc. with effective date of January 1, 2017 for extension of the validity of ACG PSA upto December 2049 as jointly agreed by all partners with SOCAR, the National Oil Company of Azerbaijan. Necessary adjustments to Company's share of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses have been made during the year ended March 31, 2018 for the revision in the PI and liability is recognised in respect of amount payable to SOCAR on account of extension of PSA validity.

31.8 In respect of subsidiary OVL, current maturities of long term debt pertains to EUR 525 million unsecured Euro Bonds which are due for repayment on July 15, 2021 and USD 400 million due for payment on January 27, 2022.

31.9 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, amount reflected towards current maturity of long term debt, includes loans repayable within one year: Syndicated Loans from Foreign Banks (repayable in foreign currency) Nil (as on March 31, 2020: ₹41,500.70 million), Loan from Oil Industry and Development Board ₹7,250.00 million (as on March 31, 2020: ₹1,811.90 million) and other loans Nil (as on March 31, 2020: ₹277.60 million).

31.10 In respect of Subsidiary HPCL, it includes deposit received towards Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana ₹2,418.90 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹2,418.90 million) and Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojana of ₹30,156.90 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹30,209.10 million). These deposits have been either made by Government of India or created out of CSR fund.

32 Provisions

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Provision for Employee benefits (Note No. 49)				
For Post Retirement Medical & Terminal Benefits	51,713.19	9,640.44	49,649.81	13,470.73
Unavailed Leave and compensated absenses	1,159.18	14,999.64	949.95	10,526.53
Gratuity for Regular Employees	147.62	978.55	125.20	860.56
Gratuity for Contingent Employees	66.79	20.94	83.78	18.69
Provision for Others				
Provision for decommissioning (Note No.32.4)	275,139.08	3,908.91	249,865.39	4,471.87
Other Provisions (Note No. 32.1, 32.2 & 32.5)	32,919.25	19,238.38	30,331.91	12,523.64
Total provisions	**361,145.11**	**48,786.86**	**331,006.04**	**41,872.02**

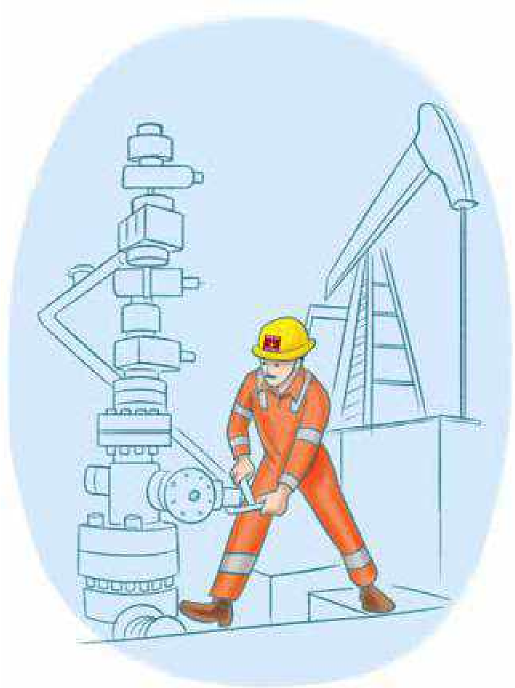
32.1 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, other provisions include provision for excise duty on closing stock. The company estimates provision based on substantial degree of estimation for excise duty payable on clearance of goods lying in stock as on March 31, 2021 of ₹5,441.60 million (as at March 31, 2020 of ₹1,734.53 million). This provision is expected to be settled when the goods are removed from the factory premises.

32.2 In respect of subsidiary OVL, other provision includes provision for minimum work program commitment as on March 31, 2021 of ₹1,837.25 million which is in respect of Area 43 (as at March 31, 2020 of ₹1,887.00 million) created in respect of Area 43, Libya.

32.3 Movement of Provision for Others

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Provision for decommissioning		Other Provisions	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	**254,337.26**	**239,839.71**	**42,855.55**	**16,532.33**
Recognized during the year	9,912.46	8,129.59	13,808.65	33,654.50
Amount used during the year	(444.49)	(18,691.85)	(3,076.88)	(5,560.59)
Unwinding of discount	13,066.89	17,687.86	-	-
Write back during the year	(100.85)	(2,467.25)	(1,358.23)	(2,002.30)
Effect of remeasurement / reclassification	3,707.60	5,762.07	-	10.22
Effect of exchange difference (Note No.32.3.1)	(1,430.88)	4,077.13	(71.46)	221.39
Balance at end of the year	**279,047.99**	**254,337.26**	**52,157.63**	**42,855.55**



ONGC

32.3.1 In respect of subsidiary company OVL, represents exchange difference on account of translation of the financial statements from functional currency to presentation currency. Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1(a).

32.4 The Group estimates provision for decommissioning as per the principles of Ind AS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' for the future decommissioning of Oil and Gas assets, wells in progress, etc. at the end of their economic lives. Most of these decommissioning activities would be in the future for which the exact requirements that may have to be met when the removal events occur are uncertain. Technologies and costs for decommissioning are constantly changing. The timing and amounts of future cash flows are subject to significant uncertainty. The economic life of the Oil and Gas assets is estimated on the basis of long term production profile of the relevant Oil and Gas asset. The timing and amount of future expenditures are reviewed annually, together with rate of inflation for escalation of current cost estimates and the interest rate used in discounting the cash flows.

32.5 In respect of company, other provision includes ₹32,500.41 million (Previous year ₹29,990.12 million) accounted as provision for contingency to the extent of excess of accumulated balance in the SRF fund after estimating the decommissioning provision of Panna-Mukta fields and Tapti Part A facilities as per the Group's accounting policy (refer note no. 6.2, 7.2.4 & 17.2).

33 Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) presented in the Balance Sheet:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets	139,946.41	130,771.80
Deferred tax liabilities	567,014.46	564,517.00
Net Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**(427,068.06)**	**(433,745.19)**

(₹ in million)

Particulars for 2020-21	Opening balance	Recognised in Profit and Loss Account	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Effect of exchange difference	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets in relation to:					
Deferred Tax Assets					
Unclaimed Exploratory Wells written off	30,750.95	938.63	-	-	31,689.58
Expenses Disallowed Under Income Tax	19,840.47	8,078.16	-	(67.18)	27,851.45
Financial Assets at amortised cost using EIR	1,707.00	391.47	-	-	2,098.47
Intangible assets	1,256.61	(599.07)	-	-	657.54
Financial Assets at FVTPL	169.12	(0.24)	-	-	168.88
Financial Assets at FVTOCI	83.03	-	-	-	83.03
Defined benefit obligation	4,095.69	115.40	167.78	-	4,378.87

Particulars for 2020-21	Opening balance	Recognised in Profit and Loss Account	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Effect of exchange difference	Closing balance
Current Investments	(155.45)	(183.00)	-	-	(338.45)
MAT credit entitlement	17,879.09	(612.48)	-	(10.20)	17,256.41
Carry Forward tax losses/ Depreciation	49,555.10	(712.01)	-	(35.69)	48,807.40
Right of Use Assets net of Lease Liability	29.38	(6.08)	-	-	23.30
Others	5,560.81	3,276.01	(57.80)	(1,509.10)	7,269.92
Total Assets	**130,771.80**	**10,686.79**	**109.98**	**(1,622.17)**	**139,946.41**
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment	464,545.79	8,519.85	-	(2,888.92)	470,176.72
Exploratory wells in progress	44,675.16	1,716.85	-	-	46,392.01
Development wells in progress	15,820.11	1,028.51	-	-	16,848.62
Intangible assets	14.03	(4.33)	-	-	9.70
Financial liabilities at amortised cost using EIR	3.83	18.35	-	-	22.18
Fair value gain on Investment in equity shares at FVTOCI	4,016.34	-	1,957.66	-	5,974.00
Foreign taxes	15,042.82	(553.57)	-	(648.27)	13,840.98
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations (Note No. 33.7)	13,278.25	-	(3,790.49)	-	9,487.76
Tax adjustment of unrealised profit	1,919.49	(650.07)	-	-	1,269.42
Dividend distribution tax on undistributed profit (associates)	3,245.62	268.42	(5.45)	-	3,508.59
Undistributed earnings	39.17	(39.14)	-	-	0.03
Others	1,916.38	(2,431.93)	-	-	(515.55)
Total Liabilities	**564,517.00**	**7,872.94**	**(1,838.28)**	**(3,537.19)**	**567,014.46**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	**433,745.19**	**(2,813.86)**	**(1,948.26)**	**(1,915.02)**	**427,068.06**

(₹ in million)

Particulars for 2019-20	Opening balance	Recognised in Profit and Loss Account	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Effect of exchange difference	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:					
Deferred Tax Assets					
Unclaimed Exploratory Wells written off	39,479.31	(8,728.36)	-	-	30,750.95
Expenses Disallowed Under Income Tax	23,929.53	(4,270.44)	-	181.38	19,840.47
Financial Assets at amortised cost using EIR	1,364.31	342.69	-	-	1,707.00
Intangible assets	1,908.98	(652.37)	-	-	1,256.61
Financial Assets at FVTPL	169.16	(0.04)	-	-	169.12
Financial Assets at FVTOCI	83.03	-	-	-	83.03
Defined benefit obligation	2,802.63	(287.43)	1,580.49	-	4,095.69
Current Investments	703.75	(859.20)	-	-	(155.45)
MAT credit entitlement	17,829.47	(3.94)	-	53.56	17,879.09
Carry Forward tax losses/ Depreciation	47,701.42	1,307.36	-	546.32	49,555.10
Right of Use Assets net of Lease Liability	-	29.38	-	-	29.38
Others	9,137.39	(912.44)	60.70	(2,724.84)	5,560.81
Total Assets	**145,108.98**	**(14,034.79)**	**1,641.19**	**(1,943.58)**	**130,771.80**
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment	477,270.63	(19,808.31)	-	7,083.47	464,545.79
Exploratory wells in progress	54,223.28	(9,548.12)	-	-	44,675.16
Development wells in progress	13,415.63	2,404.48	-	-	15,820.11
Intangible assets	11.46	2.57	-	-	14.03
Financial liabilities at amortised cost using EIR	12.63	(8.80)	-	-	3.83
Fair value gain on Investment in equity shares at FVTOCI	12,048.27	-	(8,031.93)	-	4,016.34
Foreign taxes	19,971.87	(5,721.21)	-	792.16	15,042.82

Particulars for 2019-20	Opening balance	Recognised in Profit and Loss Account	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Effect of exchange difference	Closing balance
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations (Note No. 33.7)	8,476.58	-	4,801.67	-	13,278.25
Tax adjustment of unrealised profit	728.10	1,191.40	-	-	1,919.49
Dividend distribution tax on undistributed profit (associates)	2,912.62	333.03	(0.03)	-	3,245.62
Undistributed earnings	5,281.30	(5,242.13)	-	-	39.17
Others	666.57	1,249.81	-	-	1,916.38
Total Liabilities	**595,018.95**	**(35,147.29)**	**(3,230.29)**	**7,875.63**	**564,517.00**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	**449,909.96**	**(21,112.50)**	**(4,871.48)**	**9,819.21**	**433,745.19**

33.1 The above includes net deferred tax asset of ₹26,936.44 million (as at March, 2020 ₹26,674.95 million) and net deferred tax liability of ₹454,107.69 (as at March 31, 2020 ₹460,420.14) in respect of various components/ entities consolidated as below:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Net Deferred Tax Liability ONGC (including Group tax adjustments)	276,992.37	268,117.90
Net Deferred Tax Liability OVL	74,879.74	86,675.59
Net Deferred Tax Liability ONGBV	-	646.78
Net Deferred Tax Liability OVSL	159.18	406.44
Net Deferred Tax Liability OVRL	47,211.39	49,536.17
Net Deferred Tax Liability HPCL	54,622.11	54,914.43
Net Deferred Tax Liability PMHBL	139.71	122.83
Consolidated Net Deferred Tax Liability	**454,004.50**	**460,420.14**
Net Deferred Tax Asset ONGBV	13,150.90	14,422.65
Net Deferred Tax Asset OVAI	10.10	5.21
Net Deferred Tax Asset OMPL	9,379.63	8,788.63
Net Deferred Tax Asset MRPL	4,395.82	3,458.46
Consolidated Net Deferred Tax Asset	**26,936.44**	**26,674.95**

33.2 Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation and unused tax losses can be utilized.

33.3 The group has not recognized deferred tax liabilities with respect to unremitted retained earnings and associated foreign currency translation reserves with respect to its subsidiaries and joint ventures where the group is in position to control the timings of the distribution of the profits and it is probable that the subsidiaries and joint ventures will not distribute profit in the foreseeable future. Also, the group does not recognises deferred tax liabilities on unremitted retained earnings of its subsidiaries and joint ventures wherever it believes that it would avail the tax credit as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961. Taxable temporary differences associated with respect to unremitted earnings and associated foreign currency reserve is ₹550,099.90 million (as at March 31, 2020 ₹499,721.18 million). Distribution of the same is expected to attract tax in the range of nil to 34.944% depending on the tax rate applicable as of March 31, 2021 in the jurisdiction in which the respective group entity operates.

33.4 The group has recognized deferred tax assets with respect to unrealized profit of subsidiary & joint venture and deferred tax liabilities with respect to unremitted retained earnings of associates where the group is not in position to control the timings of the distribution of the profits. Deductible temporary differences associated with respect to unrealized profit of subsidiary & joint venture and Taxable temporary differences for unremitted earnings of associates has resulted in creation of deferred tax assets (net) to the extent of ₹2,373.66 million (as at March 31, 2020 deferred tax liability (net) ₹2,204.55 million).

33.5 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, the Board of Directors of the step down subsidiary company OMPL has accorded consent for merger of the company with its holding company, MRPL. The proposal of merger is under implementation as at end of the Financial Year. Pending the completion of formalities for the merger and the consequent merger of OMPL with MRPL, the company has considered the carry-forward of tax losses amounting to ₹66,994.83 millions for recognition of deferred tax asset. For the recognition of the deferred tax asset, the company has considered the future taxable profit as per the projections adopted in the report of an Independent Professional body and the said projection is on the standalone basis without taking into account the effect of merger. Further the said report has been taken on record by the Board of Directors of OMPL in the meeting held on January 13, 2021. The deferred tax asset shown in the balance sheet amounting to ₹9,379.63 millions is subject to review and appropriate changes based upon review by the amalgamated company in the light of Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations on completion of merger proposal. (also refer Note No.61)

33.6 In respect of subsidiary OVL, Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or tax credits can be utilised. This involves an assessment of when those assets are likely to reverse, and a judgement as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the assets. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability, which is inherently uncertain.

The details of expiry of the un-utilized tax credits/tax losses as on 31.03.2021 on which deferred taxes assets haven't been recognised are given in the table below:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Amount				Total
	Period of expiry-0 to 1 year	Period of expiry-1 to 5 years	Period of expiry-above 5 years	No Expiry	
Un-utilized MAT credit generated through payment of taxes paid in overseas jurisdictions	-	-	23,321.07	-	**23,321.07**
Un-utilized Long term capital losses	840.07	1,977.21	-	-	**2,817.29**

33.6.1 The Company has un-utilized MAT credit generated through payment of taxes paid in overseas jurisdictions and subsequent claim of eligible Foreign Tax Credit, that are available for offset against future taxable profit. Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized on the unutilized MAT credit u/s 115JAA of the Income-tax Act 1961 on account of uncertainty surrounding the utilization of such Tax credit.

33.6.2 The Company has net Long Term Capital Loss available for set off in future years on which deferred income tax assets have not been recognized considering the probability of utilization of such losses against future gains.

33.7 Represents exchange difference on account of translation of the consolidated financial statements prepared in subsidiary, OVL's, functional currency (US$) to presentation currency (₹). Refer Note No. 3.21 and 5.1 (a).

34 Other liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Liability for Statutory Payments	-	70,950.91	-	35,841.71
Advance from Customers (Note No. 34.7)	-	12,680.62	-	13,587.13
Contract Liability-Advance MGO (Note No. 34.2, 34.3, 34.4 & 34.5)	256.74	273.78	256.74	1,431.77
Deferred government grant (Note No. 34.1)	3,696.61	214.23	3,818.32	214.78
Other Liabilities (Note No. 34.6 & 34.8)	3,978.59	5,858.89	2,362.16	12,259.80
Total	**7,931.94**	**89,978.43**	**6,437.22**	**63,335.19**

34.1 During the year 2016-17, assets, facilities and inventory which were a part of the Tapti A series of PMT Joint Operation (JO) and surrendered by the JO to the Government of India as per the terms and conditions of the JO Agreement and these assets, facilities and inventory were transferred by Government of India to the Company free of cost as its nominee. In line with amendment in Ind AS 20 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance' vide Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 (the 'Rules'), during the year 2019-20 the Company had opted to recognize the non-monetary government grant at nominal value. (refer Note No. 6.2 & 7.2.4).

34.2 Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability:

(₹ in million)

Product	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Natural Gas	39.27	79.90

34.3 Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations that are unsatisfied at the reporting date:

(₹ in million)

Product	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Less than 12 Months	More than 12 months
Natural Gas	28.67	256.74	47.97	256.74

34.4 Significant changes in the contract liability balances during the year are as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	**304.71**	**344.16**
Add: Amount received from customers during the year	60.82	69.11
Less: Minimum Guaranteed Offtake (MGO) refunded	40.85	28.66
Less: Revenue recognised during the year	39.27	79.90
Balance at end of the year	**285.41**	**304.71**

34.5 In respect of subsidiary OVL, contract liability on gas sales represents amounts received from gas customers against "Take or Pay" obligations under relevant gas sales agreements.

(₹ in million)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,383.80	3,105.31
Add: Amount received from customers during the year	74.63	180.37
Less: Revenue recognized during the year	1,167.71	2,091.99
Less: Penalty recognised during the year	5.72	-
Exchange Difference	(39.89)	190.11
Balance at the end of the year	**245.11**	**1,383.80**

34.6 In respect of subsidiary OVL, other current liabilities includes ₹558.27 million, which represents the cost of overlifted oil quantity by the company during the year and the same would be settled in kind in future.

34.7 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, the revenue is recognised only upon satisfaction of performance obligation and whenever there are remaining performance obligations, the same is recognised as revenue, a) in case of amount received in advance from a Customer, when the product is delivered to the Customer, b) in case of loyalty points earned by Customer, when such points are redeemed / expire. Such remaining obligations, termed as Contract Liability under the Ind-AS 115 'Revenue Recognition' at period end together with Trade Receivable is as under:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade Receivables	68,699.90	39,341.92
Liabilities under contractual obligation	10,447.80	10,469.55

During the financial year, the company recognized revenue of ₹8,017.80 million (2019-20:₹8,366.00 million) arising from opening unearned revenue.

34.8 In respect of subsidiary PMHBL, GST receivable which was shown as balances with government authorities (other than income taxes) previous year of ₹8.67 millions is regrouped under taxes payable (other than income tax) as company have right to setoff these receivables with GST payable.

35 Trade payables - other than micro and small enterprises

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade Payable - Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	271,363.88	227,959.76
Total	**271,363.88**	**227,959.76**

35.1 Trade payables -Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small enterprises*

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) Principal & Interest amount remaining unpaid but not due as at year end	3,127.57	1,651.50
b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of year; and	-	-
e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

*Micro and Small Enterprises status based on the confirmation from Vendors.

35.2 In respect of company, payment towards trade payables is made as per the terms and conditions of the contract / purchase orders. The average credit period on purchases is 21 days.

35.3 In respect of subsidiary OVL, payment towards trade payables is made as per the terms and conditions of the contract / purchase orders. The average credit period on purchases is 21 days.

35.4 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, the average credit period on purchases of crude, stores and spares, other raw material, services, etc. ranges from 14 to 60 days (year ended March 31, 2020 ranges from 14 to 60 days). Thereafter, interest is charged upto 6.75% per annum (year ended March 31, 2020 upto 6.75% per annum) over the relevant bank rate as per respective arrangements on the outstanding balances. The company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

Subsidiary Company OMPL has average credit period on purchases of raw materials, stores and spares, services, etc. ranges from 7 to 30 days. Thereafter, interest is charged at variable rates as per respective trade arrangements on the outstanding balances. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

36 Tax liabilities/assets (net)

Non Current Tax Assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non current tax assets (net)	95,884.79	107,599.95
Total	**95,884.79**	**107,599.95**

Current Tax Assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current tax assets (net)	1,884.36	1,983.14
Total	**1,884.36**	**1,983.14**

Current tax Liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current tax liabilities (net)	7,425.52	6,252.26
Total	**7,425.52**	**6,252.26**

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36.1 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the above non-current tax liabilities include provisions on account of disputed income tax demands in India under the Income tax Act 1961 amounting to ₹214.93 million as at March 31, 2021 (₹748.65 million as at March 31, 2020) in respect of disputed disallowances/additions made by the Assessing Officer on tax positions not covered by favourable orders from Appellate authorities.

37 Revenue from Operations

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
A. Sale of products		
Sale of products (including excise duty)	3,604,386.19	4,245,890.34
Less: Transfer to Exploratory Wells in progress (includes levies)	51.74	324.03
Less: Government of India's (GoI's) share in Profit Petroleum	15,464.60	17,757.88
Total	**3,588,869.85**	**4,227,808.43**

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
B. Other Operating Revenue		
Contractual Short Lifted Gas Receipts	104.49	254.67
Pipeline Transportation Receipts (Note No. 37.12)	2,770.79	3,647.52
North-East Gas Subsidy (Note No. 37.2)	1,395.33	2,295.85
Surplus from Gas Pool Account	-	1,308.20
Production Bonus	132.92	-
Sale of Electricity	635.17	668.38
Processing Charges	312.54	753.42
Other Receipts (Note No. 37.11)	11,502.01	12,874.28
Total	**16,853.25**	**21,802.32**
Total revenue from operations	**3,605,723.10**	**4,249,610.75**

37.1 In respect of the company, Sales revenue in respect of Crude Oil produced from nomination blocks is based on pricing formula provided in Crude Oil Sales Agreements (COSAs) signed with Buyer refineries. COSAs with Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL) which were valid till March 31, 2018 and have been extended provisionally from time to time presently till March 31, 2021. COSA with Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL) has been signed and effective from April 01, 2018, is valid for 5 years.

For Crude Oil produced in North East Region, Sales revenue in respect of Crude oil supplied to IOCL is based on the pricing formula provided in COSA signed with IOCL effective from April 01, 2018, is valid for 5 years and to Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) is based on pricing formula provided by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) respectively.

37.2 In respect of the company, majority of Sales revenue in respect of Natural Gas is based on domestic gas price of US$ 2.39/mmbtu and US$ 1.79 /mmbtu (on GCV basis) notified by GoI for the period April 01, 2020 to September 30, 2020 and October 01, 2020 to March 31, 2021 respectively in terms of "New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014". For consumers in North-East (upto Govt. allocation), consumer price is 60% of the domestic gas price and the difference between domestic gas price and consumer price is paid to the Company through GoI Budget and classified as 'North-East Gas Subsidy'.

37.3 LPG produced by the Company is presently being sold as per guideline issued by MoP&NG to PSU Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), as per provision of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dated March 31, 2002 signed by the Company with OMCs which was valid for a period of 2 years or till the same is replaced by a bilateral agreement or on its termination.

Value Added Products other than LPG are sold to different customers at prices agreed in respective Term sheets / Agreements entered into between the parties.

37.4 Oil, Gas and Petroleum Products are declared as essential services by Government of India during lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic. Since, India has import dependency of more than 80% in case of crude and around 50% in case of natural gas/ LNG, no significant impact was observed on Company's existing production of crude oil and natural gas during the year due to reduction in global demand. The crude oil produced by the Company is allocated by Government to PSU Refineries. Similarly, majority of gas produced by the Company is allocated by Government to priority sectors like Power, Fertilizer, City

Gas Distribution etc. The Company continued producing and supplying crude oil and natural gas to its customers during lockdown period. Offtake of crude oil by Refineries was not affected during the lockdown period. Few Gas customers had served notices of Force majeure on the Company due to lock down restrictions causing marginal reduction in Gas sales which is not material.

The outbreak of COVID-19 globally and resultant lockdown in many countries, including India has impacted the business of the Company. The revenue of the group for the year ended March 31, 2021 are impacted by low crude oil and natural gas prices due to the COVID-19 pandemic and volatile global crude oil and natural gas markets. Accordingly, the same are not comparable with those for the previous year.

The management has assessed the possible impact of continuing COVID-19 on the basis of internal and external sources of information and expects no significant impact on the continuity of operations, useful life of Property Plant and Equipment, recoverability of assets, trade receivables etc., and the financial position of the Company on a long term basis.

As regards Subsidaries, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limted (HPCL) and Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL), the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic resulted in lower demand for petroleum petroducts during part of the year and resulted in reduction in sales for the Group. The capacity utilization however, gradually improved subsequemtly during the year. Group expects no significant impact on the coninuity of operations of the business on long term basis and expects to recover carrying amount of assets and dischage its debts & obligations.

In respect of Subsidiary HPCL:

37.5 Sale of product is net of discount of ₹21,996.30 million (2019-20: ₹23,484.70 million).

37.6 During the current financial year 2020-21, Subsidy on PDS Kerosene and Domestic Subsidized LPG from State Governments amounting to ₹313.00 million (2019-20: ₹639.50 million) and Subsidy on Sugar (pertaining to HPCL Biofuels Ltd.) from GOI of ₹140.80 million (2019-20: ₹295.10 million) has been accounted.

37.7 Budgetary Support amounting to ₹ (98.00) million (2019-20: ₹2,814.10 million) under 'Recovery under Subsidy Schemes' towards under recovery on sale of PDS SKO has been accounted.

37.8 Disaggregation of revenue as required under Ind AS 115:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Exports	30,609.60	62,033.80
Other than exports	2,664,327.30	2,803,708.90
Total	**2,694,936.90**	**2,865,742.70**

37.9 In respect of subsidiary OVL, with effect from 8th May 2020, the block CPO-5 has moved to Production Phase consequent to obtaining the Global Environmental License from regulatory authorities. Accordingly, the Company has recognised revenue from May 2020 onwards in respect of its exploration block CPO-5, Colombia.

37.10 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the majority of the company's natural gas production is sold under long-term contracts. The company expects to satisfy all of its sale obligation through the production of its proved reserves of natural gas.

37.11 In respect of Subsidiary of OVL, step down subsidiary ONGBV is acting as an agent to arrange for the sale of crude oil for FOGBV (Operator at Lower Zakum Concession, UAE). ONGBV recognises net margin as a facilitator for marketing & administrative activities provided in respect of sale of crude on behalf of FOGBV. The details of net margin recognized in other receipts is as follows:

(₹ in million)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A.	Sale of products	18,449.97	27,432.23
B.	Purchases of stock in trade	18,356.21	27,344.09
	Total (A-B)	**93.76**	**88.14**

37.12 In respect of Subsidiary of PMHBL, the Freight Income is recognized based on the pipeline transportation tariff fixed by Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). "*PNGRB vide Order No. TO/2019-20/03 dated 04.06.2019 fixed the pipeline tariff for the period from 20.12.2018 to 31.12.2019 by benchmarking against alternate mode of transport i.e. rail at a level of 75% railway tariff on a train load basis for equivalent rail distance along the pipeline route. Freight income for the period 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021 is recognized based on Order No. TO/2019-20/03 dated 04.06.2019 as the new order yet to be released by PNGRB effective from 01.01.2020, however PNGRB extended the transition period upto 30.09.2021*"

38 Other Income

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Interest on:		
Deposits with Banks	1,829.80	3,738.53
Income Tax Refund	819.60	295.33
Delayed Payment from Customers and Others	4,832.28	4,265.30
Current Investment carried at FVTPL	3,856.22	3,731.07
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
- Site Restoration Fund Deposit	9,091.58	11,017.79
- Employee Loan	1,675.12	1,615.65
- Other Investments	165.79	165.79
- Others	3,738.31	3,059.79
Total	**26,008.70**	**27,889.25**
Dividend Income from:		
Other Investments	15,405.19	9,074.21
Total	**15,405.19**	**9,074.21**
Other Non-Operating Income		
Excess Provision written back (Note No. 38.1)	13,217.96	20,228.14
Liabilities no longer required written back	1,576.87	1,413.86
Exchange Gain (net)	19,331.68	-
Contractual Receipts	954.81	954.26
Profit on sale of investments	-	5.53
Profit on sale of Asset	1.04	194.12

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Amortization of financial guarantee obligation (Note No. 64)	12.74	13.07
Gain on fair valuation of financial instruments (Note No. 38.2)	2,528.31	2,651.91
Gain on revaluation of financial liability towards CCDs (Note No. 64)	4,659.61	5,038.27
Miscellaneous Receipts	9,533.28	23,307.60
Total	**51,816.30**	**53,806.76**
Total other income	**93,230.19**	**90,770.22**

38.1 In respect of subsidiary OVL, during the year, trade receivables in respect of Sudan have been assessed for lifetime expected credit loss method and a reversal of ₹4,472.86 million has been made. (refer Note No.15.5)

38.2 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, gain on fair valuation of financial instruments includes fair value gain amounting to ₹1,589.91 million on re-measurement of previously held equity interest. (refer Note No. 4(I))

39 Purchase of Stock in Trade

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Crude & other petroleum products*	1,445,618.29	1,760,064.29
Total	**1,445,618.29**	**1,760,064.29**

*in respect of subsidiary HPCL and MRPL

40 Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work in progress

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Closing Stock	286,711.06	187,631.99
Opening Stock	187,631.99	209,151.26
Effect of exchange difference	(87.52)	(34.32)
Write down of inventories considered under Exceptional Items (Note No. 45.3)	-	(10,029.32)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	**(99,166.59)**	**11,455.63**

41 Production, Transportation, Selling and Distribution Expenditure

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Royalty	91,384.94	127,846.35
OIDB Cess	80,187.49	107,877.64
Natural Calamity Contingent Duty	989.46	1,019.92
Excise Duty	565,713.27	281,985.07
Port Trust Charges	432.73	346.59
Other Levies	6,601.26	5,074.43
Staff expenditure	63,137.15	65,391.69
Workover operations	15,425.72	14,466.64
Water Injection, Desalting and Demulsification	10,233.97	12,153.51
Consumption of raw materials & stores and spares	566,636.79	889,021.46
Pollution control	2,222.76	2,780.29
Transport expenditure	4,604.27	5,952.38
Insurance	3,129.76	2,323.95
Power and Fuel	9,314.94	10,541.64
Repairs and maintenance	39,091.54	46,115.82
Contractual payments including Hire charges etc.	18,626.22	21,560.65
Other production expenditure	34,210.84	39,828.24
Transportation and Freight of Products	83,481.59	81,886.86
Research and development	5,541.30	5,557.73
General administrative expenses	34,918.97	40,225.14
CSR expenditure (Note No.41.5 & 41.6)	7,184.97	8,680.44
Exchange Loss (net) (Note No. 42.1)	-	35,184.48
Decrease/(increase) due to overlift/underlift quantity	736.54	(124.93)
Miscellaneous expenses (Note No. 41.8)	35,550.06	31,703.82
Loss on sale of property, plant & equipments	583.35	134.19
Loss on fair valuation of financial instruments	1,538.47	1,945.78
Total Production, Transportation, Selling and Distribution Expenditure	**1,681,478.36**	**1,839,479.78**

41.1 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, the company during the year has finalized the Long Term Settlement pertaining to wage revision and other related benefits of the Non Management staff which was due for revision effective from January 1, 2017. The effect of same has already been considered in respective financial years.

41.2 In respect of subsidiary MRPL, the company has generated a total of 8,005,216 Kwh of Solar power for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Year ended March 31, 2020 a total of 8,229,787 Kwh) and the same are captively consumed. The monetary values of such power generated that are captively consumed are not recognised for the purpose of disclosure in the financial statement.

41.3 Excise Duty on sale of goods has been included in “Revenue from operations”. Despite of decrease in sales from petroleum products, crude oil and other products for the current year, the Excise duty on sale of goods is higher mainly on account of increase in excise duty rates of MS (Petrol) and HSD (Diesel).

41.4 Details of Nature wise Expenditure

(₹ in million)

Particular	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Employee Benefit Expenses		
(a) Salaries, Wages, Ex-gratia etc.	106,056.97	114,501.99
(b) Contribution to Provident and other funds	12,685.54	16,916.64
(c) Provision for gratuity	731.17	651.30
(d) Provision for Leave (Including Compensatory Absence)	6,990.78	3,451.10
(e) Post Retirement Medical & Terminal Benefits	7,144.16	11,616.89
(f) Staff welfare expenses	7,721.41	8,174.64
Sub Total:	**141,330.03**	**155,312.56**
Consumption of Raw materials, Stores and Spares	613,477.27	939,689.39
Royalty	91,384.94	127,846.35
OIDB Cess	80,187.49	107,877.64
National Calamity Contingent Duty	989.46	1,019.92
Excise Duty	565,713.27	281,985.07
Port Trust Charges	432.73	346.59
Other Levies	6,601.26	5,074.43
Rent	6,839.10	6,044.74
Rates and taxes	4,987.13	2,257.31
Hire charges of equipments and vehicles	32,251.08	38,111.18
Power, fuel and water charges	19,674.54	20,789.22
Contractual drilling, logging, workover etc.	56,073.67	63,050.95
Contractual security	11,562.36	11,367.82
Contractual Transportation	71,071.27	68,142.85
Repairs to building	1,553.20	1,715.63
Repairs to plant and equipment	28,134.12	29,688.14
Other repairs	7,548.31	7,853.81
Insurance	3,981.31	3,128.00
Expenditure on Tour / Travel	3,139.17	6,849.54
CSR Expenditure (Note No. 41.5 & 41.6)	7,184.97	8,680.44
Exchange Loss (Net) (Note No. 42.1)	-	35,184.48
Other Operating expenditure*	20,428.10	22,602.89
Miscellaneous expenditure (Note No.41.8)	27,941.03	28,686.52
	1,802,485.83	**1,973,305.48**
Less:		
Allocated to exploration, development drilling, capital jobs, recoverables etc.	121,007.47	133,825.70
Production, Transportation, Selling and Distribution Expenditure	**1,681,478.36**	**1,839,479.78**

* In respect of subsidiary OVL, the other operating expenditure includes the expenses in respect of project(s) where the details are not made available by the Operator of the project in above mentioned heads.

41.5 CSR Expenditure

41.5.1 Break-up of various heads of CSR expenditure

(₹ in million)

Sl. No.	Heads of Expenditure	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
i.	Promoting Education	1,002.35	2,167.75
ii.	Promoting Health Care	1,980.91	1,463.72
iii.	Empowerment of Socially and Economically Backward groups	104.37	154.16
iv.	Promotion of Nationally recognized and Para-Olympic Sports	68.18	44.62
v	Imparting Employment by Enhancing Vocational Skills	83.98	830.61
vi.	Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan	118.16	608.23
vii	Environment Sustainability	137.89	1,030.23
viii	PM CARES Fund	3,020.00	10.00
ix.	Others	859.18	2,371.14
	Total	**7,375.02**	**8,680.44**

41.5.2 The CSR expenditure comprises the following:

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year ₹7,184.97 million (Previous year ₹8,792.79 million) as against the approved budget of ₹7,184.97 million (Previous year ₹8,792.79 million).

(b) Amount spent during the year on: (₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021			Year ended March 31, 2020		
	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Construction/acquisition of any asset	159.42	61.57	220.99	368.04	96.55	464.59
On purpose other than above	7,000.34	153.69	7,154.03	7,744.12	471.73	8,215.85
Total	**7,159.76**	**215.26**	**7,375.02**	**8,112.16**	**568.28**	**8,680.44**

(c) Excess Amount of CSR spent during the year carried forward:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021
Opening Balance	**-**
Amount required to be spent during the year	6,968.20
Amount spent during the year	7,375.02
Closing Balance	**406.82**

(d) Unspent Amount of CSR on ongoing projects

(₹ in million)

Year	Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance	
	With Group	In separate CSR unspent a/c		From Group's bank account	From separate CSR unspent a/c	With Group#	In separate CSR unspent a/c
2020-21	Nil	Nil	216.77	Nil	Nil	216.77	Nil

An amount of ₹216.77 million representing unspent money on ongoing projects has been transferred to Specified Bank account on April 30, 2021.

41.6 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the operations of the company are outside India and therefore the eligible Net Profit of the year for the purpose of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under the Companies Act, 2013 shall be "Nil". However, for the year ended March 31, 2021, the company has made a total expenditure of ₹10.69 million (for the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹11.33 million) towards CSR activities outside India directly or through its joint ventures.

41.7 In respect of subsidiary OVL, upto the year ended March 31, 2021, input tax credit under GST amounting to ₹818.52 million has been claimed by the company in the GST returns filed and the same is reflected in the Electronic Credit Ledger (ECL) of the Company on GST portal. This amount of ₹818.52 million is after adjusting the refund issued amounting to ₹198.51 million that pertains to FY 2018-19. Further, the amount of claim for FY 2020-21 is under review and necessary adjustments, if any, will be carried out in the period up to September 2021 (period available as per GST law).

41.8 The Miscellaneous Expenditure in Note No. 41.4 includes Statutory Auditors Remuneration as under:

(₹ in million)

Payment to Auditors	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Audit Fees	49.96	48.96
Certification and Other Services	22.12	23.31
Travelling and Out of Pocket Expenses	4.54	23.04
Total	**76.62**	**95.31**

42 Finance Cost

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Interest on:		
- Borrowings from Banks/Financial Institutions	11,717.71	19,835.44
- Debentures/Bonds	13,789.70	8,923.35
- Cash credit	740.06	783.18
- Commercial Paper	2,716.14	4,385.56
Borrowing Cost-Exchange difference on Foreign Currency Loan(Note no.42.1)	(222.67)	14,441.86

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	(3,645.57)	(5,685.51)
Unwinding of discount on:		
- Decommissioning provision	15,383.82	19,781.84
- Liability for Compulsory Convertible Debentures (Note No.64)	4,208.78	4,843.43
- Lease liabilities	5,950.50	5,588.78
- Financial liabilities	275.11	258.71
Net loss/(gain) on fair value of derivative contracts mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (Note No. 42.3)	(906.81)	1,433.54
Others	783.54	303.21
Total	**50,790.31**	**74,893.39**

42.1 In terms of para 6 and 6A of Ind AS 23 'Borrowing Cost' the exchange difference arising out of foreign currency borrowings i.e. the difference between the cost of borrowings in functional currency (₹) as compared to the cost of borrowings in foreign currency is treated as finance cost as an adjustment to foreign exchange loss. During the year, there has been an unrealized foreign exchange loss amounting to ₹3,364.11 million (Previous year ₹14,441.86 million) in respect of subsidiary OVL and HPCL in respect of translation of some foreign exchange borrowings, which has been recognised as an adjustment to finance cost.

Further, there has been an unrealised foreign exchange gain in respect of the company and subsidiary MRPL in respect of translation of some foreign exchange borrowings, the foreign exchange gain amounting to ₹3,586.78 million i.e. to the extent of the foreign exchange loss previously adjusted has been recognised as an adjustment to interest.

42.2 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the weighted average capitalization rate on funds borrowed is 2.13% per annum (as at March 31, 2020: 3.45%).

42.3 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the net loss/(gain) on fair value of derivative contracts recognised in the statement of Profit & loss is on account of mark to market valuation of the derivative contracts resulting from movements in exchange rates and interest rates of the underlying currencies. These derivative contracts are solely taken for the long term foreign currency borrowings of the Company. Accordingly, it has been deemed appropriate to classify it under finance cost as a separate line item to enable the readers of financial statements to appreciate the offsetting effect of the derivative contracts on the financing costs.

42.4 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, weighted average cost of borrowing rate used for capitalization of general borrowing (other than specific borrowings) is 1.53% during FY 2020-21 (as at March 31, 2020 : 5.96%)

42.5 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, others include interest u/s 234B / 234C of Income Tax Act, 1961 for an amount ₹570.30 million (2019-20 : Nil)

43 Depreciation, Depletion, Amortization and Impairment

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Depletion of Oil and Gas assets	159,506.74	166,096.87
Depreciation of other Property, Plant and Equipments	66,149.86	64,634.48
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	57,047.67	51,761.00
Less: Allocated to exploratory drilling	(17,779.48)	(15,891.23)
Less: Allocated to development drilling	(16,602.41)	(17,515.54)
Less: Allocated to others	(455.55)	(746.32)
Total Depreciation	**88,360.09**	**82,242.39**
Amortisation of intangible assets	**1,130.48**	**1,144.84**
Impairment Loss (Note No. 57)		
Provided during the year	35,140.20	22,610.35
Less: Reversed during the year	28,752.80	5,745.64
Total	**6,387.40**	**16,864.71**
Total Depreciation, Depletion, Amortisation and Impairment	**255,384.71**	**266,348.81**

43.1 During the year, based on the recommendation of internally constituted committee, the Company has excluded the condensate generated in the pipelines post well head and the gas which is liberated in Crude Stabilization Unit during stabilization of the crude oil from the production for the purpose of calculation of depletion on oil and gas assets using unit of production method. This has resulted in decrease in depletion by ₹1,482.47 million for the year. This has an impact in future periods also, estimation of which is impracticable.

44 Other impairment and Write Offs

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Impairment For:		
Doubtful debts	1,821.71	1,536.85
Acquisition cost	-	1.77
Doubtful claims/advances	6,859.23	6,272.15
Non-moving inventories	1,424.66	2,110.23
Others	92.10	459.64
	10,197.70	**10,380.64**

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Write offs		
Disposal/Condemnation of other PPE	1,173.47	16,493.78
Inventory	188.88	**302.95**
Receivables	7.38	**2.16**
Claims/advances	42.19	147.64
Others (Note No. 44.1)	168.01	-
	1,579.93	**16,946.53**
Total Other impairment and write offs	**11,777.63**	**27,327.17**

44.1 This represents Goodwill on consolidation written off on sale of shares of step down subsidiary OMPL.(refer Note No. 4(e))

44.2 In respect of subsidiary OVL, during the previous year, the company has terminated/surrendered EPSA for Block 2A and 4, Sudan w.e.f. 31st August 2019. Accordingly, the company has written off an amount of ₹15,433.16 million in FY 2019-20 in respect of the following assets: Other PPE (₹34.83 million), Oil and Gas Assets (₹14,542.11 million), Development Wells in Progress (₹386.08 million) and Exploratory Wells in Progress (₹470.14 million). Consequently, the impairment provision of ₹16,519.69 million pertaining to this project has been written back.

45 Exceptional items

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Impairment (charge)/reversal	9,187.68	(80,255.47)
Write down of inventory	-	(10,029.32)
Total	**9,187.68**	**(90,284.79)**

45.1 In respect of Company,

The company has carried out impairment test as at March 31, 2021 in respect of its Cash Generating Units (CGUs) and has recorded a net impairment reversal to the extent the value in use exceeds the carrying amount subject to accumulated impairment provision and has disclosed the same as an exceptional item amounting to ₹13,750.34 million (previous year net impairment loss of ₹48,990.47 million). For details refer Note No.57.4 on impairment.

45.2 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the company carried out impairment test as at March 31, 2021 in respect of its Cash Generating Units (CGUs) based on value in use method. The Company identified impairment in respect of 2 CGUs and impairment reversal in respect of 3 CGUs and provided for net impairment of ₹4,562.66 million during the year ended March 31, 2021 (for the year ended March 31, 2020 net impairment of ₹31,265.00 million was recognised). The net provision for impairment is considered as exceptional item.

45.3 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, with due consideration to the requirements of the Accounting Standards, the company had during the previous year 2019-20, determined the write down of inventories due to drastic fall in oil prices accompanied with reduced movement in inventory and the same had been disclosed as Exceptional Items having an impact of ₹10,029.32 million (Net of tax: ₹7,505.10 million) for the year ended March 31, 2020.

46 Tax Expense

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Current tax in realtion to:		
Current year	80,815.23	96,475.80
Earlier years	9,820.30	(18,054.22)
Total	**90,635.53**	**78,421.58**
Deferred tax	(2,973.52)	(3,359.72)
Total	**(2,973.52)**	**(3,359.72)**
Total tax expense recognized	**87,662.01**	**75,061.86**

46.1 The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Profit before tax	**301,096.47**	**189,624.45**
Income tax expense calculated at 34.944% (2019-2020: 34.944%)	105,215.15	66,262.37
Adjustments for tax effect of:		
Dividend	5,416.40	(3,008.20)
Deduction under section 80-IA	(166.70)	(178.79)
Deduction under section 80-M	(7,693.09)	-
Investment Allowance @ 15%	4.33	2.67
Income exemp from tax	(856.88)	72.98
Exceptional (income)/expense not considered in determining taxable profit	(655.71)	9,223.45
Corresponding Effect of temporary differences on account of current tax of earlier periods	(11,186.42)	4,558.03
Current Tax on CSR Expenditure	1,751.39	564.98
Expenses not allowed in Income Tax	837.83	3,048.68
Additional tax for foreign jurisdiction	(1,138.05)	5,771.11
Concessions (research and development u/s 35(2AB) and 35(1)(ii))	-	(834.45)
Losses of subsidiary not available for set-off in Group profit	273.04	307.40
Profit from associate	(2,155.47)	(1,938.58)
Profit from joint venture	1,222.33	3,184.14
Deferred tax on unrealised profits	86.78	423.03
Deferred tax on undistributed profits	229.28	(4,590.90)
Other inter group eliminations	(358.90)	(14.02)
Rupee tax base on account of change in exchange rate	(870.19)	3,673.28

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Timing differences	0.89	(22.41)
Change in deferred tax balance due to true up adjustments	344.51	(139.91)
Exemption under section 10AA of Income Tax Act, 1961.	1,206.87	4,126.92
Differential tax rates	(13,947.80)	(1,460.09)
Sub total	**77,559.59**	**89,031.69**
Others	282.12	4,084.39
	77,841.71	**93,116.08**
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	9,820.30	(18,054.22)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	**87,662.01**	**75,061.86**

46.2 Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Deferred tax on		
a) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations	3,790.49	(4,801.67)
Effective portion of gains (losses) on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	2.73	60.90
b) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	478.11	2,121.79
Net fair value gain on investments in equity shares at FVTOCI	(1,957.67)	8,031.93
Share of OCI in Associates & JVs in other comprehensive income:	5.45	0.03
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	2,319.11	5,412.98
Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into:-		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**(1,474.11)**	**10,153.75**
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**3,793.22**	**(4,740.77)**

46.3 The Government of India through "The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019" has inserted Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, whereby a domestic company can irrevocably opt for a lower corporate tax rate subject to foregoing of certain tax deductions and incentives, including accumulated MAT credit eligible for set-off in subsequent years. The company has still not exercised this option and continues to evaluate the benefit of exercising the option of a lower corporate tax rate vis-à-vis the pre-existing provisions. The Company can exercise the option till the filing of return of income. Pending exercising of the option, the company continues to recognize the taxes on income for the year ended March 31, 2021 as per the earlier provisions.

Also, Subsidary OVL and MRPL have not excercised the option and continues to recognize the taxes on income for the year ended March 31, 2021 as per the earlier provisions.

46.4 The Government of India has enacted Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Act, 2020, providing a mechanism for settlement of disputes related to Direct Tax matters. The company has opted to settle certain Income-tax disputes and accordingly, has filed application before the designated authority as prescribed under the Act. After considering existing provision, in respect of these disputes, a sum of ₹5,063.18 million payable under the said Act has been charged as current tax relating to earlier years in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the current year.

46.5 During the year, the Company has considered the benefit of deduction on dividend income during the year, as per section 80M of the Income Tax Act,1961, having a tax impact amounting to ₹7,693.09 million on current tax expense.

46.6 **In respect of Subsidiary MRPL**, during the financial year ended March 31, 2020, the Company opted to settle Income Tax Disputes under the Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Act, 2020, and accordingly, a sum of ₹1,084.76 million payable under the said scheme was charged as prior year tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the financial year ended March 31, 2020. Pursuant to this, the tax assets and liabilities were reclassified for the year ended March 31, 2020. The tax assets of ₹2,908.37 million and liabilities of ₹1,084.76 million pertaining to assessment years for which the Company exercised the option were considered as current tax assets and current tax liabilities respectively, as the same are expected to be settled within a year. The same treatment is continued in the current financial year as the final orders under the said scheme are awaited.

46.7 **In respect of subsidiary HPCL**

Provision for tax for earlier years ₹166.30 million (2019-20: ₹ (15,481.10) million) comprising of additional provision towards current tax of ₹71.80 million (2019-20 : ₹1,723.30 million), additional provision towards deferred Tax of ₹170.50 million (2019-20: ₹(16,520.30) million) and recognition of MAT credit Entitlements of ₹76.00 million (2019-20: ₹684.10 million).

The Provision for Tax for earlier years includes an additional amount of ₹117.90 million (2019-20: ₹6,230.10 million) provided during year, pursuant to filing of declaration and acceptance by Income tax department under Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme, 2020 (opted in FY 2019-20), leading to revised tax liability of ₹7,766.60 million vis.a.vis. earlier determination of ₹7,648.70 million, accounted till previous financial years. The proceedings have not been concluded.

46.8 **In respect of subsidiary OVL,**

46.8.1 During the year FY 2020-21, a Long term capital gain amounting to ₹1,019.48 million (Previous Year Nil) for the current year has been set-off against the brought forward Long term capital losses of earlier years. A net tax benefit arising from set off of previously unrecognised tax loss as above that is used to reduce the current tax expense is amounting to ₹237.50 million (including surcharge and education cess) (Previous Year Nil).

46.8.2 The company has considered the benefit of deduction on dividend income during the year, as per section 80M of the Income Tax Act,1961, having a tax impact amounting to ₹505.93 million on current tax expense in the books of accounts.

46.8.3 During the current financial year, the Company has opted for settlement of certain eligible Income Tax disputes for the Assessment Years 2006-07 to 2014-15 on appeals filed by the Company through Vivad se Vishwas Scheme introduced by the Government of India vide The Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Act, 2020. The disputed tax payable amounting to ₹521.10 million has already been paid and provided in the books based on the appeal effect orders received for the respective Assessment Years and accordingly, during the year, no amount has been accounted for as current tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss towards the aforesaid scheme.

47 Earnings per Equity share

(All amounts are ₹ in millions unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Profit after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders	162,486.88	108,035.97
Weighted average number of equity shares (No. in million)	12,580.28	12,580.28
Basic & Diluted earnings per equity share (₹)	12.92	8.59
Face Value per equity share (₹)	5.00	5.00

48 Leases

As part of transition, under Ind AS 116 'Leases' during the previous year, the Group had availed the practical expedient of not to apply the recognition requirements of Ind AS 116 to short term leases and also applied materiality threshold for recognition of assets and liabilities related to leases.

48.1 Expenditure booked under various heads related to Ind AS 116 'Leases' and Company's exposure to future cash outflows is as under:

(₹ in million)

Expenditure heads	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation expense on Right-Of-Use Assets	57,047.67	51,761.00
Interest expense on Lease Liability	7,585.44	7,397.78
Expense related to short term leases	13,545.17	19,402.19
Expense related to leases of low value assets	2,703.84	3,082.87
Expense related to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	53,409.55	53,237.56

48.2 The estimated future undiscounted cash flows for lease payments:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Future Lease payments payable from end of the year		
Upto one year	48,156.07	55,818.17
Between one to three years	53,430.24	53,592.54
Between three to five years	12,036.84	16,225.80
More than five years	78,945.75	55,632.35
Total	**192,568.90**	**181,268.85**
Less: Interest Cost	51,763.22	49,991.11
Net Lease liability	**140,805.68**	**131,277.74**
Add: Perpetual Lease liability	787.74	787.74
Less: Inter group eliminations	335.71	364.65
Total lease liabilities	**141,257.71**	**131,700.83**

48.3 In respect of Company, pursuant to amendment to Ind AS 116 vide the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2020 dated July 24, 2020, the Company applying the provisions of para 46A of the above rules has opted for practical expedient on rent concessions that meet the conditions in paragraph 46B of amended Ind AS 116. On application of the practical expedient, lease rent concession amounting to ₹37.72 million has been recognised during the year and capitalised in the related well cost as per the accounting policies of the Company.

49 Employee benefit plans

49.1 Defined Contribution plans:

49.1.1 Provident Fund

In case of Company

The Company pays fixed contribution to provident fund at predetermined rates to a separate trust, which invests the funds in permitted securities. The obligation of the Group is to make such fixed contribution and to ensure a minimum rate of return to the members as specified by GoI. As per report of the actuary, overall interest earnings and cumulative surplus is more than the statutory interest payment requirement. Hence, no further provision is considered necessary. The details of fair value of plan assets and obligations are as under:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As At 31-Mar-21	As At 31-Mar-20*
Obligations at the end of the year	142,255.57	134,889.76
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	144,301.89	136,448.00

* Fair value of Plan Assets is reinstated based on Audited Balance Sheet of the Provident Fund Trust as at March 31, 2020 and figure of Obligation is reinstated based on re-computation of liability at official rates declared by Employees Provident Fund Organisation for the FY 2020-21.

Provident Fund is governed through a separate trust. The board of trustees of the Trust functions in accordance with any applicable guidelines or directions that may be issued in this behalf from time to time by the Central Government or the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, the board of trustees have the following responsibilities:

(i) Investments of the surplus as per the pattern notified by the Government in this regard so as to meet the requirements of the fund from time to time.

(ii) Raising of moneys as may be required for the purposes of the fund by sale, hypothecation or pledge of the investment wholly or partially.

(iii) Fixation of rate of interest to be credited to members' accounts.

In case of subsidiary HPCL:

Provident Fund

The long term employee benefit of Provident Fund is administered through a separate Trust, established for this purpose in accordance with The Employee Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The Group's contribution to the Provident Fund is remitted to this trust based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary and charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. During the year, the Group has recognized ₹1,676.50 million (2019-20: ₹1,463.00 million) as Employer's contribution to Provident Fund in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Under the Statute, the shortfall, if any, in the interest obligation, in comparison to minimum rate of return, declared by Government of India will have to be made good by the Employer. There did not arise any shortfall in interest obligation in the current financial year though the previous year's shortfall, provisionally accounted in 2019-20 as ₹100.40 million got revised to

₹104.30 million and therefore an amount of ₹3.90 million (2019-20: ₹100.40 million) has been provided and charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the current financial year.

On reporting date, the Trust Investments included few Non-convertible Debentures of certain Companies, amounting to ₹2,430.00 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹2,430.00 million) which have witnessed default in meeting interest obligations in 2019-20, which continued in 2020-21. In anticipation of probable default in principal repayment these investments were marked down by 70% in Books in 2019-20, which continues to be the true and fair valuation as of March 31, 2021 as per management assessment. Thus, no additional provision (2019-20: ₹1,701.00 million) is warranted during this financial year.

The present value of benefit obligation at period end is ₹46,784.50 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹43,731.30 million). The fair value of the assets of Provident Fund Trust as of Balance Sheet date is greater than the present value of benefit obligation.

Superannuation Fund:

The HPCL Group has Superannuation - Defined Contribution Scheme (DCS) maintained by 'Superannuation Benefit Fund Scheme (SBFS) Trust' wherein Employer makes a monthly contribution of a certain percentage of 'Basic Salary & Dearness Allowance(DA)', out of 30%, earmarked for various Superannuation benefits. This is in accordance with Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines. These contributions are credited to individual Employee's Account maintained either with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) or an optional National Pension Scheme (NPS) Account. For the financial year 2020-21, the Corporation has made an overall contribution of ₹1,925.10 million (2019 - 20 : ₹1,628.90 million) towards Superannuation - DCS [including ₹597.00 million (2019-20 : ₹507.60 million) to NPS] by charging it to the statement of Profit and Loss.

Further, for the financial year 2020-21, Corporation has made a provision of ₹234.10 million (2019-20: ₹521.50 million) by charging to Statement of Profit & Loss towards increase in liabilities in case of Superannuation – Defined Benefit Scheme (DBS) determined based on actuarial valuation.

In case of Subsidiary, MRPL:

Provident Fund:

A brief description on Provident Fund is as follows:

a) Provident Fund is governed through a separate trust. The board of trustees of the Trust functions in accordance with any applicable guidelines or directions that may be issued in this behalf from time to time by the Central Government or the Central Provident Fund Commissioner. The board of trustees have the following responsibilities :

   i. The investments shall be made in accordance with the pattern of investment prescribed by the Government of India in Rule 67 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, and /or directions given by the Central Government, from time to time.

   ii. The Board of Trustees may raise such sum or sums of money as may be required for meeting obligatory expenses such as settlement of claims, grant of advances as per rules, and transfer of member's P.F. accumulations in the event of his / her leaving service of the Employer and any other receipts by sale of the securities or other investments standing in the name of the Fund subject to the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

   iii. Fixation of rate of interest to be credited to members' accounts.

b) The long term employee benefit of Provident Fund is administered through a separate Trust, established for this purpose in accordance with The Employee Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The Company's contribution to the Provident Fund is remitted to this trust based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary and charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. During the year, the Company has recognized Employer's contribution to Provident Fund in the Statement of Profit and Loss are given below:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Amount recognized during		Contribution for key management personnel	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
Employer's contribution to Provident Fund	293.02	232.98	1.41	1.24

c) Under the Statute, the shortfall, if any, in the interest obligation, in comparison to minimum rate of return, declared by Government of India will have to be made good by the Employer and therefore, for the financial year 2020-21, an amount of ₹28.72 million (Year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ Nil) has been provided and charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. The shortfall has arisen primarily due to default over interest obligations on Non-convertible Debentures (NCD) of certain Companies wherein the Trust has made its investments at a time when these Companies were having highest credit rating. In anticipation of probable principal default as well in these NCDs amounting to ₹347.30 million, basis best available estimate, the Provident Fund Trust has marked down the investments by 70% in its books to reflect the true & fair valuation. Correspondingly, considering the Employer's obligation to make good the loss in value of these investments under the Provident Fund regulations, the Company determined its probable liability in the future amounting to ₹243.11 million (Year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ Nil), which has been provided during the year and charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

d) The fair value of the assets of Provident Fund Trust as of Balance Sheet date is greater than the present value of benefit obligation which is given below.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	5,472.05	4,772.87

In case of Subsidiary, PMHBL:

The Company makes Provident Fund which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised ₹3.09 millon (Year ended 31 March, 2020 ₹2.82 million) for Provident Fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head Employee Benefits Expense. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes..

49.1.2 Post Retirement Benefit Scheme

The defined contribution pension scheme of the Group for its employees is administered through a separate trust. The obligation of the Group is to contribute to the trust to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance as reduced by the employer's contribution towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical Benefit (PRMB) or any other retirement benefits.

The board of trustees of the Trust functions in accordance with any applicable guidelines or directions that may be issued in this behalf from time to time by the Central Government, the board of trustees have the following responsibilities:

(i) Investments of the surplus as per the pattern notified by the Government in this regard so as to meet the requirements of the fund from time to time.

(ii) Fixation of rate of contribution and interest thereon.

(iii) Purchase of annuities for the members.

49.2 National Pension Scheme (NPS)

The Company has introduced NPS for its employees during the year within the overall limit of Post Retirement Benefit Scheme. An employee has the option to determine the contribution to be made in PRBS and NPS.

The obligation of the Company is to contribute to NPS at the option of employee to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance as reduced by the employer's contribution towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical Benefit (PRMB), post-retirement benefit scheme or any other retirement benefits. An employee can opt for a maximum of up to 10% of its Basic Salary and DA as employer's contribution towards NPS. All other standard provisions of NPS applies to the scheme.

49.3 Employee Pension Scheme 1995

The Employee Pension Scheme -1995 is administered by Employees Provident Fund Organization of India, wherein the Group has to contribute 8.33% of salary (subject to maximum of ₹15,000 per month) out of the employer's contribution to Provident Fund.

49.4 Composite Social Security Scheme (CSSS)

The Composite Social Security Scheme is formulated by the Group for the welfare of its regular employees and it is administered through a separate Trust, named as Composite Social Security Scheme Trust. The obligation of the Group is to provide matching contribution to the Trust to the extent of contribution of the regular employees of the group. The Trust provides an assured lump sum support amount in the event of death or permanent total disablement of an employee while in service. In case of Separation other than Death/Permanent total disability, employees own contribution along with interest is refunded.

The Board of trustees of the Trust functions in accordance with Trust deed, Rule, Scheme and applicable guidelines or directions that may be issued by Management from time to time.

The Board of trustees has the following responsibilities:

(i) Investments of the surplus as per the pattern notified by the Government in this regard so as to meet the requirements of the fund from time to time.

(ii) Fixation of rate of interest to be credited to members' accounts.

(iii) To provide cash benefits to the nominees in the event of death of an employee or Permanent Total Disablement leading to the cessation from service and refund of own contribution along with interest in case of separation other than death.

49.5 The following are the amounts before allocation recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the defined contribution plan:

(₹ in million)

Defined Contribution Plans	Amount recognized during		Contribution for key management personnel	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
Provident Fund	5,001.80	4,517.39	4.20	3.78
Post Retirement Benefit Scheme	6,946.22	7,936.53	5.66	5.92
Employee Pension Scheme-1995 (EPS)	285.80	326.73	0.09	0.08
Composite Social Security Scheme (CSSS)	549.45	555.61	0.29	0.27
National Pension Scheme (NPS)	777.25	-	0.14	-

49.6 Defined benefit plans

49.6.1 Brief Description: A general description of the type of Employee Benefits Plans is as follows:

All the employee benefit plans of the Company are run as Group administration plans (Single Employer Scheme) which include employees of the Company seconded to ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) 100% subsidiary, as well as employees directly appointed by OVL.

49.6.2 Gratuity

15 days salary for each completed year of service. Vesting period is 5 years and the payment is restricted to ₹2 million on superannuation, resignation, termination, disablement or on death.

Scheme is funded through own Gratuity Trust. The liability for gratuity as above is recognized on the basis of actuarial valuation.

In case of Subsidiary, HPCL

Each employee rendering continuous service of 5 Years or more is entitled to receive gratuity amount equal to 15/26 of the eligible salary for every completed years of service subject to maximum of ₹2.0 million at the time of separation from the company. Besides the ceiling of gratuity increases by 25% whenever IDA rises by 50%. The long term employee benefit of Gratuity is administered through a Trust, established under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Board of Trustees comprises of representatives from the Employer who are also plan participants in accordance with the plans regulation. The liability towards gratuity is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

In case of Subsidiary, MRPL

15 days salary for every completed year of service. Vesting period is 5 years and the payment is restricted to ₹2 million.

49.6.3 Post-Retirement Medical Benefits

The Group has Post-Retirement Medical benefit (PRMB), under which the retired employees, their spouses and dependent parents are provided medical facilities in the Group hospitals/empanelled hospitals up on payment of one time prescribed contribution by the employees. They can also avail treatment as out-patient. The liability for the same is recognized annually on the basis of actuarial valuation. Full medical benefits on superannuation and on voluntary retirement are available subject to the completion of minimum 20 years of service and 50 years of age.

An employee should have put in a minimum of 15 years of service rendered in continuity in ONGC at the time of superannuation to be eligible for availing post-retirement medical facilities. However, as per DPE guidelines dated August 03, 2017, the Post-Retirement Medical Benefits is allowed to Board Level executives (without any linkage to 15 years of service) upon completion of their tenure or upon attaining the age of retirement, whichever is earlier.

During the year 2019-20, the Company had approved the formation of ONGC Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Trust to provide for and fund towards Post-Retirement Medical Liability as per the Company's post - retirement medical scheme, in a staggered manner. The "ONGC PRMB Trust" has also been formed and registration of Trust was completed during the year and the implementation of scheme is under process.

In case of Subsidiary, HPCL

Post Retirement Benefit medical scheme provides medical benefit to retired employees and eligible dependent family members. This long term employee benefit is administered through a Trust. The liability towards Post-Retirement Medical Benefit for employees is ascertained, yearly, based on the actuarial valuation and funded to the Trust.

On reporting date, the Trust Investments included few Non-convertible Debentures of certain Companies, amounting to ₹995.00 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹995.00 million) which have witnessed default in meeting interest & or principal obligations in 2019-20, which continued in 2020-21. In anticipation of probable default in principal repayment, these investments were marked down by 70% in Books in 2019-20, which continues to be the true and fair valuation as of March 31, 2021 as per management assessment. The diminution in Trust Investments are factored in the actuarial valuation while ascertaining the liability for the Corporation. Thus, no additional provision (2019-20: ₹696.50 million) is warranted during this financial year, to be charged to Statement of Profit and Loss in compliance with Ind AS 19.

In case of Subsidiary, MRPL:

After retirement, on payment of one time lump sum contribution, the superannuated employee and his/her dependent spouse and dependent parents will be covered for medical benefit as per the rules of the Company.

49.6.4 Terminal Benefits

At the time of superannuation, employees are entitled to settle at a place of their choice and they are eligible for Settlement Allowance.

In case of Subsidiary, HPCL:

Upon superannuation from the services of the Group, there are employees who permanently settle down at a place other than the location of the last posting. Such employees are provided with resettlement allowance as per policy of the HPCL Group.

In case of Subsidiary, MRPL:

a) At the time of superannuation, employees are entitled to settle at a place of their choice and they are eligible for Settlement Allowance.

b) Premature Retirement on Medical Grounds

   The Company has an approved scheme of Premature Retirement on Medical Grounds. Ex gratia payment equivalent 60 days emolument for each completed year of service or the monthly emoluments at the time of retirement multiplied by the balance months of service left before normal date of retirement, whichever is less is payable apart from Superannuation Benefits.

c) Scheme for Self Insurance for providing lump-sum monetary compensation

Under the scheme of 'Post Retirement Benefit and Benefit on Separation', in case of employee suffering death or permanent total disablement due to an accident arising out of and in the course of employment, a compensation equivalent to 100 months Basic Pay plus Dearness Allowance (DA) without laying down any minimum amount is payable.

d) Benefits of Separation under SABF: In case of death / permanent disablement of an employee while in service in the Company, the beneficiary has to exercise desired options available within 6 months from the date of death / permanent total disablement.

49.6.5 Pension

The employees covered by the Pension Plan of the Company are entitled to receive monthly pension for life.

In case of Subsidiary, HPCL:

The employees covered by the Pension Plan of the Group are entitled to receive monthly pension for life. However, none of the current serving employees are covered under Pension Plan of the Company.

49.6.6 Ex-gratia

The ex-employees of Group covered under the Scheme are entitled to get ex-gratia based on the grade at the time of their retirement. The benefit will be paid to eligible employees till their survival, and after that, till the survival of their spouse.

In case of Subsidiary, HPCL:

The ex-employees of Company are covered under the Scheme, entitling to get ex-gratia, determined based on their salary grade at the time of their superannuation. The benefit is paid to eligible employees till their survival, and thereafter till the survival of their spouse. However, none of the current serving employees are covered under this Plan.

49.6.7 These plans typically expose the Group to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. When there is a deep market for such bonds; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for these plans, investments are made in government securities, debt instruments, Short term debt instruments, Equity instruments and Asset Backed, Trust Structured securities as per notification of Ministry of Finance.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

In respect of the above plans, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2021 by a member firm of the Institute of Actuaries of

India. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

49.7 Other long term employee benefits

49.7.1 Brief Description: A general description of the type of Other long term employee benefits is as follows:

All the employee benefit plans of the Company are run as Group administration plans (Single Employer Scheme) including employees seconded to as well as directly appointed by ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), 100% subsidiary.

Further, ONGC accounts for the employee benefit liability of all Defined Benefit plans pertaining to OVL employees in its books of account and expenditure for the period is transferred to OVL's books of account. This is done in compliance with the requirement for group administrative plan stated in para 38 of IND AS 19.

49.7.2 Earned Leave (EL) Benefit

Accrual – 30 days per year

Encashment while in service – 75% of Earned Leave balance subject to a maximum of 90 days per calendar year

Encashment on retirement – maximum 300 days

Scheme is funded through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

Each employee is entitled to get 15 earned leaves for each completed half year of service. All regular employees of the company while in service may be allowed encashment of Earned Leave once in a calendar year, to the extent of 75% of the Earned Leave at their credit, subject to maximum of 90 days.

In addition, each employee is entitled to get 10 HPL at the end of every six months. The entire accumulation is permitted for encashment only at the time of retirement. DPE had clarified earlier that sick leave cannot be encashed, though Earned Leave (EL) and Half Pay Leave (HPL) could be considered for encashment on retirement subject to the overall limit of 300 days. Consequently, MOP&NG had advised the company to comply with the DPE Guidelines. Subsequently, the matter has been dealt in 3rd PRC recommendations, which is effective January 1, 2017 and CPSEs have been allowed to frame their own leave rules considering operational necessities and subject to conditions set therein. Therefore, the requisite conditions are fully met by the company.

In case of Subsidiary MRPL:

Earned Leave Benefit (EL):

Accrual – 32 days per year

Accumulation up to 300 days allowed

EL accumulated in excess of 15 days is allowed for encashment while in service provided the EL encashed is not less than 5 days.

49.7.3 Good Health Reward (Half pay leave)

Accrual - 20 days per year

Encashment while in service - Nil

Encashment on retirement - 50% of Half Pay Leave balance.

Scheme is funded through Life Insurance Corporation of India. (LIC).

The liability for the same is recognized annually on the basis of actuarial valuation.

In case of subsidiary MRPL:

Accrual – 20 days per year

Encashment while in service is not allowed

Encashment on retirement is permitted; restricted up to 300 days along with Earned leave.

49.7.4 In case of subsidiary HPCL:

The employees of the Corporation are entitled to certain leave as per policy. The liability of the Corporation is determined annually through actuarial valuation and funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

49.8 The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

S.No.	Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	Gratuity		
I	Discount rate	6.70%-6.81%	6.70%-6.87%
II	Expected return on plan assets	6.70%-6.80%	6.70%-6.87%
III	Annual increase in salary	5.00%-7.50%	5.00%-8.00%
	Leave		
IV	Discount rate	6.70%-6.81%	6.70%-6.80%
V	Expected return on plan assets	6.80%	6.80%
VI	Annual increase in salary	5.00%-8.00%	5.00%-8.00%
	Post-Retirement Medical Benefits		
VII	Discount rate	6.80%-6.91%	6.80%-6.86%
VIII	Expected return on plan assets	6.91%	6.81%
IX	Annual increase in costs	3.00%-7.5%	3.00%-7.5%
	Terminal Benefits		
X	Discount rate	6.80%-6.90%	6.80%-6.86%
XI	Expected return on plan assets	NA	NA
XII	Annual increase in costs	7.50%	7.50%
XIII	Annual increase in salary	7.50%	7.50%
XIV	**Pension**	6.44%	6.82%
	Employee Turnover (%)		
XV	Up to 30 Years	3.00	3.00
XVI	From 31 to 44 years	2.00	2.00
XVII	Above 44 years	1.00	1.00
XVIII	Weighted Average Duration of Present Benefit Obligations	13.30	12.92

The discount rate is based upon the market yield available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches the weighted average duration of present benefit obligations. The salary growth takes account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Expected rate of return on plan assets is based on market expectation, at the beginning of the year, for return over the entire life of the related obligation.

In respect of the company, the mortality rate for Male insured lives have been assumed for Actuarial Valuation as on 31.03.2021 as per 100% of Indian Assured Life Mortality (2012-14) issued by Institute of Actuaries of India for Actuarial Valuation as on 31.03.2021, as separate rates applicable for female lives has not been published by The Institute of Actuaries of India for 2012-14. Therefore, uniform rates of mortality for Male have been used for both Male and Female employees for computation of Employee Benefit Liability.

Company-wise Mortality Rate:

Particulars	ONGC (including OVL)	HPCL	MRPL	PMHBL
Before retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality Table (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality Table (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality Table (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality Table (2012-14)
After retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality Table (2012-14)	Indian Individual AMT (2012-15)	Indian Individual AMT (2012-15)	N.A

49.9 Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements before allocation in respect of these defined benefit plans and other long term employee benefits are as follows:

Gratuity

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Service Cost :		
Current service cost	905.79	907.51
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	237.25	-
Net interest expense	43.70	(56.34)
Increase or decrease due to adjustment in opening corpus consequent to audit	(29.91)	(15.91)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in Employee Benefit expenses	**1,156.82**	**835.25**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions		12.42
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	45.40	1,802.88
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	433.73	(1,002.72)
Return on Plan Assets (excluding amount included in net interest cost)	(60.99)	(75.10)
Components of Remeasurement	**418.14**	**737.48**
Total	**1,574.96**	**1,572.74**

Leave

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Service Cost :		
Current service cost	1,871.87	1,713.27
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-
Net interest expense	239.19	494.09
Increase or decrease due to adjustment in opening corpus consequent to audit	161.45	(217.37)
Additional Contribution Due to Pay Revision	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	14.96
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(23.54)	1,846.69
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	4,865.73	(220.67)
Return on Plan Assets (excluding amount included in net interest cost)	(124.34)	(282.92)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised	**6,990.37**	**3,348.05**

Post-retirement medical benefits

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Service Cost :		
Current service cost	1,038.34	876.01
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-
Net interest expense	3,400.43	3,464.07
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in Employee Benefit expenses	**4,438.78**	**4,340.09**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on Plan Assets (excluding amount included in net interest cost)	NA	NA
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	7.16	24.98
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(50.44)	3,991.83
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	567.65	300.75
Adjustments for restrictions on the defined benefit asset	-	-
Components of Remeasurement	**524.38**	**4,317.56**
Total	**4,963.15**	**8,657.65**

Terminal Benefits

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Service Cost :		
Current service cost	115.03	104.63
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-
Net interest expense	106.65	95.80
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in Employee Benefit expenses	**221.68**	**200.43**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	0.72
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.50)	321.60
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	(31.79)	55.41
Adjustments for restrictions on the defined benefit asset	-	-
Components of Remeasurement	**(32.29)**	**377.72**
Total	**189.39**	**578.15**

Pension

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Service Cost :		
Current service cost	-	-
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-
Net interest expense	12.80	15.90
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in Employee Benefit expenses	**12.80**	**15.90**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	2.60	4.50
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	(3.50)	(11.20)
Adjustments for restrictions on the defined benefit asset	-	-
Components of Remeasurement	**(0.90)**	**(6.70)**
Total	**11.90**	**9.20**

Ex – Gratia

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Service Cost :		
Current service cost	-	-
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	**99.20**	-
Net interest expense	14.40	18.20
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in Employee Benefit expenses	113.60	18.20
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.80	5.80
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	20.60	0.90
Components of Remeasurement	**21.40**	**6.70**
Total	**135.00**	**24.90**

Gratuity Unfunded

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Service Cost :		
Current service cost	5.36	16.63
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-
Net interest expense	2.89	7.37
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in Employee Benefit expenses	**8.25**	**24.00**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(0.01)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1.07)	17.60
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	0.08	(6.77)
Components of Remeasurement	**(0.99)**	**10.82**
Total	**7.27**	**34.82**

Post-Retirement Medical Benefits: Funded

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Service Cost :		
Current service cost	589.30	587.90
Net interest expense	107.80	4.30
Contribution by Employee	(45.00)	(8.10)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in Employee Benefit expenses	**652.10**	**584.10**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on Plan Assets (excluding amount included in net interest cost)	(143.20)	852.40
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	951.70	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	487.00	1,068.20
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	(288.00)	(393.70)
Components of Remeasurement	**1,007.50**	**1,526.90**
Total	**1,659.60**	**2,111.00**

The Components of Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability recognized in other comprehensive income is ₹1,865.85 million (Previous Year ₹6,876.94 million).

An offshore rig in Sakhalin, Russia. ONGC Videsh produced 13.039 MMTOE in FY'21

49.10 Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation and other long term employee benefits are as follows:

Gratuity

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Opening defined benefit obligation	34,661.41	35,711.25
Current service cost	905.79	907.51
Interest cost	2,363.75	2,774.08
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	12.42
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	45.40	1,802.88
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	433.73	(1,002.72)
Past service cost, including losses/(gains) on curtailments	237.25	-
Benefits paid	(5,459.33)	(5,544.01)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**33,187.99**	**34,661.41**

Leave

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Opening defined benefit obligation	29,477.36	30,299.73
Current service cost	1,871.87	1,713.27
Interest cost	2,004.43	2,354.44
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	14.96
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(23.54)	1,846.69
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	4,865.73	(220.67)
Past service cost, including losses/(gains) on curtailments	-	-
Benefits paid	(7,032.72)	(6,531.04)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**31,163.14**	**29,477.36**

Post-retirement medical benefits: Unfunded

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Opening defined benefit obligation	50,005.57	44,582.53
Current service cost	1,038.34	876.01
Interest cost	3,400.43	3,464.07
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	7.16	24.98
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(50.44)	3,991.83
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	567.65	300.75
Other Adjustments	101.55	-
Benefits paid	(2,778.73)	(3,234.60)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**52,291.54**	**50,005.57**

Terminal Benefits

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Opening defined benefit obligation	1,567.36	1,233.48
Current service cost	115.03	104.63
Interest cost	106.65	95.80
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	0.72
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.50)	321.60
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	(31.79)	55.41
Past service cost, including losses/(gains) on curtailments	-	-
Benefits paid	(113.04)	(244.28)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**1,643.71**	**1,567.36**

Pension

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Opening defined benefit obligation	187.80	213.20
Current service cost	-	-
Interest cost	12.80	15.90

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	1.50	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	2.60	4.50
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	(3.50)	(11.20)
Past service cost, including losses/(gains) on curtailments	-	-
Benefits paid	(30.30)	(34.60)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**170.90**	**187.80**

Ex-Gratia

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Opening defined benefit obligation	219.20	243.10
Past service cost, including losses/(gains) on curtailments	99.20	-
Interest cost	14.40	18.20
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(7.80)	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.80	5.80
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	20.60	0.90
Past service cost, including losses/(gains) on curtailments		-
Benefits paid	(65.20)	(48.80)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**281.20**	**219.20**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Opening defined benefit obligation	42.67	93.97
Current service cost	5.36	16.63
Interest cost	2.89	7.37
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(0.01)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1.07)	17.60
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	0.08	(6.77)
Other Adjustments	1.00	-
Benefits paid	(0.35)	(1.01)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**50.58**	**127.79**

Post-retirement medical benefits: Funded

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Opening defined benefit obligation	9,075.40	7,738.30
Current service cost	589.30	587.90
Interest cost	618.00	602.00
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	951.70	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	487.00	1,068.20
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	(288.00)	(393.70)
Past service cost, including losses/(gains) on curtailments	-	-
Benefits paid	(582.70)	(527.30)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**10,850.70**	**9,075.40**

49.11 The amount included in the Group Balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefits is as follows :

Gratuity Funded

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	33,187.99	34,661.41
Fair value of plan assets	31,965.39	33,999.07
Funded status	(1,222.60)	(662.34)
Restrictions on asset recognized	NA	NA
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**1,222.60**	**662.34**

The amounts included in the fair value of plan assets of gratuity fund in respect of Reporting Enterprise's own financial instruments and any property occupied by, or other assets used by the reporting enterprise are **Nil** (As at March 31, 2020 Nil).

Leave

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	31,163.14	29,477.36
Fair value of plan assets	24,159.07	26,120.76
Funded status	(7,004.07)	(3,356.60)
Restrictions on asset recognized	NA	NA
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**7,004.07**	**3,356.60**

Post-retirement medical benefits: Unfunded

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	52,291.54	50,005.57
Fair value of plan assets	NA	NA
Funded status	NA	NA
Restrictions on asset recognized	NA	NA
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**52,291.54**	**50,005.57**

Terminal Benefits:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	1,643.71	1,567.36
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Funded status	NA	NA
Restrictions on asset recognized	NA	NA
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**1,643.71**	**1,567.36**

Pension:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	170.90	187.80
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Funded status	NA	NA
Restrictions on asset recognized	NA	NA
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**170.90**	**187.80**

Ex- Gratia:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	281.20	219.20
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Funded status	NA	NA
Restrictions on asset recognized	NA	NA
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**281.20**	**219.20**

Gratuity Unfunded:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	50.58	127.79
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Funded status	NA	NA
Restrictions on asset recognized	NA	NA
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**50.58**	**127.79**

Post-Retirement Medical Benefits: Funded

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	10,850.70	9,075.40
Fair value of plan assets	9,773.80	7,491.70
Funded status	(1,076.90)	(1,583.70)
Restrictions on asset recognized	NA	NA
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**1,076.90**	**1,583.70**

49.12 Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows :

Gratuity:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Opening fair value of plan assets	33,999.07	36,419.67
Adjustment in opening corpus consequent to audit	29.91	15.91
Expected return on plan assets	2,320.05	2,830.43
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	60.99	75.10
Contributions from the employer	1,014.71	201.98
Benefits paid	(5,459.33)	(5,544.01)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**31,965.39**	**33,999.07**

Expected Contribution in respect of Gratuity for next year will be ₹1,432.95 million (For the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹1,412.94 million).

The group has recognized a gratuity liability of ₹87.73 million as on March 31, 2021 (As at March 31, 2020 ₹102.47 million) as per actuarial valuation for 190 employees (As at March 31, 2020 – 222 employees) contingent Employees engaged in different work centers.

Leave:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Opening fair value of plan assets	26,120.76	23,725.32
Adjustment in opening corpus consequent to audit	(161.45)	217.37
Expected return on plan assets	1,765.23	1,860.35
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	124.34	282.92
Contributions from the employer	3,342.14	6,564.52
Benefits paid	(7,031.96)	(6,529.72)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**24,159.07**	**26,120.76**

Post-Retirement Medical Benefits:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Opening fair value of plan assets	7,491.70	7,683.00
Adjustment in opening corpus consequent to audit	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	510.20	597.70
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	143.20	(852.40)
Contributions from the employer	1,628.70	63.40
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	**9,773.80**	**7,491.70**

49.13 The fair value of the plan assets at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Gratuity:		
Cash and cash equivalents	0.05	24.20
Investments in Mutual Fund:		
- Mutual Fund	21.84	20.71
Debt investments categorized by issuers' credit rating:		
AAA	1,095.90	1,252.10
AA+	398.51	397.94
AA	18.03	-
AA-	1.00	-
A+	2.00	7.01

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Group Gratuity Cash Accumulation Scheme (Traditional Fund)		
Insurance Companies	28,968.98	30,995.15
Investment in Govt. Securities	120.63	121.13
Bank TDR	687.10	800.52
Net Current Assets	651.35	380.31
Total Gratuity	**31,965.39**	**33,999.07**
Leave:		
100% managed by insurance company	24,159.07	26,120.76
Post-Retirement Medical Benefits:		
100% managed by insurance company	9,773.80	7,491.70
Total	**65,898.26**	**67,611.53**

49.13.1 The fair values of the above equity and debt instruments are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets.

49.13.2 Cost of Investment is taken as fair value of Investment in Unit Linked Plan of Insurance Group (ULIPs) and Bank TDR.

49.13.3 All Investments in PSU Bonds, Government Securities and Treasury Bills are quoted in active market.

49.13.4 Fair value of Investment in Group Gratuity Cash Accumulation Scheme (Traditional Fund) of Insurance Group is taken as book value on reporting date.

49.13.5 Net Current Assets represent Accrued Interest on Investments minus outstanding gratuity reimbursements as on reporting date.

49.13.6 The actual return on plan assets of gratuity during FY 2020-21 was ₹1,852.21 million (during FY 2019-20 ₹2,293.37 million) and for Leave ₹1,889.57 million (during FY 2019-20 ₹2,143.27 million)

49.14 Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

49.14.1 Sensitivity Analysis as at March 31, 2021

For ONGC and OVL:

(₹ in million)

Significant actuarial assumptions	Gratuity	Leave	Post-Retirement Medical Benefits	Terminal Benefits
Discount Rate				
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	(735.56)	(1,116.71)	(2,489.48)	(59.31)
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	701.55	1,213.96	2,565.16	53.04
Salary increase				
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	176.71	1,183.81	-	-
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	(269.13)	(1,100.33)	-	-
Cost increase				
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	-	-	2,487.71	53.64
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	-	-	(2,550.64)	(51.58)

For HPCL:

(₹ in million)

31-Mar-21	Gratuity	PRMBS	Pension	Ex-Gratia	Resettlement Allowance
Delta effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(478.70)	(1,330.60)	(6.60)	(7.90)	(7.30)
Delta effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	553.60	1,701.30	7.30	8.50	8.60
Delta effect of +1% Change in Future Benefit cost inflation	-	1,707.10	-	-	-
Delta effect of -1% Change in Future Benefit cost inflation	-	(1,340.70)	-	-	-
Delta effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	99.20	-	-	-	-
Delta effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(121.80)	-	-	-	-
Delta effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	154.40	-	-	-	(8.00)
Delta effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(174.60)	-	-	-	9.40

<u>For MRPL:</u>

Sensitivity Analysis as at March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

Significant actuarial assumptions	Gratuity	Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Allowance	Resettlement
Rate of discounting			
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	(72.76)	(7.41)	(1.19)
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	79.05	8.27	1.32
Rate of salary increase			
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	76.70	-	1.31
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	(73.31)	-	(1.19)
Rate of Employee turnover			
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	3.70	(3.00)	-
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	(3.80)	2.76	-

<u>For OMPL:</u>

Sensitivity Analysis as at March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

Significant actuarial assumptions	Post-Retirement Medical Benefits	Gratuity
Discount Rate		
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points (gratuity) and 100 basis points (PRMS)	(0.79)	(7.53)
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points (gratuity) and 100 basis points (PRMS)	0.90	8.38
Salary increase		
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	-	6.61
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	-	(6.45)
Employee turnover		
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	-	(0.65)
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	-	0.69

49.14.2 Sensitivity Analysis as at March 31, 2020

For ONGC and OVL:

(₹ in million)

Significant actuarial assumptions	Gratuity	Leave	Post-Retirement Medical Benefits	Terminal
Discount Rate				
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	(602.05)	(985.50)	(2,358.75)	(41.97)
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	805.36	1,067.26	2,578.04	45.04
Salary increase				
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	288.68	1,054.88	-	-
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	(137.16)	(983.73)	-	-
Cost increase				
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	-	-	2,500.50	44.94
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	-	-	(2,391.36)	(42.26)

For HPCL:

(₹ in million)

31-Mar-20	Gratuity	PRMBS	Pension	Ex - Gratia	Resettlement Allowance
Delta effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(478.50)	(1,098.10)	(6.90)	(6.50)	(7.60)
Delta effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	550.60	1,399.10	7.50	7.00	8.80
Delta effect of +1% Change in Future Benefit cost inflation	-	1,403.50	-	-	-
Delta effect of -1% Change in Future Benefit cost inflation	-	(1,106.80)	-	-	-
Delta effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	128.80	-	-	-	-
Delta effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(151.60)	-	-	-	-
Delta effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	141.10	-	-	-	(8.30)
Delta effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(159.30)	-	-	-	9.70

For MRPL:

Sensitivity Analysis as at March 31, 2020

(₹ in million)

Significant actuarial assumptions	Gratuity	Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Allowance	Resettlement
Rate of discounting			
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	(54.57)	(6.51)	(1.24)
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	59.25	7.26	1.38
Rate of salary increase			
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	18.71	-	1.36
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	(18.99)	-	(1.24)
Rate of Employee turnover			
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	15.18	(2.76)	-
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	(16.10)	2.51	-

For OMPL:

Sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2020

(₹ in million)

Significant actuarial assumptions	Post-Retirement Medical Benefits	Gratuity
Discount Rate		
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points (gratuity) and 100 basis points (PRMS)	-	(6.57)
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points (gratuity) and 100 basis points (PRMS)	-	7.34
Salary increase		
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	-	6.18
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	-	(6.00)
Employee turnover		
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points	-	(0.81)
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points	-	0.87

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Sensitivity due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change not calculated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognized in the balance sheet.

49.15 Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation and other long term employee benefits:

<u>For ONGC and OVL:</u>

(₹ in million)

Defined Benefit:	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Gratuity:		
Less than One Year	3,852.75	4,513.63
One to Three Years	5,778.39	6,376.55
Three to Five Years	4,079.56	4,381.38
More than Five Years	9,342.65	9,573.59
Leave:		
Less than One Year	4,918.52	4,260.45
One to Three Years	6,998.55	6,818.00
Three to Five Years	5,376.22	4,953.29
More than Five Years	13,854.45	13,431.16

<u>For HPCL:</u>

(₹ in million)

31-Mar-21	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-5 Year	6-10 Year
Gratuity	1,317.60	840.00	3,264.26	9,893.72
PRMBS	507.00	550.50	1,942.98	3,236.30
Pension	24.50	24.10	70.25	105.10
Ex - Gratia	53.00	51.90	147.84	214.10
Resettlement Allowance	13.60	8.10	39.06	155.87
Total	**1,915.70**	**1,474.60**	**5,464.38**	**13,605.09**

(₹ in million)

31-Mar-20	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-5 Year	6-10 Year
Gratuity	1,204.80	752.20	3,282.70	10,022.20
PRMBS	420.00	458.90	1,638.60	2,767.10
Pension	27.90	27.60	81.00	126.60
Ex - Gratia	40.50	39.90	116.10	177.60
Resettlement Allowance	13.10	7.20	41.80	162.90
Total	**1,706.30**	**1,285.80**	**5,160.20**	**13,256.40**

For MRPL:

(₹ in million)

Defined Benefit:	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Gratuity:		
Less than One Year	66.73	66.61
One to Three Years	129.49	116.46
Three to Five Years	149.23	134.14
More than Five Years	610.84	462.47
Post-Retirement Medical Benefits:		
Less than One Year	3.11	2.95
One to Three Years	6.72	6.27
Three to Five Years	7.79	7.12
More than Five Years	28.74	25.25
Resettlement Allowance:		
Less than One Year	0.49	0.50
One to Three Years	0.91	0.92
Three to Five Years	1.00	0.97
More than Five Years	3.22	3.05

For PMHBL:

(₹ in million)

Defined Benefit:	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Gratuity:		
Less than One Year	-	-
One to Three Years	-	-
Three to Five Years	-	-
More than Five Years	9.54	9.54
Leave:		
Less than One Year	-	-
One to Three Years	-	-
Three to Five Years	-	-
More than Five Years	14.46	14.46

50 Segment Reporting

50.1 The Group has identified and reported segments taking into account the different risks and returns, the organization structure and the internal reporting systems. These have been organized into the following geographical and business segments:

Geographical Segments

A. In India –

- Offshore
- Onshore

B. Outside India

Business Segments

A. Exploration and Production

B. Refining & Marketing

50.2 Segment revenue, results, assets and liabilities

50.2.1 The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue, results, assets and liabilities from continuing operations by reportable segment.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	2020-21						
	In India			Outside India	Unallocated	Elimination of Inter Segment Sales	Grand Total
	E&P		Refining & Marketing	E&P			
	Offshore	Onshore					
Segment Revenue							
External Sales	312,334.34	217,518.45	2,959,151.88	116,459.05	259.38	-	3,605,723.10
Inter Segment Sales	132,422.80	17,674.18	257,041.17	3,192.65	514.26	(410,845.06)	-
Revenue from Operations	**444,757.14**	**235,192.63**	**3,216,193.05**	**119,651.70**	**773.64**	**(410,845.06)**	**3,605,723.10**
Segment Result-Profit/ (loss)	137,456.70	14,832.78	131,703.52	26,813.92			**310,806.93**
Unallocated Corporate Expenses					10,527.66		**10,527.66**
Total	**137,456.70**	**14,832.78**	**131,703.52**	**26,813.92**	**(10,527.66)**		**300,279.27**
Finance costs					50,790.31		**50,790.31**
Interest income					26,008.70		**26,008.70**
Dividend Income					15,405.19		**15,405.19**

Particulars	2020-21						
	In India			Outside India	Unallocated	Elimination of Inter Segment Sales	Grand Total
	E&P		Refining & Marketing	E&P			
	Offshore	Onshore					
Share of profit / (loss) of joint ventures and associates			2,674.25	7,097.92	421.45		**10,193.62**
Profit before tax	**137,456.70**	**14,832.78**	**134,377.77**	**33,911.84**	**(19,482.63)**		**301,096.47**
Income taxes					87,662.01		**87,662.01**
Profit for the year							**213,434.46**
Segment Assets	1,396,763.47	677,195.82	1,665,320.96	1,173,182.78			**4,912,463.02**
Unallocated Corporate Assets					520,183.10		**520,183.10**
Total Assets	**1,396,763.47**	**677,195.82**	**1,665,320.96**	**1,173,182.78**	**520,183.10**		**5,432,646.13**
Segment Liabilities	451,485.04	147,941.27	1,231,964.40	638,679.78			**2,470,070.49**
Unallocated Corporate Liabilities					536,607.76		**536,607.76**
Total Liabilities	**451,485.04**	**147,941.27**	**1,231,964.40**	**638,679.78**	**536,607.76**		**3,006,678.25**
Other Information							
Depreciation*	106,481.47	49,217.18	47,504.75	44,519.96	1,273.95		**248,997.31**
Impairment (including related exceptional item)**	14,706.30	(22,069.24)	-	4,562.66	-		**(2,800.28)**
Other Non-cash Expenses	2,790.82	972.85	6,996.09	827.57	190.30		**11,777.63**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	2019-20 ^						
	In India			Outside India	Unallocated	Elimination of Inter Segment Sales	Grand Total
	E&P		Refining & Marketing	E&P			
	Offshore	Onshore					
Segment Revenue							
External Sales	467,975.66	302,198.42	3,323,784.33	155,067.67	584.67	-	4,249,610.75
Inter Segment Sales	167,242.56	22,460.06	155,695.55	0.11	521.22	(345,919.50)	-
Revenue from Operations	**635,218.22**	**324,658.48**	**3,479,479.88**	**155,067.78**	**1,105.89**	**(345,919.50)**	**4,249,610.75**
Segment Result-Profit/ (loss)	220,612.61	(1,019.04)	(21,834.10)	36,410.14			**234,169.61**
Unallocated Corporate Expenses					15,946.68		**15,946.68**
Total	**220,612.61**	**(1,019.04)**	**(21,834.10)**	**36,410.14**	**(15,946.68)**		**218,222.93**
Finance costs					74,893.39		**74,893.39**
Interest income					27,889.25		**27,889.25**
Dividend Income					9,074.21		**9,074.21**
Share of profit / (loss) of joint ventures and associates			786.14	14,182.29	(5,636.98)		**9,331.45**
Profit before tax	**220,612.61**	**(1,019.04)**	**(21,047.96)**	**50,592.43**	**(59,513.59)**		**189,624.45**
Income taxes					75,061.86		**75,061.86**
Profit for the year							**114,562.59**

Particulars	2019-20 ^						
	In India			Outside India	Unallocated	Elimination of Inter Segment Sales	Grand Total
	E&P		Refining & Marketing	E&P			
	Offshore	Onshore					
Segment Assets	1,318,331.77	631,812.87	1,466,249.63	1,190,433.61			**4,606,827.87**
Unallocated Corporate Assets					493,348.26		**493,348.26**
Total Assets	**1,318,331.77**	**631,812.87**	**1,466,249.63**	**1,190,433.61**	**493,348.26**		**5,100,176.14**
Segment Liabilities	421,127.49	159,203.57	1,090,767.61	675,132.40			**2,346,231.08**
Unallocated Corporate Liabilities					518,841.64		**518,841.64**
Total Liabilities	**421,127.49**	**159,203.57**	**1,090,767.61**	**675,132.40**	**518,841.64**		**2,865,072.72**
Other Information							
Depreciation*	115,835.07	52,174.93	44,225.44	35,885.35	1,363.31		**249,484.10**
Impairment (including related exceptional item)**	33,841.47	32,013.71	-	31,265.00	-		**97,120.18**
Other Non-cash Expenses	6,961.02	1,484.13	1,022.29	17,828.30	31.43		**27,327.17**

^ Restated, refer Note No.64 *Also includes depletion and amortization ** For details of Exceptional items, refer Note No. 45

50.2.2 Segment revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers.

50.2.3 The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in Note 3. Segment result represents the profit before tax earned by each segment excluding finance cost and other income like interest/ dividend income. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

50.2.4 Segment revenue, results, assets and liabilities include the respective amounts identifiable to each of the segments and amount allocated on reasonable basis. Unallocated expenditure includes common expenditure incurred for all the segments and expenses incurred at the corporate level. Finance cost includes unwinding of discount on decommissioning liabilities not allocated to segment.

50.3 Additions to non- current assets

50.3.1 In respect of the Company, the addition to Non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Offshore	53,003.06	58,049.98
Onshore	27,050.27	14,166.24
Unallocated	988.50	(1,356.41)
Total	**81,041.83**	**70,859.81**

50.3.2 In respect of the subsidiaries, OVL, MRPL, PMHBL and HPCL the addition to Non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
OVL	(4,895.08)	55,490.14
MRPL	(2,698.68)	5,069.03
HPCL	110,106.40	154,922.70
PMHBL	(37.86)	194.25

50.4 Information about major customers

Group's significant revenues are derived from sales to Oil Marketing Companies and International Oil Companies (IOCs).

No other single customer contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue for the year 2020-21 and 2019-20.

50.5 Information about geographical areas:

- The Group is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by location of customers is tabulated below:

(₹ in million)

Location	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
India	3,328,332.79	3,768,265.12
Other Countries (including SEZ)	277,390.31	481,345.63
Total	**3,605,723.10**	**4,249,610.75**

- The total of non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets, broken down by location of assets are shown below:

(₹ in million)

Location	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
India	2,851,381.30	2,663,172.92
Other Countries	764,317.29	769,009.05
Total	**3,615,698.59**	**3,432,181.97**

50.6 Information about products and services:

The Group derives revenue from sale of crude oil, natural gas, value added products and downstream (Refinery and Petrochemicals) operations.

51 Related party transactions

51.1 Name of related parties and description of relationship:

A. Subsidiaries

1. ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)
1.1. ONGC Nile Ganga B.V. (ONGBV)
1.1.1. ONGC Campos Limiteda
1.1.2. ONGC Nile Ganga (San Cristobal) B.V.
1.2. ONGC Amazon Alaknanda Limited (OAAL)
1.3. ONGC Narmada Limited (ONL)
1.4. ONGC (BTC) Limited
1.5. Carabobo One AB
1.5.1. Petro Carabobo Ganga B.V.
1.6. Imperial Energy Limited
1.6.1. Imperial Energy Tomsk Limited
1.6.2. Imperial Energy (Cyprus) Limited
1.6.3. Imperial Energy Nord Limited
1.6.4. Biancus Holdings Limited
1.6.5. Redcliffe Holdings Limited
1.6.6. Imperial Frac Services (Cyprus) Limited
1.6.7. San Agio Investments Limited
1.6.8. LLC Sibinterneft
1.6.9. LLC Allianceneftegaz
1.6.10. LLC Nord Imperial
1.6.11. LLC Rus Imperial Group
1.6.12. LLC Imperial Frac Services
1.7. Beas Rovuma Energy Mozambique Limited
1.8. ONGC Videsh Rovuma Limited
1.9. ONGC Videsh Atlantic Inc.
1.10. ONGC Videsh Singapore Pte. Limited
1.10.1. ONGC Videsh Vankorneft Pte. Limited
1.11. Indus East Mediterranean Exploration Limited
1.12 ONGC Videsh Rovuma Limited [(incorporated in Republic of Mauritius) wound up during the year]
2. Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)
2.1 ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited (OMPL)
3. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)

3.1. Prize Petroleum Company Limited

3.1.1 Prize Petroleum International Pte. Limited

3.2. HPCL Biofuels Limited

3.3. HPCL Middle East FZCO

3.4 HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt. Limited

4. Petronet MHB Limited

B. Joint Ventures

1. Mangalore SEZ Limited (MSEZ)
2. ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL)
3. ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited (OTPC)
4. ONGC Teri Biotech Limited (OTBL)
5. Dahej SEZ Limited (DSEZ)
6. Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL)
7. ONGC Mittal Energy Limited (OMEL) (through OVL)
8. Sudd Petroleum Operating Company (through OVL)
9. Mansarovar Energy Colombia Limited, Colombia (through OVL)
10. Himalaya Energy Syria BV, Netherlands (through OVL)
11. Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels and Services Limited (SMASL) (through MRPL)
12. Hindustan Coals Private Limited (through HPCL)
13. HPOIL Gas Pvt. Limited.(through HPCL)
14. HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited.(through HPCL)
15. South Asia LPG Co. Pvt. Limited.(through HPCL)
16. HPCL - Mittal Energy Limited.(through HPCL)

16.1 HPCL Mittal Pipeline Limited (through HPCL)

17. Godavari Gas Pvt Limited.(through HPCL)
18. Petronet India Limited. (through HPCL, in process of voluntary winding up w.e.f. August 30, 2018)
19. Mumbai Aviation Fuel Farm Facilities Pvt. Limited (through HPCL).
20. Aavantika Gas Limited.(through HPCL)
21. Bhagyanagar Gas Limited. (through HPCL)
22. Ratnagiri Refinery & Petrochemical Limited.(through HPCL)
23. IHB Pvt. Limited.(through HPCL)
24. Mangalore STP Limited (through MSEZ)
25. MSEZ Power Limited (through MSEZ)
26. Adani Petronet Dahej Port Pvt Limited (APPPL) (through PLL)
27. India LNG Transport Company Private Limited (through PLL)
28. North East Transmission Company Limited (NETC) (through OTPC)

C. Associates

1. Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited.
2. Petronet LNG Limited (PLL)
3. Rohini Heliport Limited
4. Moz LNG1 Holding Company Limited (through OVL)
5. Petro Carabobo S.A., Venezuela (through OVL)
6. Carabobo Ingenieria Y Construcciones, S.A, Venezuela (through OVL)
7. Petrolera Indovenezolana SA, Venezuela (through OVL)
8. South East Asia Gas Pipeline Limited, Hongkong (through OVL)
9. Tamba BV, The Netherlands (through OVL)
10. JSC Vankorneft, Russia (through OVL)
11. Falcon Oil & Gas BV, Netherlands (through OVL)
12. GSPL India Gasnet Limited. (through HPCL)
13. GSPL India Transco Limited. (through HPCL)

D. Trusts (including post retirement employee benefit trust) wherein ONGC having control

1. ONGC Contributory Provident Fund Trust
2. ONGC CSSS Trust
3. ONGC Sahyog Trust
4. ONGC PRBS Trust
5. ONGC Gratuity Fund
6. ONGC Energy Center
7. ONGC Foundation
8. ONGC Start Up Fund Trust
9. MRPL Gratuity Fund Trust (through MRPL)
10. MRPL Provident Fund Trust (through MRPL)
11. Ujjwala Plus Foundation, (through HPCL)

E. Key Management Personnel

E.1. Whole-time Directors

1. Shri Shashi Shanker, Chairman & Managing Director (up to March 31,2021)
2. Shri Subhash Kumar, Director (Finance) and additional charge w.e.f. April 01, 2021 as Chairman & Managing Director
3. Dr. Alka Mittal, Director (HR)
4. Shri Rajesh Kumar Srivastava, Director (Exploration)
5. Shri O.P. Singh, Director(T&FS) (w.e.f April 01,2020)
6. Shri Rajesh Kakkar , Director (Offshore)
7. Shri Sanjay Kumar Moitra, Director (Onshore) (upto May 31,2020)
8. Shri Anurag Sharma, Director (Onshore) (w.e.f June 01 2020)

9. Shri Vivek C Tongaonkar, Chief Financial Officer w.e.f. April 23, 2021

E.2. Company Secretary

1. Shri M E V Selvamm, Company Secretary

E.3. Independent Directors

1. Smt. Ganga Murthy (up to September 07, 2020)
2. Shri Amitava Bhattacharya

E.4. Government Nominee – Directors

1. Shri Amar Nath
2. Shri Rajesh Madanlal Aggarwal

F.1 Key Management personnel of the subsidiaries

1. Mr. Shashi Shanker, Managing Director,(upto October 31, 2019 on additional charge), OVL
2. Mr. Vivekanand, Director (Finance) , OVL
3. Mr. G S Chaturvedi, Director (Exploration) , OVL
4. Mr. Alok Kumar Gupta, Director (Operations) w.e.f September 4, 2019, OVL
5. Shri Mukesh Kumar Surana, Chairman & Managing Director, HPCL
6. Shri Pushp Kumar Joshi, Director - Human Resources, HPCL
7. Shri Vinod S. Shenoy, Director – Refineries, HPCL
8. Shri R. Kesavan, Director - Finance (effective 05th September 2019), HPCL
9. Shri Rakesh Misri, Director - Marketing (effective 17th October 2019), HPCL
10. Shri. M. Venkatesh Managing Director, MRPL
11. Shri Sanjay Verma, Director (Refinery), from June 09, 2020, MRPL
12. Smt. Pomila Jaspal, Director (Finance), MRPL
13. Shri Subhash Kumar – Chairman, PMHBL
14. Shri M Selvakumar, MD (resigned effective April 30, 2020), PMHBL
15. Shri. R. Sridhar - Director ,PMHBL
16. Shri Rakesh Kaul, Director ,PMHBL
17. Shri Venkatesh Madhava Rao, Director, PMHBL
18. Shri J S Prasad, Director, PMHBL
19. Shri C Sridhar Goud, Director , PMHBL
20. Shri C Ramkrishnan- Managing Director, (appointment effective May 1, 2020), PMHBL
21. Smt Pomila Jaspal , Director, PMHBL

F.2 Independent Director

1. Mr. Ajai Malhotra upto November 19, 2019,OVL
2. Mr. Bharatendu Nath Srivastava ,OVL

3. Smt. Kiran Oberoi Vasudev ,OVL
4. Mr. Rakesh Kacker ,OVL
5. Shri Amar Sinha , HPCL (Upto 20th September 2020)
6. Shri Siraj Hussain , HPCL (Upto 20th September 2020)
7. Shri G. Rajendran Pillai , HPCL

F.3 Government nominee Director

1. Mr. B N Reddy ,OVL
2. Mr. Baldeo Purushartha ,OVL
3. Mr. Kumar V. Pratap, OVL
3. Shri Sunil Kumar, HPCL
4. Shri Subhash Kumar, HPCL

F.4 Other Non Executive Directors

1. Shri Vinod S. Shenoy, Nominee Director (HPCL), MRPL
2. Shri Subhash Kumar, Nominee Director (ONGC) , MRPL
3. Shri V.P. Haran, Independent Director, till September 07, 2020, MRPL
4. Shri Sewa Ram, Independent Director, till September 07, 2020, MRPL
5. Dr. G. K. Patel, Independent Director, till September 07, 2020, MRPL
6. Shri Balbir Singh Yadav, Independent Director, till September 07, 2020, MRPL
7. Shri Rohit Mathur, Director (Govt. Nominee), (w.e.f December 10, 2020),MRPL
8. Shri R T Agarwal, Independent Director, MRPL
9. Shri Vijay Sharma, Government Nominee, (till August 04, 2020), MRPL
10. Shri Sunil Kumar, Director (Government Nominee), till December 10, 2020, MRPL
11. Ms. Esha Srivastava, Director (Govt. Nominee), (w.e.f December 10, 2020),MRPL
12. Shri Shashi Shanker (Chairman) (up to 31st March 2021), OMPL
13. Shri Anurag Sharma, Director (w.e.f 05th June 2020) , OMPL
14. Shri Sanjay Varma, Director (w.e.f 26th June 2020), OMPL
15. Shri. M. Venkatesh Director, OMPL
16. Shri. Rajesh Shyamsunder Kakkar, OMPL
17. Shri Sanjay Kumar Moitra (up to 31st May 2020) ,OMPL
18. Smt Alka Mittal, Director , OMPL
19. Smt Pomila Jaspal, Director , OMPL
20. Shri Vinayakumar, Director (up to 31st May 2020)

F.5 CFO & Company Secretary

1. Shri Dinesh Mishra, Company Secretary, MRPL
2. Smt. Pomila Jaspal, Director (Finance) & CFO, MRPL

3. Shri. Sujir S Nayak,Chief Executive Officer, OMPL

4. Shri. Surendra Nayak, Chief Financial Officer,OMPL

5. Shri. K.B. Shyam Kumar, Company Secretary, OMPL

6. Mr. Rajni Kant, OVL

7. Shri Chandan Kumar Das, CFO, PMHBL

8. Shri Sachin Jayaswal, Company Secretary, PMHBL

9. Shri. Surinder Pal Singh Chawla, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 23rd October, 2020),OMPL

10. Shri V. Murali, Company Secretary, HPCL

Details of related party Transactions after elimination:

51.2.1 Transactions with Subsidiaries:

Intergroup related party transactions and outstanding balances with subsidiaries companies are eliminated in the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statement of the group. Hence the same has not been disclosed in group related party transactions.

51.2.2 Transactions with joint ventures

(₹ in million)

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Purchase of products from:			
a) HPCL-Mittal Energy Ltd.	Petroleum product	225,449.30	381,681.6
b) Hindustan Colas Pvt. Ltd.	Petroleum product	2,408.50	825.8
c) Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels and Services Ltd (SMAFSL)	Contaminated Product	0.14	-
Sale of products to:			
a) ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd.	Sale of natural gas	7,418.86	5,450.94
b) ONGC Petro additions Ltd.	Sale of naphtha & C2-C3	43,172.95	52,730.53
c) Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels and Services Ltd (SMAFSL)	Petroleum Products	2,226.71	7,409.25
		-	
d) ONGC Petro additions Ltd	Transfer of Naptha Pipline	357.30	1,154.50
e) HPCL-Mittal Energy Ltd.	Petroleum Products	6,915.00	1,326.3
f) Hindustan Colas Pvt. Ltd.	Petroleum Products	2.20	4,823.8
g) South Asia LPG Company Pvt. Ltd	Petroleum Products		2.00

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Services received from:			
a) ONGC Teri Biotech Limited	Bio-remediation services	303.43	298.69
b) Dahej SEZ Limited	Lease rent charges for SEZ land and ROU charges for pipeline	15.30	13.99
c) MSEZ Limited	Supplies and services received & Lease rent	1,165.67	1,112.30
d) HPCL-Mittal Energy Ltd	Other Services availed	160.60	161.60
e) Hindustan Colas Pvt. Ltd.	Other Services availed	10.10	42.30
f) South Asia LPG Company Pvt. Ltd.	Other Services availed	922.70	910.30
Services provided to:			
a) ONGC Petro additions Limited	Manpower deputation, loading and other charges	-	10.18
	ROU Charges for pipeline received	0.05	0.22
b) ONGC Teri Biotech Limited	Field study charges and rent for colony accommodation	0.52	0.67
c) ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited	Rent of office space	12.18	-
d) Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels and Services Ltd (SMAFSL)	Reimbursement of Electrical Charges & royalty income	9.15	12.72
e) HPCL-Mittal Energy Ltd.	Manpower Supply Service, lease rent & other services	182.10	207.80
f) Hindustan Colas Pvt. Ltd.	Manpower Supply Service, lease rent & other services	70.00	66.00
g) South Asia LPG Company Pvt. Ltd.	Manpower Supply Service, lease rent & other services	23.50	18.20
h) HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Manpower supply service	7.20	3.00
i) Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL)	Manpower deputation	16.80	22.03
j) Sudd Petroleum Operating Company, Mauritius	Deputation of manpower and other charges	86.51	86.96
k) Himalaya Energy Syria BV, The Netherlands (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Deputation of manpower and other charges	0.89	0.85

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Dividend Income from:			
a) ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited	Dividend Income	448.00	504.00
b) Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels and Services Ltd (SMAFSL)	Dividend Income	37.50	6.00
c) Hindustan Colas Pvt. Ltd.	Dividend Income	590.60	189.00
d) South Asia LPG Company Pvt. Ltd.	Dividend Income	750.00	550.00
e) HPCL-Mittal Energy Ltd.	Dividend Income	-	500.30
Investment in equity			
a) HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Investment in equity shares / Converted to Equity Shares	7,400.00	1,510.00
b) Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL)	Subscription to Equity	490.00	70.00
Subscription of share warrants			
a) ONGC Petro addition Limited	Subscription of share warrants	8,709.09	-
Deemed Investments Non cash transaction (Ind AS fair valuations):			
a) ONGC Petro addition Limited	Deemed equity investment for Financial guarantees of interest on Compulsory Convertible Debentures	16.60	14.49
Letter of Comfort:			
a) ONGC Petro addition Limited	Letter of Comfort against Non-Convertible Debentures	-	21,800.00

51.2.3 Outstanding balances with joint ventures

(₹ in million)

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A. Amount receivable:			
a) ONGC Petro additions Limited	Trade and other receivables	2,508.09	1,764.11
b) ONGC Petro additions Limited	Transfer of Naptha Pipeline	-	1,362.19
c) ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited	Trade and other receivables	228.08	208.72
d) ONGC Teri Biotech Limited	Trade and other receivables	-	0.07

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
e) Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL)	Trade and other receivables	4.56	8.61
f) Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels and Services Ltd (SMAFSL)	Trade and other receivables	342.32	318.56
g) HPCL-Mittal Energy Ltd.	Trade and other receivables	51.00	67.20
h) South Asia LPG Company Pvt. Ltd.	Trade and other receivables	0.60	1.10
i) HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Trade and other receivables	7.90	1.30
j) Mangalore SEZ Limited	Trade and other receivables	-	182.02
k) Sudd Petroleum Operating Company, Mauritius	Trade and other receivables	24.84	83.53
l) Mansarovar Energy Colombia Limited, Colombia (through ONGC Amazon Alaknanda Ltd.)	Trade and other receivables	-	8.82
B. Amount payable:			
a) ONGC Teri Biotech Limited	Trade payables	52.41	30.43
b) ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited	Security Deposit	5.39	-
c) Mangalore SEZ Limited	Trade payables	119.16	126.63
d) HPCL-Mittal Energy Ltd.	Trade payables	25,285.20	13,630.40
e) Hindustan Colas Pvt. Ltd.	Trade payables	299.70	293.70
f) South Asia LPG Company Pvt. Ltd	Trade payables	99.70	84.70
C. Loan & Advance outstanding:			
a) ONGC Petro addition Limited	Advance against subscription to share warrant	33,649.59	24,940.50
b) Mangalore SEZ Limited	Capital advance & security Deposit	27.91	31.50
c) Himalaya Energy Syria BV, The Netherlands (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Loan Taken	307.60	297.92

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
D. Commitments:			
a) ONGC Petro addition Limited	Unpaid subscription of share warrants	862.81	639.50
	Backstopping support for compulsory convertible debentures-Interest accrued	1,926.75	2,722.77
E. Letter of Comfort:			
a) ONGC Petro addition Limited	Letter of Comfort against term loan	65,000.00	65,000.00
	Letter of Comfort against Non-Convertible Debentures	30,000.00	30,000.00

51.2.3.1 During the Previous year 2019-20, the Company had approved the related party transaction for transfer of Hazira Dahez Naptha Pipeline (HDNPL) to OPaL on as-is basis for a consideration of ₹1,653.40 million comprising ₹1,154.40 million (excludes GST) towards the cost incurred by Company for partially completed HDNPL pipe line with associated facilities and ₹499.00 million towards Arbitration award and other related legal expenses. As the amount of Arbitral award has neither been paid to the contractor of HDNPL nor deposited with court till date as the same is being contested, the same has not been invoiced to OPaL. Necessary action will be initiated on receipt of final award.

51.2.4 Transactions with associates

(₹ in million)

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
A. Purchase of products from:			
a) Falcon Oil & Gas BV, Netherlands (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Purchase of Crude Oil	18,356.21	27,344.09
B. Services received from:			
a) Pawan Hans Limited (PHL)	Hiring of helicopter services	1,288.38	1,236.59
b) Petronet LNG Limited	Purchase of LNG	8,992.74	11,096.15
	Facilities charges	824.79	881.36
c) Falcon Oil & Gas BV, Netherlands (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Reimbursement of expense	2.42	3.46

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
C. Services provided to:			
a) Pawan Hans Limited (PHL)	Miscellaneous receipt on account of liquidated damages	-	250.36
b) Falcon Oil & Gas BV, Netherlands (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Deputation of manpower and other charges	112.72	177.00
c) Petrolera Indovenezolana SA, Venezuela (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Deputation of manpower and other charges	81.98	136.71
D. Dividend and interest income from:			
a) Petronet LNG Limited (PLL)	Dividend income	2,812.50	1,875.00
b) South East Asia Gas Pipeline Ltd, Hongkong (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Interest income	247.56	339.56
	Dividend income	661.52	789.42
c) Petrolera Indovenezolana SA, Venezuela (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Interest income	101.62	113.25
d) Falcon Oil & Gas BV, Netherlands (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Dividend income	2,376.45	-
e) Tamba BV, The Netherlands (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Dividend income	1,002.57	1,531.76
f) JSC Vankorneft, Russia (through ONGC Videsh Singapore Pte Ltd.)	Dividend income	15,927.75	30,162.43
E. Investment			
a) Rohini Heliport Limited (RHL)	Investment in Equity shares	-	0.05
b) Moz. LNG1 Holding Company Ltd.	Investment in equity capital (through OVRL)	1,424.69	23.61
c) Moz. LNG1 Holding Company Ltd.	Investment in equity capital (through BREML)	1,424.69	23.61
d) Mozambique LNG1 Co. Pte. Ltd.	Transfer of Investment in equity capital	-	16.66
e) Moz. LNG1 Holding Company Ltd.	Transfer of Investment in equity capital	23.61	-
F. Loans Repaid by:			
a) South East Asia Gas Pipeline Ltd, Hongkong (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Loan repaid by Associate	1,080.28	1,031.56

51.2.5 Outstanding balances with associates

(₹ in million)

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A. Amount Receivable:			
a) Falcon Oil & Gas BV, Netherlands (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Deputation of manpower and other charges	27.16	20.45
b) Falcon Oil & Gas BV, Netherlands (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Reimbursement of Expenses	0.87	6.04
c) Petrolera Indovenezolana SA, Venezuela (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Dividend Receivable	30,337.99	31,159.50
d) Falcon Oil & Gas BV, Netherlands (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Trade and other receivables	6,042.26	-
B. Amount Payable:			
a) Pawan Hans Limited (PHL)	Trade payables	257.38	121.40
b) Petronet LNG Limited	Trade payables	573.68	359.77
C. Loans and advance outstanding:			
a) South East Asia Gas Pipeline Ltd, Hongkong (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Loan Given	1,781.70	2,927.91
b) South East Asia Gas Pipeline Ltd, Hongkong (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Advances receivable	2,981.96	3,062.71
c) Petrolera Indovenezolana SA, Venezuela (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Loan Given	1,257.32	1,291.37
d) Petrolera Indovenezolana SA, Venezuela (through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	Accrued Interest	409.79	317.60

51.2.6 Transactions with Trusts

(₹ in million)

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
A. Remittance of payment:			
a) ONGC Contributory Provident Fund Trust	Contribution	14,387.06	13,140.72
b) ONGC CSSS Trust	Contribution	1,099.10	1,116.65
c) ONGC Sahyog Trust	Contribution	23.85	24.86
d) ONGC PRBS Trust	Contribution	12,166.16	11,413.57
e) MRPL Providend Fund	Contribution	956.69	525.98
B. Reimbursement of Gratuity payment made on behalf of Trust:			
a) ONGC Gratuity Fund	Reimbursement	4,649.07	6,530.71
b) MRPL Gratuty fund	Reimbursement	23.65	33.07
C. Services provided to:			
a) ONGC Energy Center	Rental income	7.70	-
D. Contribution to trust:			
a) ONGC Energy Center	For research and development	100.00	125.00
b) ONGC Foundation	CSR Expenditure	282.20	1,161.21
c) ONGC Start up Fund Trust	Investment	79.21	-

51.2.7 Compensation of key management personnel

- **Whole time directors and Company secretary**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Short term employee benefits	165.17	154.81
Post-employment benefits	29.86	32.87
Long-term benefits	10.24	12.72
Total	**205.27**	**200.40**

- **Independent directors**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Sitting fees	6.43	18.34
Total	**6.43**	**18.34**

51.3 Disclosure in respect of Government related Entities

51.3.1 Name of Government related entities and description of relationship wherein significant amount of transaction carried out:

Sl no.	Government related entities	Relation
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Central PSU
2.	GAIL (India) Limited	Central PSU
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Central PSU
4.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Central PSU
5.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Central PSU
6.	Kochi Refineries Limited	Central PSU
7.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Central PSU
8.	United India Insurance Company Limited	Central PSU
9.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	Central PSU
10.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	Central PSU
11.	Balmer Lawrie & Co Limited	Central PSU
12.	Engineers India Limited	Central PSU
13.	Shipping Corporation of India Limited	Central PSU
14.	Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL)	Central PSU
15.	New Manngalore Port trust	Central PSU
16.	Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited	Central PSU
17.	Bharat Electronics Limited	Central PSU
18.	Bridge & Roof Co (India) Limited	Central PSU
19.	Konkan Railway Corporation Limited	Central PSU
20.	Central Warehousing Corporations	Central PSU
21.	National Insurance Company Limited	Central PSU
22.	New India Assurance Company Limited	Central PSU
23.	Oriental Insurance Co. Limited	Central PSU
24.	Coal India Limited	Central PSU
25.	Oil India Limited	Central PSU
26.	Bharat Pump and Compressor Limited	Central PSU
27.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	Central PSU
28.	Bharat Petro Resources Limited (BPRL)	Central PSU

51.3.2 Group Transactions with Government Related Entities

(₹ in million)

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of products during year to:			
a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Sale of crude oil , C2-C3 , SKO & LPG	283,893.42	374,849.56
b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	Sale of crude oil C2-C3, SKO, HSD & LPG	117,317.35	175,315.00
c) Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd	Sale of crude oil	42,158.73	55,012.99
d) Numaligarh Refinery Ltd	Sale of crude oil	17,816.43	20,933.18
e) Kochi Refineries Limited	Sale of crude oil	-	1,566.33
f) GAIL (India) Limited	Sale of Natural Gas & other product	98,289.24	159,103.76
g) Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Ltd	Sale of gas	553.87	903.14
h) New Mangalore Port Trust	Port Services	0.82	2.99
i) Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL)	Sale of petroleum products	22,042.85	11,931.73
j) Indian Railways			
k) North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	Sale of petroleum products Sale of Natural Gas	3,097.00 922.61	1077.89 1,111.08
Purchase of product & services provided during year from:			
a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Purchase of Petrol Oil & lubricant & services	3,490.23	6,122.12
b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	Purchase of Petrol Oil & lubricant & services	1,549.70	3,013.64
c) GAIL (India) Limited	Purchase of LNG	4,890.56	7,310.54
d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Purchase of drilling rig related items including spares	3,225.62	3,298.86
e) Numaligarh Refinery Ltd	Purchase of HSD	63.58	3.84
f) Bharat Pump and Compressor Ltd	Purchase of spare parts	254.79	86.13

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
g) Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL)	Deputation of MRPL Employees	8.73	8.03
h) Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL)	Purchase of Crude Oil	988.45	28,766.70
i) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	On account of Pipeline, loading arm charges	-	1.08
Services Received from:			
a) United India Insurance Company Ltd	Insurance premium	1,226.90	1,065.06
b) Balmer Lawrie & Co Ltd	Travel expenses	400.40	1,285.71
c) Shipping corporation of India	Hiring of vessels	7,525.58	7,742.56
d) Bharat Electronics Ltd	Employee Access Control System	356.61	236.72
e) Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd	Insurance premium	400.89	378.24
f) New Mangalore Port Trust	Port Services	1,125.06	1,326.85
g) Bridge & Roof Co (India) Ltd	Job Work Service	925.14	1,304.88
h) Engineers India Ltd	Technical Services	92.88	309.83
i) New Mangalore Port Trust	Port Services	-	213.62
j) Konkan Railway Corporation Limited	Railway Siding	617.34	177.27
k) National Insurance Company Limited	Insurance premium	0.23	0.43
l) New India Assurance Company Limited	Insurance premium	179.70	117.18
m) Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Services	-	5.00
n) National Informatics Centre	Services	-	1.61
o) Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd.	Services	-	5.00
p) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Services	24.06	67.80
q) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd (BPCL)	Programme Services	0.12	0.18
r) Oil India limited	Pipe line service	241.16	241.08
Dividend Income received from:			
a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Dividend income	14,040.76	7,020.38
b) GAIL (India) Limited	Dividend income	1,089.05	1,586.75

51.3.3 Outstanding balances with Government Related Entities

(₹ in million)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Amount receivable:			
a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Trade & other receivable	24,364.62	12,770.07
b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	Trade & other receivable	9,609.37	6,503.22
c) Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd	Trade & other receivable	6,200.67	2,585.29
d) Numaligarh Refinery Ltd	Trade & other receivable	1,878.92	1,188.63
e) GAIL (India) Limited	Trade & other receivable	8,038.28	10,176.99
f) United India Insurance Company Ltd	Claim receivable (net)	3.07	-
g) Oil India Ltd.	Trade & other receivable	590.71	81.91
h) Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Ltd	Trade & other receivable	397.52	338.79
i) Kochi Refineries Limited	Trade & other receivable	9.61	9.61
j) Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL)	Trade,other receivable & advance given	1.42	7.17
k) New Mangalore Port Trust	Trade & other receivable	221.68	301.14
l) Coal India Ltd	Trade & other receivable	779.91	848.41
m) National Insurance Company	Trade & other receivable	0.01	0.25
n) National Informatics Centre	Trade & other receivable	0.47	1.61
o) Indian Railways	Trade & other receivable	415.82	356.02

Particulars		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Amount payable:			
a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Trade & other payable	159.55	36.68
b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	Trade & other payable	13.04	265.28
c) GAIL (India) Limited	Trade & other payable	299.21	310.68
d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Trade & other payable	1,584.23	1,220.56
e) Balmer Lawrie & Co Ltd	Trade & other payable	60.88	24.41
f) Shipping corporation of India	Trade & other payable	1,446.42	436.17
g) Numaligarh Refinery Ltd	Trade & other payable	-	1.50
h) Bharat Electronics Ltd	Trade & other payable	420.87	226.30
i) Oil India Limited	Trade & other payable	47.56	24.67
j) Bharat Pumps and compressors Ltd	Trade & other payable	18.52	10.77
k) Bridge & Roof Co (India) Ltd	Trade & other payable	54.12	135.95
l) Engineers India Ltd	Trade & other payable	158.16	146.29
m) Konkan Railway Corporation Limited	Trade & other payable	16.87	16.85
n) Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL)	Trade & other payable	-	6,462.22

The above transactions with the government related entities cover transactions that are available for the Company and its subsidiaries. Further, the transactions included above covers transactions that are significant individually and collectively. The Group has also entered into other transactions such as telephone expenses, air travel, fuel purchase and deposits etc. with above mentioned and other various government related entities. These transactions are insignificant individually and collectively and hence not disclosed.

52 Financial instruments Disclosure

52.1 Capital Management

The Group's objective when managing capital is to:

- Safeguard its ability to continue as going concern so that the Group is able to provide maximum return to stakeholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group maintains its financial framework to support the pursuit of value growth for shareholders, while ensuring a secure financial base. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in Note No. 29 and 31 offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity (refer Note No. 26, 27 and 28).

The Group's financial management committees review the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital, risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity.

52.1.1 Gearing Ratio

The gearing ratio is worked out as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020*
i) Debt	1,190,611.50	1,163,024.33
ii) Total cash and bank balances	71,922.71	96,402.36
Less : cash and bank balances required for working capital	520.62	279.95
Net cash and bank balances	71,402.09	96,122.41
iii) Net Debt	**1,119,209.41**	**1,066,901.92**
iv) Total equity	**2,425,967.88**	**2,235,103.42**
v) Net Debt to equity ratio	**46.13%**	**47.73%**

* Restated, refer Note No.64

52.2 Categories of financial instruments

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(a) Investment in mutual funds	32,577.33	30,228.72
(b) Compulsory Convertible Preference Share	372.06	307.48
(c) Derivative assets	117.16	342.16
(d) Debt Instrument	54,175.73	53,448.62
(e) Investments in equity instruments	0.59	0.64
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Investment in GoI Special Bonds	1,975.08	1,975.08
(b) Trade and other receivables	185,787.90	115,475.04
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	40,193.69	47,805.62
(d) Other bank balances	31,729.02	48,596.74
(e) Deposit under Site Restoration Fund	235,114.70	222,836.06
(f) Loans	35,739.20	43,966.98
(g) Other financial assets	103,811.85	156,734.34

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Measured at FVTOCI		
(a) Investments in equity instruments*	155,654.85	128,069.48
Financial liabilities		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(a) Derivative Liability	923.72	2,727.50
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Short Term Borrowings	306,576.10	315,056.34
(b) Long Term Borrowings	791,620.63	729,315.77
(c) Trade payables	274,491.45	229,611.26
(d) Other financial liabilities		
i. Compulsory Convertible Debentures	74,319.13	74,769.96
ii Financial guarantee contracts	12.23	8.36
iii.Others	448,204.92	472,559.83
(e) Lease Liabilities	141,257.71	131,700.83

* Investments in equity instruments include strategic investment made during the year in Indian Gas Exchange Limited (IGX) amounting to ₹36.94 million measured at FVTOCI, refer Note No. 14.2.4.

52.3 Financial risk management objectives

While ensuring liquidity is sufficient to meet Group operational requirements, the Group's financial management committee also monitors and manages key financial risks relating to the operations of the Group by analysing exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including currency risk and price risk).

In respect of Company, during the year, the liquidity position of the Company was comfortable. The lines of Credit/short term loan available with various banks for meeting the short term working capital/ deficit requirements were sufficient for meeting the fund requirements. The Company has also an overall limit of ₹100,000 million for raising funds through Commercial Paper. The domestic debt capital market was tapped by the Parent company during the year by issuance of Non-Convertible Debentures (NCD) on private placement basis. Four series of NCDs aggregating to ₹41,400 million were issued during the year for meeting the fund requirement of the Company. Cash flow/ liquidity position is reviewed on continues basis.

In case of subsidiary OVL, the Company's management seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the company's policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

In case of subsidiary, HPCL, the Corporation has established an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework under the Corporation's Risk Management Charter and Policy 2007, which is embedded at the forefront of business strategies and focuses on the stronger, deeper and trust-based relationship with the stakeholders. It provides necessary support to the business to steer through the continuously evolving risk terrain through dynamic risk management approach that embraces disruption and enhances resiliency and trust.

The outbreak of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) has stricken communities across the globe. The virus' rapid geographical spread has caught the world off-guard, with major implications for personal health, business continuity and the world economic order. The Corporation had immediately reviewed the Risks arising out of the COVID-19 and suitably included the new risks as well as amended the existing Risks for suitably mitigating same.

The Risk Management Steering Committee (RMSC) receives regular insights on risk exposures faced by the Corporation, thereby enabling it to provide inputs on prompt actions to be taken as well as monitor the actions taken. The Board is also updated regularly on the risk assessment and mitigation procedures.

Technology has been enabled to support the Enterprise Risk Management processes with a focus on optimizing risk exposures and automating risk reporting across the organization.

52.4 Credit risk management

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at amortized cost and deposits with banks as well as customers including receivables. Credit risk management considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information including indicators like external credit rating (as far as available), macro-economic information (such as regulatory changes, government directives, market interest rate).

Credit exposure is managed by counterparty limits for investment of surplus funds which is reviewed by the Management. Investments in liquid plan/schemes are with public sector Asset Management Companies having highest rating. For banks, only high rated banks are considered for placement of deposits.

Bank balances are held with reputed and creditworthy banking institutions.

In respect of Company,

Major customers, being public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) and gas companies having highest credit ratings, carry negligible credit risk. Concentration of credit risk to any other counterparty did not exceed 5.67% (previous year 5.02%) of total monetary assets at any time during the year.

The Company is exposed to default risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks / vendors on behalf of subsidiaries / joint venture companies for the estimated amount that would be payable to the third party for assuming the obligation. The Company's maximum exposure in this regard on as at March 31, 2021 is ₹411,769.54 million (as at March 31, 2020 is ₹450,639.15 million).

In respect of subsidiary company MRPL,

Major customers, being public sector undertakings oil marketing companies having highest credit ratings, carry negligible credit risk. Concentration of credit risk to any other counterparty did not exceed 10% of total monetary assets at any time during the year.

Subsidiary Company OMPL makes sales to its customer which are secured by letter of credit other than sales made to Holding Company and reputed international customers.

In respect of subsidiary company OVL,

Major customers, of the Company are reputed Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) / International Oil Companies (IOCs) / National Oil Companies (NOCs) which have highest credit ratings, carrying negligible credit risk.

In respect of subsidiary company HPCL,

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet their contractual obligations. The risk arises principally from the Group's Receivables from Customers and so also from Investment Securities. The risk is managed through credit approval, establishing credit limits and continuous monitoring of the creditworthiness of Customers to whom the Group extends credit terms in the normal course of business.

Refer Note No.16.3 regarding loans given to consumers under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna (PMUY).

Trade receivables:

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer.

The company's uses an allowance matrix to measure the expected credit losses of trade receivables (which are considered good). The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and loss allowance (including expected credit loss provision) for trade receivables:-

(₹ in million)

	31.03.2021			31.03.2020		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted average loss rate**	**Loss allowance**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Weighted average loss rate**	**Loss allowance**
Past due 0-90 days	63,503.40	0.05%	32.90	36,113.20	0.03%	12.50
Past due 91–360 days	3,522.10	1.73%	61.00	2,920.30	1.17%	34.20
More than 360 days	4,875.80	63.73%	3,107.50	2,107.60	83.15%	1,752.50
	71,901.30		**3,201.40**	**41,141.10**		**1,799.20**

The movement in loss allowance on trade receivables is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Balance as at 01.04.2019	**1,671.41**
Add : Loss allowance recognised	129.90
Less : Amounts written off	2.10
Balance as at 31.03.2020	**1,799.21**
Add : Loss allowance recognised	1,405.90
Less : Amounts written off	3.70
Balance as at 31.03.2021	**3,201.40**

The amounts written off relates to customers who have defaulted payments and are not expected to pay their outstanding balances, mainly due to economic circumstances.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group held cash and cash equivalents of ₹4,803.80 million at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: ₹2,047.60 million).

The cash and cash equivalents (other than cash on hand) are held with Scheduled banks. The Group invests its surplus funds for short duration in fixed deposit with banks, Govt of India T-bills and liquid Schemes of Mutual Funds, all of which carry no mark to market risks as the Group is exposed only to low credit risk.

Derivatives:

The forex and interest rate derivatives were entered into with banks having an investment grade rating and exposure to counter-parties are closely monitored and kept within the approved limits. Commodity derivatives are entered with reputed Counterparties in the OTC (Over-the-Counter) Market.

Investment in debt securities:

Investment in debt securities are in government securities or bonds which do not carry any credit risk, being sovereign in nature.

52.5 Liquidity risk management

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents including bank deposits and availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet the obligations when due. Management monitors rolling forecasts of liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, liquidity management also involves projecting cash flows considering level of liquid assets necessary to meet obligations by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets & liabilities and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios.

The Group has an adequate fund and non-fund based lines from various banks. The Group has sufficient borrowing limits in place duly, approved by its Shareholders and Board. Domestic and international credit rating from reputed credit rating agencies enables access of funds both from domestic as well as international market. Group's diversified source of funds and strong operating cash flow enables it to maintain requisite capital structure discipline. Group diversifies its capital structure with a mix of instruments and financing products across varying maturities and currencies. The financing products include syndicated loans, foreign currency bonds, TREPS loan, commercial paper, non-convertible debentures, buyer's credit loan, clean loan etc. Group taps domestic as well as foreign debt markets from time to time to ensure appropriate funding mix and diversification of geographies.

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The information included in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 month -1 year	1 year – 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2021						
Measured at amortised cost						
Fixed Rate Borrowing:						

Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 month -1 year	1 year – 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Short Term Borrowing		-	86,951.43	-	-	**86,951.43**
Long Term Borrowing		-	-	26,400.00	36,875.21	**63,275.21**
Borrowings	Long term - 3.94% Short Term - 3.18% Subsidiary OMPL Long term - 4.29% Short Term - 5.82%	18,245.14	52,283.06	58,411.37	99,581.86	**228,521.43**
Borrowings and interest thereon		-	167,596.00	125,961.2	158,351.2	**451,908.40**
US$ 750 millions unsecured non-convertible Reg S Bonds	4.72%	-	-	-	54,684.42	**54,684.42**
US$ 500 millions unsecured non-convertible Reg S Bonds	3.76%	-	-	36,707.13	-	**36,707.13**
EUR 525 millions unsecured Euro Bonds	2.84%	-	-	44,968.38	-	**44,968.38**
US$ 600 Million Foreign Currency Bonds	3.802%	-	-	-	43,986.25	**43,986.25**
US$ 400 Million Foreign Currency Bonds	2.923%	-	29,384.99	-	-	**29,384.99**
Variable Rate Borrowing:						

Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 month -1 year	1 year – 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Term loan from bank (US$ 1,000 million Facility)	3M$Libor + 95 bps	-	-	-	72,681.61	**72,681.61**
Term Loan from Bank (US$ 500 Million Facility)	3M$Libor + 76 bps	-	-	-	36,487.79	**36,487.79**
Term Loan from Bank (US$ 1,775 Million Facility)	3M$Libor + 95 bps	-	-	50,928.57	-	**50,928.57**
Term Loan from Bank (JPY 38 Billion Facility)	3MJPYLibor + 47 bps	-	-	16,717.91	8,358.95	**25,076.86**
Derivative financial liabilities						
Commodity contracts (net settled)		-	33.60	-	-	**33.60**
Others financials liabilities:						
Lease Liabilities #		-	-	-	-	**141,257.71**
Trade Payable		61,610.10	2,12,881.35	-	-	**2,74,491.45**
Payable to operators		34,797.65	-	-	-	**34,797.65**
Bonus payable for extension of Production sharing agreement		-	1,004.36	1,937.48	937.82	**3,879.66**
Deposit from suppliers/vendors		4,162.11	375.93	669.08	3.64	**5,210.76**
Interest accrued		-	3,157.09	839.42	-	**3,996.51**
Compulsory Convertible Debentures		-	16,203.56	58,115.57	-	**74,319.13**
Others		103,197.27	50,640.80	65.80	161,780.44	**315,684.31**
Total		**222,012.27**	**620,512.17**	**421,721.91**	**673,729.20**	**2,079,233.26**

For Maturity Analysis of Lease Liabilities please refer Note ttNo. 48.2 and refer Note No. 29 Borrowings.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 month -1 year	1 year – 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2020						
Measured at amortised cost						
Fixed Rate Borrowing:						
Short Term Borrowing		-	1,16,887.88	-	-	**1,16,887.88**
Long Term Borrowing		-	-	-	22,450.97	**22,450.97**
Borrowings*	Long term - 4.80% Short Term - 7.74% Subsidiary OMPL Long term - 4.61% Short Term - 8.22%	2,470.32	32,792.76	46,302.62	86,953.57	**1,68,519.27**
Borrowings and interest thereon		-	219,111.50	65,956.00	184,415.90	**469,483.40**
US$ 750 millions unsecured non-convertible Reg S Bonds	4.72%	-	-	-	56,165.20	**56,165.20**
US$ 500 millions unsecured non-convertible Reg S Bonds	3.76%	-	-	-	37,701.10	**37,701.10**
EUR 525 millions unsecured Euro Bonds	2.84%	-	-	43,156.87	-	**43,156.87**
US$ 600 Million Foreign Currency Bonds	3.802%	-	-	-	45,159.11	**45,159.11**
US$ 400 Million Foreign Currency Bonds	2.923%	-	-	30,167.37	-	**30,167.37**

Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 month -1 year	1 year – 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Variable Rate Borrowing:						
Term loan from bank (US$ 1,000 million Facility)	3M$Libor + 95 bps	-	-	-	74,649.72	**74,649.72**
Term Loan from Bank (US$ 500 Million Facility)	3M$Libor + 76 bps	-	-	-	37,475.82	**37,475.82**
Term Loan from Bank (US$ 1,775 Million Facility)	3M$Libor + 95 bps	-	57,757.71	-	-	**57,757.71**
Term Loan from Bank (US$ 500 Million Facility)	3M$Libor + 76 bps	-	-	14,755.24	-	**14,755.24**
Term Loan from Bank (JPY 38 Billion Facility)	3MJPYLibor + 47 bps	-	-	8,823.60	17,524.56	**26,348.16**
Derivative financial liabilities Interest rate swaps		-	(43.50)	-	-	**(43.50)**
Commodity contracts (net settled)		-	604.40	-	-	**604.40**
Others financials liabilities:						
Lease Liabilities #		-	-	-	-	**1,31,700.83**
Trade Payable		109,796.19	120,086.71	-	-	**2,29,882.90**
Payable to operators		6,380.64	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,380.64**
Bonus payable for extension of Production sharing agreement		**-**	1,031.56	-	3,898.30	**4,929.86**
Deposit from suppliers/vendors		2,715.58	3,297.11	586.96	2.81	**6,602.46**
Compulsory Convertible Debenture*		-	74,769.96	-	-	**74,769.96**
Interest accrued		-	3,598.45	499.65	-	**4,098.10**
Others *		152,344.14	51,637.03	485.88	159,586.15	**364,053.20**
Total		**273,706.88**	**681,531.57**	**210,734.19**	**725,983.21**	**2,023,656.68**

* Restated figures

\# For Maturity Analysis of Lease Liabilities please refer Note No. 48.2 and refer Note No. 29 Borrowings.

The Group expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets. The Group has access to committed credit facilities as described below:

In respect of the Company,

The Company along with its wholly owned subsidiary ONGC Videsh Limited, had set up Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) Program for US$ 2 billion on August 27, 2019 which was listed on Singapore Stock Exchange and subsequently on India International Exchange (India INX) and will mature in December 05, 2029. The EMTN program was updated by the Company along with its wholly owned subsidiaries ONGC Videsh Limited and ONGC Videsh Vankorneft Ltd. on April 19, 2021 for drawdown in near future.

The domestic debt capital market was tapped by the Company during the year by issuance of Non-Convertible Debentures (NCD) on private placement basis. Four series of NCDs aggregating to ₹41,400 million were issued during the year for meeting the fund requirement of the Company. Details of NCDs outstanding as on March 31, 2021 are given under Note no 29.1.5.

Liabilities for Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) represents maturity profile against CCDs issued by Joint Venture Company ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL)amounting to ₹77,780.00 million refer Note No. 64.

The Company has access to committed credit facilities and the details of facilities used are given below. The Company expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

Unsecured bank overdraft facility, reviewed annually and payable at call:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Amount used	-	-
Amount unused	2,663	2,900

At the year-end, the cash credit limit was ₹11,023 million (Previous year ₹13,000 million) considering business requirement of the Company. The cash credit limit of ₹8,360 million (Previous year ₹10,100 million) was utilized as working capital loan.

Besides the above, the Company had arrangement for unutilized short term loan facilities of ₹15,833 million as on March 31, 2021 with other banks.

The Company also had an unutilized limit of ₹82,500 million (Previous year ₹90,000 million) for raising funds through Commercial Paper.

In respect of subsidiary company MRPL,

The Group has access to financing facilities as described below, of which ₹5,000 million were unused at the end of the reporting period (As at March 31, 2020 ₹3,838.02 million). The Group expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Secured bank overdraft facility, payable at call:	5,000.00	10,000.00
amount used	-	6,161.98
amount unused	5,000.00	3,838.02
	5,000.00	**10,000.00**

In respect of subsidiary company OVL,

The amounts included in contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities table above for variable interest rate instruments for both non-derivative financial assets and liabilities is subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

The following table details the Company's liquidity analysis for its derivative financial instruments. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual net cash inflows and outflows on derivative instruments that settle on a gross basis:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Less than 3 months	3 months – 6 months	6 months – 1 year	More Than 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
As at March 31, 2021						
Gross settled:						
Derivative liabilities						
- foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						
Gross settled:						
Derivative assets						
- foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	33.76	31.41	65.17	65.17
Total			**33.76**	**31.41**	**65.17**	**65.17**
As at March 31, 2020						
Gross settled:						
Derivative liabilities						
- foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	1,932.44	1,932.44	1,932.44
Total				**1,932.44**	**1,932.44**	**1,932.44**
Gross settled:						
Derivative assets						
- foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	137.34	44.44	181.78
Total				**137.34**	**44.44**	**181.78**

In respect of subsidiary company HPCL, the details of derivative financial liabilities are as follows:

(₹ in million)

Derivative financial liabilities	Contractual cash flows					
	31.03.2021			31.03.2020		
	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	more than 3 years	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	more than 3 years
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	(43.50)	-	-
Commodity contracts (net settled)	33.60	-	-	604.40	-	-
Forward exchange contracts (Gross settled)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Outflows	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**33.60**	**-**	**-**	**560.90**	**-**	**-**

52.6 Market Risk

In respect of group, market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the future performance of a business. The major components of market risk are commodity price risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

The primary commodity price risks that the Group is exposed to international crude oil and gas prices that could adversely affect the value of the Group's financial assets or expected future cash flows. Substantial or extended decline in international prices of crude oil and natural gas may have an adverse effect on the Group's reported results.

The group is constantly carrying out macro level analysis and keeping a vigilant eye on global reports & analysis being done by global analyst & firms. With spread of pandemic globally and later due to lockdown, the supply chain have witnessed minor disruption, however it is expected that India being a net importer of oil & gas, the Company's customer base would not be adversely affected for a long time save for some temporary blips. The Company feel that the impact of COVID on crude price may be a temporary phenomenon as the price is expected to bounce back, though range bound in medium to long term.

Subsidiary Company OVL enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk, including:

(a) Interest rate swaps to mitigate the variable of rising interest rate.

(b) Derivative contracts to hedge its exposure in respect of Euro bond and for JPY Loan.

52.7 Foreign currency risk management

In case of company, Sale price of crude oil is denominated in United States dollar (US$) though billed and received in Indian Rupees (₹). The Company is, therefore, exposed to foreign currency risk principally out of ₹ appreciating against US$. Foreign currency risks on account of receipts / revenue and payments / expenses are managed by netting off naturally-occurring opposite exposures through export earnings, wherever possible and carry unhedged exposures for the residual considering the natural hedge available to it from domestic sales.

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in different foreign currencies and consequently exposed to exchange rate fluctuations. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters.

The Company has approved the Foreign exchange and Interest Risk Management Policy [RMP] with objective to ensure that foreign exchange exposures on both revenue and balance sheet accounts are properly computed, recorded and monitored, risks are limited to tolerable levels and an efficient process is created for reporting of risk and evaluation of risk management operations.

The RMP primary objective is to risk limitation/reduction and to constitute a committee with appropriate authority and structured responsibility of all activities of Company with regard to management of foreign exchange risk.

The Company shall constitute Forex Risk Management Committee (FRMC) to enable risk to be identified, assessed, monitored and managed / mitigated appropriately within the legal and regulatory framework. FRMC of the Company has been entrusted with the responsibility to assist the Board through Audit Committee in overseeing and approving the company's Foreign Exchange and Interest risk Management framework.

The Company has also approved Hedging policy so that exposures are identified and measured across Company, accordingly appropriate hedging can be done on net exposure basis. The company has adopted structured risk management policy to hedge foreign exchange risk within acceptable risk limit. Hedging instrument includes plain vanilla forward (including plain vanilla swaps) and option contract. FRMC shall decide and take decision regarding selection of hedging instrument based on market volatility, market condition, legal framework, global events, macro-economic situation etc. All the decision and strategies shall be in line and within the approved Foreign exchange and Interest Risk Management Policy. During the year no hedging was resorted to, due to negative net exposure for the period.

Similarly, subsidiary MRPL, undertakes transactions denominated in different foreign currencies, primarily for purchase of crude oil and export sales and has borrowings denominated in foreign currency; consequently, exposed to exchange rate fluctuations.

In respect of subsidiary company OVL, the functional currency is US$. The company undertakes transactions denominated in different foreign currencies and is consequently exposed to exchange rate fluctuations due to overseas operations.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Liabilities as at		Assets as at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
US$	4,84,757.68	596,863.02	17,792.67	10,412.80
GBP	3,185.83	1,464.65	-	-
EURO	46,233.54	44,271.81	-	-
JPY	25,512.62	26,385.85	-	-
Others	4,644.03	74.73	-	0.76

52.7.1 Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Group is principally exposed to foreign currency risk against currency other than functional currency. Sensitivity of profit or loss arises mainly against EURO, JPY and ₹ borrowings in case of OVL and from US$ denominated receivables and payables in other cases.

In respect of the Company,

As per management's assessment of reasonable possible changes in the exchange rate of +/- 5% between US$-₹ currency pair, sensitivity of profit or loss only on outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items at the period end is presented below:

(₹ in million)

US$ sensitivity at year end	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Assets:		
Weakening of ₹ by 5%	440.18	280.28
Strengthening of ₹ by 5%	(440.18)	(280.28)
Liabilites:		
Weakening of ₹ by 5%	(6,437.08)	(9,919.97)
Strengthening of ₹ by 5%	6,437.08	9,919.97

In respect of subsidiary company MRPL,

(₹ in million)

US$ sensitivity at year end	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Receivables:		
Weakening of ₹ by 5%	354.30	145.20
Strengthening of ₹ by 5%	(354.30)	(145.20)
Payable		
Weakening of ₹ by 5%	(7,451.81)	(6,781.67)
Strengthening of ₹ by 5%	7,451.81	6,781.67

In respect of subsidiary company OVL,

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk against currency other than functional currency. Sensitivity of profit or loss arises mainly against EURO, JPY and ₹ borrowing.

As per management's assessment of reasonable possible changes in the exchange rate of +/- 5% between EURO-US$, JPY-US$ and US$-₹ currency pair, sensitivity of profit or loss only on outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items at the year end is presented below:

(₹ in million)

US$ sensitivity at year end	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Borrowing		
Euro-US$ appreciation by 5%	2,321.09	2,240.90
Euro-US$ depreciation by 5%	(2,321.09)	(2,240.90)
JPY-US$ appreciation by 5%	1,266.34	1,329.37
JPY-US$ depreciation by 5%	(1,266.34)	(1,329.37)
US$-₹ appreciation by 5%	-	-
US$-₹ depreciation by 5%	-	-

In case of Company,

Sensitivity of Revenue from operation (net of levies) to change in +/- Re. 1 in exchange rate between ₹-US$ currency pair is presented as under:

(₹ in million)

Sensitivity of Revenue from operation	2020-2021	2019-2020
Impact on Revenue from operation (net of levies) for exchange rate	(+/-)7,040.98	(+/-)10,418.66

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

In case of subsidiary company HPCL,

The table below shows sensitivity of open forex exposure to US$ / ₹ movement. We have considered 1% (+/-) change in US$ / ₹ movement, increase indicates appreciation in US$ / ₹ whereas decrease indicates depreciation in US$ / ₹. The indicative 1% movement is not directional and does not reflect management's forecast on currency movement.

(₹ in million)

Effect in ₹	Impact on profit or loss due to 1 % increase / decrease in currency			
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
1% movement	1%		1%	
US$	(1944.10)	1944.10	(2,484.80)	2,484.80

52.7.2 Forward foreign exchange contracts

The Company has not entered into any forward foreign exchange contracts during the reporting period.

The subsidiary company OVL generally enters into forward exchange contracts to cover specific foreign currency payments and receipts to reduce foreign exchange fluctuation risk. In current year, the Company has entered certain forward contracts to cover exposure towards EURO bond.

In case of subsidiary company HPCL,

The Company is exposed to currency risk mainly on account of its borrowings and import payables in foreign currency. Our exposures are mainly denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company has used generic derivative contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates in line with Company's forex risk management policy. The Company has a Forex Risk Management Cell (FRMC) which actively review the forex and interest rate exposures. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

52.8 Interest rate risk management

The Group has availed borrowings at fixed and floating interest rates, hence is exposed to interest rate risk.

52.8.1 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

In respect of company,

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the Company has borrowed funds benchmarked to overnight MCLR, Treasury Bills, debt (capital) market, Mibor, RBI Repo and US$ LIBOR. The Company's exposure to interest rates on financial liabilities are detailed in note 29.1.

The Company invests the surplus fund generated from operations in term deposits with banks and mutual funds. Bank deposits are made for a period of upto 12 months carry interest rate as per prevailing market interest rate. Considering these bank deposits are short term in nature, there is no significant interest rate risk. Average interest earned on term deposit and a mutual fund for the year ended March 31, 2021 was 4.09% p.a. (Previous year 4.85% p.a.).

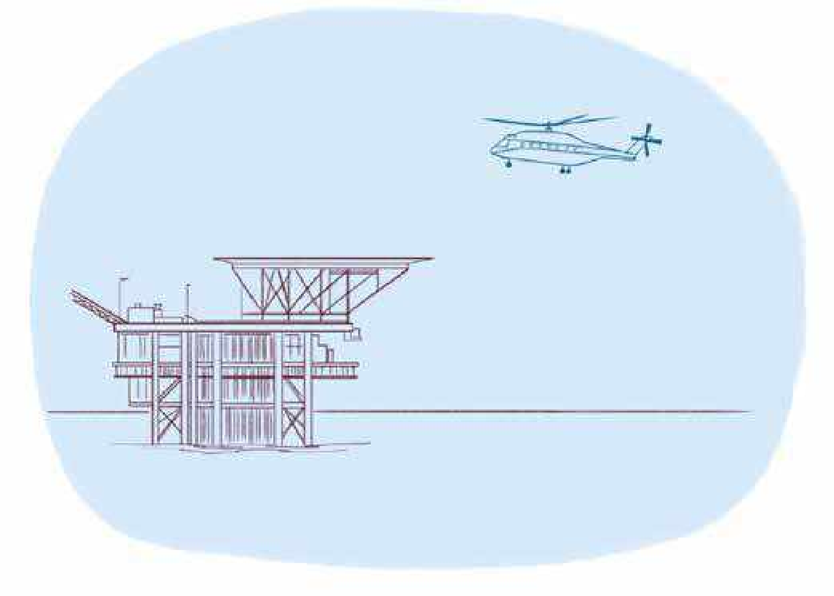
In respect of subsidiary company MRPL,

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate borrowings, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used for disclosing the sensitivity analysis.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the company's profit for the year ended March 31, 2021 would decrease/increase by ₹728.98 million (for the year ended March 31, 2020 : decrease/increase by ₹669.11 million). This is mainly attributable to the company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings (considered on closing balance of borrowings as at year end).

In respect of subsidiary company OVL,

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting year. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting year was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.



If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the analysis is as under:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021						For the year ended March 31, 2020				
	US$ 775 million	US$ 500 million	US$ 700 million	JPY 38 billion	US$ 500 million (New)	US$ 1000 million	US$ 775 million	US$ 500 million	JPY 38 billion	US$ 500 million (New)	US$ 1000 million
	Term Loan	Term Loan	Term Loan	Term Loan	Term Loan	Term Loan	Term Loan	Term Loan	Term Loan	Term Loan	Term Loan
(a) Impact on profit or loss for the year for decrease in interest rate	-	-	259.92	133.15	185.66	354.58	274.80	69.75	123.99	177.29	354.58
(b) Impact on profit or loss for the year for increase in interest rate	-	-	(259.92)	(133.15)	(185.66)	(354.58)	(274.80)	(69.75)	(123.99)	(177.29)	(354.58)

Interest rate swap contracts

The subsidiary company OVL is engaged in E&P business outside India. Its revenues of crude oil and natural gas are principally denominated in US$. Further, price benchmarks wherever applicable are also principally in US$. The Company has therefore swapped the coupon and the principal amount of 8.54% Unsecured Redeemable Debenture (face value of ₹3,700.00 Million) into US$. These contracts matured during the year 2019-20.

In respect of subsidiary company HPCL,

Company has long-term foreign currency syndicated loans with floating rate, which expose the company to cash flow interest rate risk. The borrowings at floating rate were denominated in US$. The Company manages its cash flow interest rate risk by using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps. Under these swaps, the Company agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals (i.e. quarterly), the difference between fixed contract rates and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts. Company monitors the interest rate movement and manages the interest rate risk based on the Company's Forex Risk Management Policy. The Company also has a Forex Risk Management Cell (FRMC) which actively review the forex and interest rate exposures. The Company does not uses derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

'The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Following is the derivative financial instruments to hedge the interest rate risk as of dates:

(₹ in million)

Category	Instrument	Currency	Cross Currency	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Hedges of floating rate foreign currency loans - $ 250 million (31.03.2020: $ 250 million)	Interest rate swaps	US$	₹	-	18,916.30

Interest rate risk exposure

Company's interest rate risk arises mainly from borrowings. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

(₹ in million)

	Carrying amount	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	56,268.10	55,140.80
Financial liabilities	299,841.20	242,169.40
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial assets	18,702.60	26,523.30
Financial liabilities	106,997.20	1,72,911.00

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 25 basis points in interest rates at Reporting Date would have impacted profit or loss [increased / (decreased)] by the amounts shown below. The indicative 25 basis point (0.25%) movement is directional and does not reflect management forecast on interest rate movement. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, foreign currency exchange rate remaining constant.

(₹ in million)

	Profit or loss			
	25 bp increase	25 bp decrease	25 bp increase	25 bp decrease
	31.03.2021		31.03.2020	
Floating rate borrowings	(178.80)	178.80	(294.70)	294.70
Interest rate swaps (notional principal amount)	-	-	41.40	(41.40)
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	**(178.80)**	**178.80**	**(253.30)**	**253.30**

52.9 Commodity Risk

In respect of subsidiary company HPCL,

The Company's Profitability is exposed to the risk of fluctuation in prices of Crude Oil and Petroleum products in international markets. Company monitors and reduces the impact of the volatility in International

Oil prices based on approved Oil Price Risk Management Policy by entering into derivative contracts in the OTC market.

The Company also has Oil Price Risk Management Committee (OPRMC) which actively reviews and monitors risk management principles, policies and risk management activities.

Category-wise quantitative break-up of Commodity derivative contracts entered into by the Company and Outstanding as at balance sheet date is given below:

Particulars	Quantity (in Mn Barrels)	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Crude/Product Swaps	1.11	4.23

The sensitivity to a reasonable possible change of 10% in the price of crude/product swaps on the outstanding commodity hedging positions as on Balance sheet date would increase/decrease the profit or loss by amounts shown below. This 10% movement is directional and does not reflect any forecast of price movement.

Particulars	Effect on Profit before Tax (₹ in million)			
	10% Increase	10% Decrease	10% Increase	10% Decrease
	31.03.2021		31.03.2020	
Crude/Product Swaps	(140.1)	115.6	28.00	(28.00)

Derivatives & Hedging

The company enters into derivative contracts for hedging purpose, to mitigate the commodity price risk, on Highly probable forecast transactions as detailed above. Effective 01 January 2020, the Corporation has applied Hedge Accounting on commodity derivative transactions entered subsequent to 01 January 2020 as per Ind AS 109 (Financial Instruments). Consequent to this a Mark to Market debit amounting to ₹11.40 million (Previous year 241.10 million) has been accounted in Other Comprehensive Income which will be recycled to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent period on settlement of respective contracts.

All these hedges are accounted for as Cash Flow Hedges.

Hedge Effectiveness:

The company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationship as the underlying risk of the commodity forward contracts are identical to the hedged risk component. Hedge item and the hedging instruments have economic relationship as the terms of the commodity forward contracts match with the terms of hedge items. Considering the economic relationship and characteristics of the hedging instrument being aligned to the hedged item, the fair value changes in the hedging instrument reasonably approximates the fair value changes in the hedged Item (in absolute amounts).

Source of Hedge Effectiveness:

The company has identified the following sources of hedge ineffectiveness which are not expected to be material:

a. Counterparty Credit Risk impacting the fair value of the hedge instrument and hedge item.

b. Difference in the timing of the cash flows of the hedged items and the hedge instruments

c. Different indexes used to hedge risk of the hedged item.

d. Changes to forecasted amounts of cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments.

Disclosures of effects of Cash Flow Hedge Accounting:

The company has applied Hedge Accounting prospectively for the highly probable forecast transactions as stated above, entered after 01 January 2020. Consequently, disclosure is made only for the transactions designated for Hedge Accounting.

The company is holding the following derivative contracts:

As at March 31, 2021	Maturities					
	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	More than 12 Months	Total
Commodity Forward Contracts						
Nominal Volume (Quantity in Mn Barrels)	-	0.50	0.30	-	-	0.8
Nominal amount (₹ / million)	-	972.60	183.00	-	-	1,155.60

As at March 31, 2020	Maturities					
	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	More than 12 Months	Total
Commodity Forward Contracts						
Nominal Volume (Quantity in Mn Barrels)	-	0.45	0.38	0.15	-	0.98
Nominal amount (₹ / million)	-	240.60	158.50	104.70	-	503.80

The Impact of Hedging Instruments in Balance sheet is as under:

Particulars	Commodity forward contract- Margin Hedging	Commodity forward contract- Margin Hedging
	2020-21	2019-20
Nominal Amount	1155.50	503.80
Carrying Amount	(11.40)	(241.10)
Line item in Balance sheet that include Hedge Instrument	Other Financial Assets/ Other Financial Liabilities	Other Financial Assets/ Other Financial Liabilities

The Impact of Cash flow Hedge in the statement of Profit and Loss and Other comprehensive Income (OCI):

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Highly Probable Forcast Transaction	
	2020-21	2019-20
Hedging Gain / (Loss) recognised in OCI*	(11.40)	(241.10)
Income tax on Above	2.90	60.70
Net amount recognised in Cash flow Hedge Reserve	(8.50)	(180.40)
Amount reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve to Statement of Profit and Loss	(241.10)	-
Income tax on Above	60.70	-
Line item in the Statement of Profit and Loss that includes the reclassification adjustment	Revenue/Purchases	Revenue/Purchases

*The Company expects that the amount of Loss recognised in cash flow hedge reserve through Other comprehensive income (OCI) will be recovered in future period through gains in underlying transactions.

52.10 Price risks

The Company's price risk arises from investments in equity shares (other than investment in group companies) held and classified in the balance sheet either at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Investment of short-term surplus funds of the Company in liquid schemes of mutual funds provides high level of liquidity from a portfolio of money market securities and high quality debt and categorized as 'low risk' product from liquidity and interest rate risk perspectives.

The revenue from operations of the company are also subject to price risk on account of change in prices of Crude Oil, Natural Gas & Value Added Products.

52.10.1 Price sensitivity analysis

In respect of Company,

The sensitivity of profit or loss in respect of investments in equity shares at the end of the reporting period for +/-5% change in price and net asset value is presented below:

Other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2021 would increase/ decrease by ₹7,618.68 million (for the year ended March 31, 2020 would increase/ decrease by ₹6,292.85 million) as a result of 5% changes in fair value of equity investments measured at FVTOCI.

The Sensitivity of Revenue from operation to change in +/- 1 US$ in prices of crude oil, natural gas & value added products (VAP)

(₹ in million)

Sensitivity of Revenue from operation	2020-21	2019-2020
Impact on Revenue from operation (net of levies) for US$ in prices of crude oil, natural gas & VAP	(+/-)55,914.20	(+/-)57,914.67

In respect of subsidiary, OVL,

The sensitivity of profit or loss in respect of investments in mutual funds at the end of the reporting period for +/-5% change in price and net asset value is presented below:

Profit before tax for the year ended March 31, 2021 would increase/decrease by ₹1,628.87 million (For the year ended March 31, 2020 would increase/decrease by ₹1,511.44 million) as a result of the changes in net asset value of investment in mutual funds.

In respect of subsidiary, HPCL,

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases in prices on Other comprehensive Income for the period

(₹ in million)

	Equity Instruments through OCI			
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
	31.03.2021		31.03.2020	
Equity Investment in Oil India Ltd.	32.80	(32.80)	22.10	(22.10)

52.11 Fair value measurement

This note provides information about how the Group determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities.

52.11.1 Fair value of the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Some of the Group's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined.

In respect of company:

(₹ in million)

Financial Assets/ (Financial Liabilities)	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020		
Investment in Equity Instruments (quoted)	152,336.60	125,857.06	Level 1	Quoted bid prices from Stock exchange-NSE Ltd.
Compulsorily Convertible Preference Share	233.90	220.69	Level 2	Discounted Free Cash Flow Methodology
Investment in Equity Instruments	37.21	0.32	Level 2	Discounted Free Cash Flow Methodology
Employee Loans	14,014.18	13,911.86	Level 2	Discounted Cash Flows i.e. present value of expected receipt/payment discounted using appropriate discounting rate.
Financial Guarantee	(1,226.22)	(1,345.36)	Level 2	Interest Rate Differential Model.
Lease Liability	(104,210.83)	(98,265.75)	Level 2	Discounted Cash Flows i.e. present value of expected receipt/payment discounted using appropriate discounting rate.
Security Deposits from Contractors	(5,142.13)	(6,588.05)	Level 2	Discounted Cash Flows i.e. present value of expected receipt/payment discounted using appropriate discounting rate.
Compulsory Convertible Debentures	(78,752.21)	(78,978.23)	Level 2	Discounted Cash Flows i.e. present value of expected receipt/payment discounted using appropriate discounting rate.

In respect of subsidiary company OVL,

Some of the Company's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Fair value		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique and key input(s)
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020		
Financial assets				
Investment in mutual funds	32,577.33	30,228.72	Level 1	NAV declared by respective Asset Management Companies
Derivative assets	65.17	181.78	Level 1	Mark to Market valuation report provided by banks.
Financial Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities	905.32	1,932.44	Level 1	Mark to Market valuation report provided by banks.
Deemed Capital Contribution from Holding Company (Financial Guarantee and Loans)	5,351.58	5,092.99	Level 2	Interest Rate Differential Model.
Finance Lease Obligation	369.78	369.78	Level 2	Valuation based upon risk adjusted discount rate applied to get present value of annuity till perpetuity (Annuity capitalisation model).
Finance Lease Obligation	4,359.36	5,963.06	Level 2	Discounted Cash Flows i.e. present value of expected receipt/payment discounted using appropriate discounting rate.

In respect of subsidiary company HPCL,

Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair value of the Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities that are recognised and measured at fair value and amortised cost. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, Group has classified its Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. An explanation of each level is provided under Significant Accounting Policy.

(₹ in million)

	31.03.2021			31.03.2020		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Investments						
- Investment in Equity Instruments	3,281.40	-	-	2212.51	-	-
- Investment in Debt Instruments	54,175.80	-	-	53448.60	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans & Advances						
- Employee Loans	-	4207.80	-	-	3,915.00	-
- Other Loans	-	10,808.50	-	-	14,379.40	-
Derivative Assets	-	52.00	-	-	160.40	-
Total	**57,457.20**	**15,068.30**	**-**	**55,661.10**	**18,454.80**	**-**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings						
- Foreign Currency Bonds	-	38,833.70	-	-	34,357.80	-
- Non Convertible Debentures	-	110,332.60	-	-	76,405.50	-
- Oil Industry Development Board Loan	-	29,421.50	-	-	30,119.80	-
Derivative Liabilities	-	18.40	-	-	795.10	-
Total	**-**	**178,606.20**	**-**	**-**	**141,678.20**	**-**

Valuation techniques used to determine Fair Value

Type	Valuation technique
Derivative instruments - forward exchange contracts	Discounted cash flow i.e. fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract.
Commodity derivatives	Fair value of commodity derivative contracts is estimated by determining the difference between the contractual price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract.
Derivative instruments - interest rate swap	Discounted cash flows i.e. Present value of expected receipt/payment.
Non current financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost	Discounted cash flows. The valuation model considers the present value of expected receipt/payment discounted using appropriate discounting rates.

52.12 Offsetting

In respect of subsidiary company HPCL,

The following table presents the recognized financial instruments that are eligible for offset and other similar arrangements but are not offset, as at 31.03.2021 and 31.03.2020. The column 'net amount' shows the impact on the Company's balance sheet if all set-off rights are exercised.

(₹ in million)

	Effect of offsetting on the balance sheet			Related amounts not offset	
	Gross amounts	Gross amounts set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts presented in the balance sheet	Amount not offset	Net Amount
March 31, 2021					
Financial assets					
Trade Receivables	80,605.60	(11,905.70)	68,699.90	-	68,699.90
Financial liabilities					
Trade Payables	189,892.20	(11,905.70)	177,986.50	-	177,986.50
Other Current Financial Liabilities	207,780.20	-	207,780.20	-	207,780.20
March 31, 2020					
Financial assets					
Trade Receivables	77,319.00	(37,977.10)	39,341.90	(1,382.20)	37,959.70
Financial liabilities					
Trade Payables	152,665.00	(37,977.10)	1,14,687.90		114,687.90
Other Current Financial Liabilities	233,859.10		233,859.10	(1,382.20)	232,476.90

52.13 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

Management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements except as per note 52.11 approximate their fair values.

53 Disclosure of Interests in Joint Operation:

53.1 Joint Operations in India

In respect of certain unincorporated PSC/NELP/HELP/CBM blocks, the Company's Joint Operation (JO) with certain body corporates have entered into Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) / Revenue Sharing Contracts with GoI for operations in India. As per signed PSC & JOA, Company has direct right on Assets, liabilities, income & expense of blocks. Details of these Joint Operation Blocks are as under:

Sl. No.	Blocks	Company's Participating Interest		Others Partners and their PI in the JO/Operatorship
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
A	**Jointly Operated JOs**			
1	Panna, Mukta and Tapti (Note No. 58.1.4)	40%	40%	BGEPIL 30%, RIL 30%
2	NK-CBM-2001/1	55%	55%	IOC 20%, PEPL 25%
B	**ONGC Operated JOs**			
3	AA-ONN-2001/2	80%	80%	IOC 20%
4	CY-ONN-2002/2	60%	60%	BPRL 40%
5	KG-ONN-2003/1	51%	51%	Vedanta Ltd (erstwhile Cairn India Ltd)-49%
6	CB-ONN-2004/1	60%	60%	GSPC 40%,
7	CB-ONN-2004/2	55%	55%	GSPC 45%
8	CB-ONN-2004/3	65%	65%	GSPC 35%
9	CY-ONN-2004/2	80%	80%	BPRL 20%
10	MB-OSN-2005-1	80%	80%	GSPC 20%
11	Raniganj (Note No. 53.1.10)	74%	74%	CIL 26%
12	Jharia (Note No. 53.1.9)	74%	74%	CIL 26%
13	BK-CBM-2001/1	80%	80%	IOC 20%
14	WB-ONN-2005/4	75%	75%	OIL 25%
15	GK-OSN-2009/1	40%	40%	AWEL 20%, GSPC 20%, IOC 20%
16	GK-OSN-2010/1	60%	60%	OIL-30%, GAIL-10%
17	KG-OSN-2009/2*	90%	90%	APGIC-10%
18	MB-OSN-2005/3	70%	70%	EEPL-30%
19	KG-OSN-2001/3	80%	80%	GSPC-10%, JODPL (10%)
20	CY-ONHP-2017/1*(Note No 53.1.2)	60%	60%	BPRL-40%
C	**Operated by JO Partners**			
21	Ravva	40%	40%	Vedanta Ltd (erstwhile Cairn India Ltd) (Operator) 22.5%, VIL 25%, ROPL 12.5%
22	CY-OS-90/1 (PY3)	40%	40%	HEPI (operator) 18%, HOEC 21% TPL 21%

ONGC

Sl. No.	Blocks	Company's Participating Interest		Others Partners and their PI in the JO/Operatorship
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	
23	RJ-ON-90/1	30%	30%	Vedanta Ltd (erstwhile Cairn India Ltd) (Operator) 35%, CEHL 35%
24	CB-OS/2 –Development Phase	50%	50%	Vedanta Ltd (erstwhile Cairn India Ltd) (operator) 40% , TPL 10%
25	CB-ON/7	30%	30%	HOEC (Operator) 35%, GSPC 35%
26	CB-ON/3 – Development Phase	30%	30%	EOL (Operator)70%
27	CB-ON/2- Development phase	30%	30%	GSPC (Operator) 56%, Geo-Global Resources 14%
28	AA-ONN-2010/2	30%	30%	OIL -50%(Operator), GAIL-20%
29	AA-ONN-2010/3	40%	40%	OIL-40%(Operator), BPRL-20%
30	CB-ONHP-2017/9	40%	40%	BPRL-60% (Operator)
31	AA-ONHP-2017/10	30%	30%	OIL-70% (Operator)
32	AA-ONHP-2017/13	30%	30%	OIL-70% (Operator)

*Proposed for relinquishment.

Note: There is no change in Previous year details unless otherwise stated.

Abbreviations:- APGIC- AP Gas Infrastructure Corporation Limited, AWEL- Adani Welspun Exploration Limited, BGEPIL- British Gas Exploration & Production India Limited, BPRL- Bharat Petro Resources Limited, CEHL- Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited, CIL- Coal India Limited, EEPL- Essar Exploration & Production Limited, EOL-Essar Oil Limited, EWP – East West Petroleum, GAIL- Gas Authority of India Limited, GSPC- Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited, HEPI- Hardy Exploration & Production India Limited, HOEC- Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited, IOC- Indian Oil Corporation Limited, JODPL- Jubilant Offshore Drilling Private Limited, OIL- Oil India Limited, PEPL-Prabha Energy Private Limited, RIL- Reliance Industries Limited, ROPL- Ravva Oil (Singapore) Private Limited, TPL- Tata Petrodyne Limited, VIL- Videocon Industries Limited.

53.1.1 During the year 2020-21, Company has entered into Revenue Sharing Contracts with Government of India for 7 blocks acquired under Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) as detailed below:

Sl. No.	OALP Round	Name of Revenue sharing contracts/ Blocks	Participating Interest	Nature of Activity
1	OALP-V	CB-ONHP-2019/2	100%	Exploration
2	OALP-V	CB-ONHP-2019/1	100%	Exploration
3	OALP-V	CY-UDWHP-2019/1	100%	Exploration
4	OALP-V	MB-OSHP-2019/1	100%	Exploration
5	OALP-V	GS-OSHP-2019/1	100%	Exploration
6	OALP-V	GK-ONHP-2019/1	100%	Exploration
7	OALP-V	BP-ONHP-2019/2	100%	Exploration

53.1.2 During the year, the following ONGC Operated NELP Blocks have been relinquished:

Sl. No.	Block Name	Round	ONGC's PI-%	Partners' PI-%
1	GK-OSN-2009/2	NELP- VIII	40%	AWEL-30%, IOCL-30%,
2	WB-ONN-2005/3	NELP- VII	100%	NA

Similarly, in respect of following OLAP Blocks , the proposal for exit has been submitted to DGH:

Sl. No.	Block Name	ROUND	ONGC's PI-%	Partner PI-%	Remarks
1	CY-ONHP-2017/1	OALP-I	60	BPRL-40	Since the PEL is not granted for Onshore part area by State Govt of Tamil Nadu, proposal for exit from the block is submitted to DGH on 23.02.2021.
2	CY-ONHP-2018/2	OALP-III	100	Not Applicable	Since the PEL is not granted by State Govt of Tamil Nadu, proposal for exit from the block is submitted to DGH on 03.03.2021.

53.1.3 Financial position of the Joint Operation –Company's share is as under:

The financial statements of 157 nos. (Previous year 151), out of 167 nos. (Previous year 160) Joint operation block (JOs/NELP/HELP), have been incorporated in the accounts to the extent of Company's participating interest in assets, liabilities, income, expenditure and profit / (loss) before tax on the basis of statements certified in accordance with production sharing contract and in respect of balance 10 (Previous year 9) Joint operation blocks (JOs/NELP/CBM blocks), the figures have been incorporated on the basis of uncertified statements prepared under the production sharing contracts. Both the figures have been adjusted for changes as per Note No. 3.8. The financial positions of JO/NELP/HELP are as under:-

As at March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Current Assets	Non Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non Current Liabilities	Revenue	Profit or (Loss) from continuing operations	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income
NELP -100% PI (9)	372.68	169,392.67	448.44	1,054.62	1,586.75	(14,336.99)	(6.22)	(14,343.21)
HELP -100% PI (22)	10.44	6.56	0.05	-	-	(6,791.07)	1.25	(6,789.82)
DSF 100% (5)	7.11	201.85	-	9.65	-	(30.62)	-	(30.62)
NELP/Pre NELP Block with other partner (28)	49,601.78	126,656.60	42,306.93	13,929.17	62,681.07	4,680.56	(0.11)	4,680.45
HELP Blocks with other partners (3)	3.75	1.28	163.86	-	-	(247.55)	-	(247.55)
Surrendered (100)	819.67	44.76	16,831.37	59.07	-	(557.91)	-	(557.91)
Total (167)	**50,815.43**	**296,303.72**	**59,750.65**	**15,052.51**	**64,267.82**	**(17,283.58)**	**(5.08)**	**(17,288.66)**
Further Break-up of above blocks as under:								
Audited (149)	5,919.95	246,009.38	17,452.37	3,806.31	3,507.01	(37,210.77)	(5.05)	(37,215.82)
Certified (8)#	40,393.31	46,090.75	35,537.64	9,959.69	60,629.92	19,749.54	-	19,749.54
Unaudited (10)	4,502.17	4,203.59	6,760.64	1,286.51	130.89	177.65	(0.03)	177.62
Total (167)	**50,815.43**	**296,303.72**	**59,750.65**	**15,052.51**	**64,267.82**	**(17,283.58)**	**(5.08)**	**(17,288.66)**

Certified by other Chartered Accountants as per PSC provisions.

As at March 31, 2020

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Current Assets	Non Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non Current Liabilities	Revenue	Profit or (Loss) from continuing operations	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income
NELP -100% PI (11)	148.28	127,833.04	437.07	1,079.18	90.91	(16,369.27)	(17.06)	(16,386.32)
HELP -100% PI (16)	9.65	4.04	0.03	-	-	(1,673.77)	0.02	(1,673.74)
DSF 100% (5)	3.69	5.63	-	-	-	(1.92)	-	(1.92)
NELP/Pre NELP Block with other partner (29)	37,836.42	135,458.88	40,573.20	12,784.32	98,093.63	8,442.56	(6.04)	8,436.52
HELP Blocks with other partners (4)	106.66	1.55	40.55	-	-	(99.68)	-	(99.68)
Surrendered (95)	871.59	44.08	16,357.86	59.07	-	(998.41)	-	(998.41)
Total (160)	**38,976.29**	**263,347.23**	**57,408.70**	**13,922.57**	**98,184.54**	**(10,700.49)**	**(23.08)**	**(10,723.57)**
Further Break-up of above blocks as under:								
Audited (142)	6,569.68	212,001.11	16,783.57	3,557.70	2,912.51	(31,161.89)	(22.71)	(31,184.60)
Certified (9)#	31,919.34	49,362.54	37,714.69	9,233.94	95,188.66	20,482.91	-	20,482.91
Unaudited (9)	487.28	1,983.59	2,910.44	1,130.94	83.37	(21.50)	(0.37)	(21.87)
Total (160)	**38,976.29**	**263,347.23**	**57,408.70**	**13,922.57**	**98,184.54**	**(10,700.49)**	**(23.08)**	**(10,723.57)**

Certified by other Chartered Accountants as per PSC provisions.

53.1.4 Additional Financial information related to Joint Operation blocks are as under:

As at March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Current Financial Liabilities	Depreciation and Amortisation	Interest Income	Interest Expense
NELP -100% PI (10)	0.03	333.27	1,289.06	0.19	78.51
HELP -100% PI (22)	-	0.05	23.01	0.20	-
DSF 100% (5)	-	-	-	0.25	-
NELP/Pre NELP Block with other partner (28)	334.43	36,037.64	19,774.45	467.36	934.22
HELP Blocks with other partners (3)	0.01	163.86	-	-	-
Surrendered (99)	0.09	16,782.25	(827.48)	0.85	-
Total (167)	**334.56**	**53,317.07**	**20,259.04**	**468.85**	**1,012.73**
Further Break-up of above blocks as under:					
Audited (149)	0.07	16,456.35	14,183.36	1.81	272.02
Certified (8)#	216.49	31,438.66	5,981.28	280.85	664.36
Unaudited (10)	118.00	5,422.06	94.40	186.19	76.35
Total (167)	**334.56**	**53,317.07**	**20,259.04**	**468.85**	**1,012.73**

Certified by other Chartered Accountants as per PSC provisions.

As at March 31, 2020

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Current Financial Liabilities	Depreciation and Amortisation	Interest Income	Interest Expense
NELP -100% PI (11)	0.02	333.84	11,263.91	0.16	0.90
HELP -100% PI (16)	-	0.03	19.84	0.11	-
DSF 100% (5)	-	-	-	0.23	-
NELP/Pre NELP Block with other partner (29)	445.65	36,825.52	19,457.78	1,209.18	1,830.04
HELP Blocks with other partners (4)	-	40.55	32.78	-	-
Surrendered (95)	0.09	16,303.04	-	18.46	-
Total (160)	**445.76**	**53,502.98**	**30,774.31**	**1,228.14**	**1,830.94**
Further Break-up of above blocks as under:					
Audited (142)	98.98	15,869.42	21,095.40	13.46	183.81
Certified (9)#	217.60	34,752.49	10,058.11	1,168.51	1,548.25
Unaudited (9)	129.18	2,881.07	(379.20)	46.17	98.88
Total (160)	**445.76**	**53,502.98**	**30,774.31**	**1,228.14**	**1,830.94**

Certified by other Chartered Accountants as per PSC provisions.

53.1.5 In respect of 1 Pre NELP block (Previous year 3) which have expired as at March 31, 2021, the Company's share of Unfinished Minimum Work Programme (MWP) amounting to ₹493.81 million (Previous year ₹448.91 million) has not been provided for in respect to block AA-ONJ-2. The Company has already applied for further extension of period in these blocks as 'excusable delay'/ special dispensations citing technical complexities, within the extension policy of NELP Blocks, including policy for north-east special dispensations, which are under active consideration of GoI. The delays have occurred generally on account of pending statutory clearances from various Govt. authorities like Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, environmental clearances, State Govt. permissions etc. The MWP amount of ₹493.81 million (Previous year ₹448.91 million) is included in MWP commitment under Note No. 58.3.2(a).

As per the Production Sharing Contracts signed by the Company with the GoI, the Company is required to complete Minimum Work Programme (MWP) within stipulated time. In case of delay in completion of the MWP, Liquidated Damages (LD) are payable for extension of time to complete MWP. Further, in case the Company does not complete MWP or surrender the block without completing the MWP, the estimated cost of completing balance work programme is required to be paid to the GoI. LD (net of reversal) amounting to ₹100.09 million (Previous year ₹(226.60) million) and cost of unfinished MWP (net of reversal) ₹996.96 million (Previous year ₹35.99 million), paid/ payable to the GoI is included in survey and wells written off expenditure respectively.

53.1.6 Government of India has approved the relinquishment of 30% Participating Interest (PI) of ONGC in SGL Field with future interest in block RJ-ON/6 in Jaisalmer Basin Rajasthan and assignment of PI to Focus Energy Limited (Operator) and other JV partners on the condition that Focus Energy Limited (Operator) will pay towards 100 % past royalty obligation, PEL/ML fees, other statutory levies (total amount ₹2087.50 million as on March 31, 2021) and waive off development/ production cost payable by the Company in SGL Field of the block as well as take all future 100% royalty obligation of the Company as licensee. The process of entering into Farm-out Agreement and amendment in Production Sharing Contract (PSC) is under progress. Pending the execution of agreements, no adjustment is made in the accounts in respect of relinquishment of block RJ-ON/6.

53.1.7 The Company is having 30% Participating interest in Block RJ-ON-90/1 alongwith Vedanta Limited (erstwhile Cairn India Limited) (Operator) and Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited There are certain unresolved issues including cost recovery and sharing in respect of exploration, development and production cost in the Block between the Company and Operator of the Block amounting to US$ 1,186.27 million (equivalent to ₹87,178.90 million) as on March 31, 2020, (based on audited end of Year Statements provided by Operator). The amount under dispute related to cost recovery and sharing for FY 2020-21 is yet to be finalized.

The Company, as Government nominee under Article 13.2 is liable to contribute its share as per the PI, only for the development & production operations, and is not liable to share Exploration Cost. However, any recovery of exploration expenditure by Operator will impact on the share of Cost Oil/ Gas available to ONGC. The Operator already took recovery of Exploration expenditure of US$ 388.37 Million (incurred upto Exploration Phase), hence the Company's liability upto Exploration phase is NIL. Further, the Operator has also claimed exploration cost (beyond exploration phase of PSC) of US$ 147.11 million (equivalent to ₹10,810.91 million) being 30% of US$ 490.36 Million (equivalent to ₹36,036.36 million) from the Company upto FY 2019-20 (Previous year US$ 156.53 million and equivalent to ₹11,815.26 million) from the Company, which in view of Company is not tenable. The Company has shown a sum of US$ 147.11 million (equivalent to ₹10,810.91 million) under Contingent Liabilities, as the issues are presently under Arbitration proceedings.

Pending settlement of issues, an amount of US$ 133.21 Million (equivalent to ₹9,789.89 million), which is 30% of US$ 444.05 million (equivalent to ₹32,632.98 million) pertaining to development and production cost have been accounted for as per the participating interest of the Company.

Royalty on production is being paid by the Company as licensee and the share of JV Partners of Royalty is recoverable through revenue from Sale of Crude Oil and Gas as per PSC. Accordingly, an amount of ₹14,887.03 million outstanding from JV Partners has been included in the revenue upto March 31, 2021.

53.1.8 The primary period of twenty five years of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) of the Block RJ-ON-90/1 expired on May 14, 2020. The Contractors in the Block had applied for extension of the PSC for a period of 10 years, which was approved by Government in October 2018 under the pre-NELP Extension Policy as per notification dated April 7, 2017, subject to certain conditions. One of the conditions for extension, stipulated by Government relates to notification of certain audit exceptions raised for FY 2016-17 as per PSC provisions and requires payment of Additional Profit Petroleum, in case these exceptions are accepted by Contractors. In connection with these audit exceptions, US$ 156.03 million (₹11,466.64 million) relating to the share of Company out of total US$ 520.10 million (₹38,222.15 million) has been raised by DGH on May 12, 2020. Subsequently in December 2020, the amount of demand has been increased to US$ 654.83 million (Companies share US$ 196.45 million), based on audit exceptions for FY 2017-18. The other Partners in the JV have disputed the demand with a Notice of Arbitration dated May 14, 2020 against the Government. The Company is not a Party to the Arbitration against Government and will pay the amount, once liability, if any, arises out of the Audit Exceptions is finalized for the Contractors. The Company share of US$ 196.45 million (₹14,437.04 million) in the Audit Exceptions has already been shown under Contingent liabilities.

As all the conditions required for extension of PSC could not be complied with and the Addendum for extension of the PSC could not be signed by the Contractors and Government on or before May 14, 2020, Government has allowed the Contractors to continue the Petroleum operations for a period of three months or signing of PSC amendment, whichever is earlier. The Government subsequently extended the period of Petroleum Operations from time to time and currently it is extended upto July 31, 2021. It is expected that Govt. will further extend this period further and the Addendum for extension of the PSC will be signed by all Parties. Accordingly, the accounts of the Company's share in the Block for FY 2020-21 has been prepared on a 'going concern' basis.

53.1.9 In respect of Jharia CBM Block, revised Feasibility Report (FR) has been approved in the 27th Steering Committee (SC) held on September 9, 2019. In light of better techno-economics, the Company has decided to implement the revised FR as phases in the light of overlap issue with Bharat Coking Coal Limited and early implementation and monetization. Therefore, Parbatpur and adjoining area was taken up in Phase-I under the approved FR and accordingly, implementation strategy for Stage-I has been approved by the Company on November 21, 2019 and 36th Operating Committee (OC) meeting for Jharia CBM Block held on December 10, 2019. The same was communicated to the Partner, Coal India Limited (CIL) and was approved by the Board of Directors of CIL in its meeting held on January 10, 2020. As per Performa provided by DGH, all the formalities for enhancement of participating interest (PI) from 10% of CIL to 26% have been completed by both the Company (Assignor) and CIL (Assignee) and the signed documents were submitted to DGH for the approval of GoI on January 27, 2020. However, GoI, on the basis of the application and supporting documents has granted enhancement of PI of CIL from 10% to 26% w.e.f January 25, 2021. This has been contested by the

Company as the provision and timing of exercising the option of enhancing PI from 10% to 26% is very clearly defined in the JOA i.e. the option shall be exercised by CIL before the start of Development Phase. Accordingly, DGH has been requested to consider April 23, 2013 as the date of commencement of PI enhancement, as delay in PI enhancement is primarily due to late submission of requisite documents by CIL. Considering the provisions of JOA and approval of Steering Committee, the cash calls amounting to ₹707.95 million from CIL have been continued to be recognized at 26% w.e.f. April 23, 2013 (which is the start date of development phase activity) upto January 24, 2021 as against ₹272.29 million of cash calls at the rate of 10% PI up to January 24, 2021.

53.1.10 In respect of Raniganj (N) CBM Block, the Feasibility Report (FR) is under process exploring different variants to optimize the cost. Work Program and Budget for RE 2020-21, BE 2021-22 have been approved by the Steering Committee. The issue of connectivity of proposed locations in Raniganj with Urja Ganga Pipeline is being discussed with GAIL (India) Limited, Kolkata. Government of West Bengal has granted PML for 311.79 Sq. km including the BAPL overlap area on February 10, 2020 w.e.f. June 9, 2019. Pending final decision on the Block, an impairment provision of ₹617.36 million has been provided in the books.

53.1.11 During the year 2017-18 the Company had acquired the entire 80% Participating Interest (PI) of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC) along with operatorship rights, at a purchase consideration of US$ 995.26 million (equivalent ₹62,950.20 million) for Deen Dayal West (DDW) Field in the Block KG-OSN-2001/3. The revised PI in the block after above acquisition stands for the Company 80%, GSPC 10% and Jubilant Offshore Drilling Private Limited (JODPL) 10%.

A farm-in Farm-out agreement (FIFO) was signed with GSPC on March 10, 2017 and the said consideration has been paid on August 04, 2017 being the closing date. In the current year 2020-21, accounting for the final closing adjustment (i.e., working capital and other adjustments) to sale consideration viz. transactions from the economic date up to the closing date has been provisionally carried out and a sum of ₹946.71 million is net payable to GSPC as final settlement and the same is under deliberation.

As per FIFO, the Company is entitled to receive sums as adjustments to the consideration already paid based on the actual gas production and the differential in agreed gas price. Pending executing mother wells and estimating future production, the contingent adjustment to consideration remains to be quantified.

The Company has also paid part consideration of US$ 200 million (equivalent to ₹12,650.00 million) for six discoveries other than DDW Field in the Block KG-OSN-2001/3 to GSPC towards acquisition rights for these discoveries in the Block KG-OSN-2001/3 to be adjusted against the valuation of such fields based on valuation parameters agreed between GSPC and the Company.

The JO partner JODPL is under liquidation since December 2017 and has defaulted all the cash calls since acquisition of the block by the Company. The amount of outstanding cash call from JODPL as at March 31, 2021 is ₹1368.26 million. The assignment of JODPL's 10% PI in accordance with provisions of Production sharing Contract (PSC) is pending with Management Committee (MC). As per provision of the Joint Operating Agreement (JOA), the receivable amount of ₹1,368.26 million after the acquisition of block is required to be contributed by the non-defaulting JO Partner in there ration of participating interest. Pending decision of assignment of JODPL's PI by MC a provision for an amount of ₹1,216.23 million has been made against the said cash call receivables from JODPL, being the company's share as per PI ratio.

53.1.12 In case of Joint Venture Block CB-ONN-2004/3, the discovery well Uber#2 ceased to flow from June 23, 2020. ONGC in consultation with JV partner M/s GSPC has initiated a proposal for examination / surrendering the NELP block CB-ONN-2004/3 and relinquishment of the development area of 10.78 sq. km. The

Management Committee (MC) in March 2021 has however advised that immediate action plan be drawn up to revive the field, which can include drilling a new development well in a better part of the reservoir, so that fairly good quantity of gas, as approved in the FDP, is achieved at the earliest. Accordingly, the matter is being examined to achieve the MC approved production profiles. Pending assessment of the same, an impairment loss of ₹369.29 million has been provided in the books.

53.1.13 The designated currency, for the purpose of cost recovery under the Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) is US$. Thus, the expenditure incurred in Indian Rupees (₹) needs to be converted in US$ for the preparation of cost recovery statements. The Company has already submitted the draft Management Committee agendas for the corresponding blocks for adoption of State Bank of India (SBI) reference rate in place of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) reference rate for preparation of cost recovery statements.

The management committee (MC) of the block named VN-ONN-2009/3 has recommended to the Government for approval of SBI reference rate in lieu of RBI reference rate for the conversion purpose between US$ and ₹ in modification of provision laid down under the PSC. The MC also recommended that the same may be extended to other similarly placed PSCs of the operator. MC further recommended that the above dispensation to opt for SBI exchange rate may be made available as one time measure also to other operators, should they opt to do so, provided they have adopted SBI exchange rate at the corporate level.

Subsequently, Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) which is PSC monitoring arm of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), Government of India, submitted the proposal for the approval of MoPNG for adoption of SBI reference rate in lieu of RBI reference rate for the block VN-ONN-2009/3 in May 2020 which is at present pending with MoPNG.

The Company is following the SBI reference exchange rates on consistent basis for maintenance of accounts as the main banker of the Company is State Bank of India, and there is no impact on the Company financial statements due to adoption of SBI exchange rate, as the transactions of foreign currency in the Company are recorded at actual cost basis and foreign currency liabilities & assets at period end are also recognised as per SBI reference rate. The financial implication for adoption of SBI reference rate preparation of cost recovery statements with DGH, as against the RBI reference rate is immaterial.

53.2 Joint Operation outside India

The details of Group's joint operations as on March 31, 2021 are as under:

S. No	Name of the Project and Country of Operation	Group's participating share (%)	Other Consortium Members	Operator	Project status
1.	Azeri, Chirag, Guneshli Fields (ACG), Azerbaijan, Offshore	2.31	BP - 30.37% SOCAR - 25.00% Chevron - 9.57% INPEX - 9.31% Equinor ^ - 7.27% Exxon-Mobil - 6.79% TPAO - 5.73% Itochu - 3.65%	BP	The project is under development and production

S. No	Name of the Project and Country of Operation	Group's participating share (%)	Other Consortium Members	Operator	Project status
2.	Block 06.1, Vietnam, Offshore	45	Rosneft Vietnam B.V. - 35% Petro Vietnam - 20%	Rosneft Vietnam B.V.	The project is under production
3.	Block 5A, South Sudan, Onshore	24.125	Petronas - 67.875% Nilepet - 8%	Joint Operatorship by all partners.	The project is under exploration, development and production however the field continues to be under shut down since December 2013. Presently production resumption activities are underway.
4.	Block A-1, Myanmar, Offshore	17	POSCO International Cooperation - 51% MOGE- 15% GAIL – 8.5% KOGAS – 8.5%	POSCO International Cooperation	The project is under production
5.	Block A-3, Myanmar, Offshore	17	POSCO International Cooperation - 51% MOGE- 15% GAIL – 8.5% KOGAS – 8.5%	POSCO International Cooperation	The project is under production
6.	Block B2, Myanmar, Onshore	97	Machinery and Solutions Company Ltd. - 3%	ONGC Videsh	The project is under exploration
7.	Block CPO-5, Colombia, Onshore	70	PetroDorado – 30%	ONGC Videsh	The project is under exploration, development and production.
8.	Block EP3, Myanmar, Onshore	97	Machinery and Solutions Company Ltd. - 3%	ONGC Videsh	The project is under exploration

S. No	Name of the Project and Country of Operation	Group's participating share (%)	Other Consortium Members	Operator	Project status
9.	Block Farsi, Iran, Offshore	40	IOC – 40% OIL - 20%	ONGC Videsh	The project's exploration phase under Exploration Service Contract (ESC) ended on 24 June 2009. Agreement on MDP and Development Service Contract is yet to be agreed.
10.	Block RC-9, Colombia, Offshore	50	Ecopetrol - 50%	Ecopetrol	The block is under process of relinquishment
11.	Block RC-10, Colombia, Offshore	50	Ecopetrol - 50%	ONGC Videsh	The block is under process of relinquishment
12.	Block SS 04, Bangladesh, Offshore	45	OIL-45% BAPEX-10%	ONGC Videsh	The project is under exploration
13.	Block SS 09, Bangladesh, Offshore	45	OIL-45% BAPEX-10%	ONGC Videsh	The project is under exploration
14.	Block SSJN-7, Colombia, Onshore	50	Canacol Energy - 50%	Canacol Energy	The project is under exploration
15.	Block XXIV, Syria, Onshore	60	IPRMEL - 25% Triocean-15%	IPR MEL	The project is temporarily shut down due to deteriorated law and order situation in the country since April 2012
16.	Sakhalin -1, Russia, Offshore	20	ENL - 30% SODECO - 30% SMNG - 11.5% R N Astra - 8.5%	ENL	The project is under development and production.
17.	SHWE Offshore Pipeline, Myanmar, Offshore	17	Posco International Corporation – 51% MOGE- 15% GAIL – 8.5% KOGAS – 8.5%	Posco International Corporation	Pipeline is completed and is under use for transportation of gas from Blocks A1/A3, Myanmar
18.	Port Sudan Product Pipeline, Sudan	90	OIL – 10%	ONGC Videsh	Pipeline was completed and was handed over to Govt. of Sudan in earlier years

S. No	Name of the Project and Country of Operation	Group's participating share (%)	Other Consortium Members	Operator	Project status
19.	Block Area 1, Mozambique, Offshore (10% through OVRL India Ltd. and 6% through BREML)	16	TOTAL- 26.5% MITSUI-20% ENH-15% BPRL-10% BREML-10% # PTTEP-8.5%	TOTAL	The project is informed to be under force majeure by the operator due to security concerns w.e.f. April 24, 2021 the effect of which has been considered for assessment of impairment.
20.	Block 1a, 1b, & 4, GPOC. South Sudan, (Through ONGC Nile Ganga B.V.)	25	CNPC - 40% Petronas - 30% Nilepet - 5%	Joint Operatorship (GPOC)	The project is under production.
21.	Block BC-10 Brazil, Offshore (Through ONGC Campos Ltda.)	27	Shell – 50% QPI – 23%	Shell	The project is under development and production
22.	Block BM-SEAL-4 Brazil, Offshore (Through ONGC Campos Ltda.)	25	Petrobras- 75%	Petrobras	The project is under exploration
23.	Lower Zakum Abu Dhabi (through Falcon Oil and gas B.V.)	4	IndOil Global B.V. - 3% BPRL International Ventures B.V. - 3% ADNOC-60% Japan's Inpex-10% CNPC-10% Eni-5% TOTAL-5%	Adnoc Offshore	The project is under development and production

Abbreviations used:

TOTAL - Total S.A, France; BAPEX - Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration & Production Company Limited; BP - British Petroleum; BPRL - Bharat PetroResources Limited; BREML - Beas Rovuma Energy Mozambique Limited; CNPC- China National Petroleum Corporation; Ecopetrol - Ecopetrol S.A, Colombia; ENH - Empresa Nacional De Hidrocarbonates, E.P.; ENL - Exxon Neftegas Limited; Exxon Mobil - Exxon Mobil Corporation; GAIL - GAIL (India) Limited; INPEX - INPEX Corporation; IOC - Indian Oil Corporation Limited; IPRMEL - IPR Mediterranean Exploration Limited; Itochu - Itochu Corporation; KMG - Kazmunaygas; KOGAS - Korea Gas Corporation; MITSUI - MITSUI & Co. Limited; MOGE - Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise; Nilepet - Nile Petroleum Corporation; OIL - Oil India Limited; ONGC Videsh - ONGC Videsh Limited; Petrobras - Petrobras Colombia Ltd; PetroDorado - PetroDorado South America S.A.; Petronas - Petronas Carigali Overseas SdnBhd; Petrovietnam - Vietnam Oil and Gas Group; PTTEP - PTT Public Company Limited; QPI- Qatar Petroleum International; SMNG - Sakhalinmorneftegas Shelf; SOCAR - State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic; SODECO - Sakhalin Oil Development Company Limited; SOLLP - Satpavey Operating LLP; STATOIL - Den Norske Stats Oljeselskap; TPAO - Turkiye Petrolleri A.O; Triocean - TriOcean Mediterranean

^ Earlier Statoil - Den Norske Stats Oljeselskap.

ONGC Videsh holds 60% shares in BREML.

53.2.1 The Financial position of the Joint Operation projects/ blocks are as under:

As at March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Revenue	Profit or Loss from continuing operations	Profit or Loss from discontinued operations	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income
A. Audited (with limited scope) as at March 31, 2021									
Block 06.1, Vietnam	1,718.49	4,877.21	1,224.62	1,930.85	7,440.56	(561.45)	-	-	(561.45)
Block Sakhalin 1, Russia	26,748.60	238,677.32	10,652.97	35,115.68	60,408.78	10,452.04	-	-	10,452.04
GNPOC & GPOC, Sudan	4,732.23	32,968.63	5,912.42	2,502.59	10,650.29	7,190.15	-	-	7,190.15
BC-10, Brazil & Block BM-SEAL-4	3,332.19	24,994.15	7,032.81	8,556.21	10,677.09	(649.80)	-	-	(649.80)
Total (A)	**36,531.51**	**301,517.31**	**24,822.82**	**48,105.33**	**89,176.71**	**16,430.94**	**-**	**-**	**16,430.94**
B. Audited (with limited scope) as at December 31, 2020 (the latest audited information is available for December 31, 2020. The below figures are as at March 31, 2021)									
Block CPO 5, Colombia	834.50	273.27	3,455.33	-	7,413.62	1,939.12	-	-	1,939.12
Total (B)	**834.50**	**273.27**	**3,455.33**	**-**	**7,413.62**	**1,939.12**	**-**	**-**	**1,939.12**
C. Unaudited									
Port Sudan Product Pipeline, Sudan	12.06	9.92	1,866.96	-	-	(10.03)	-	-	(10.03)
Block Farsi, Iran	63.84	0.03	2.99	-	-	(17.95)	-	-	(17.95)
Block SS-04, Bangladesh	56.94	124.76	158.68	-	-	(32.70)	-	-	(32.70)
Block SS-09, Bangladesh	88.71	73.05	117.16	-	-	(28.42)	-	-	(28.42)

Particulars	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Revenue	Profit or Loss from continuing operations	Profit or Loss from discontinued operations	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income
Block A-1, Myanmar	1,000.06	10,350.91	1,728.69	-	6,908.32	2,411.53	-	-	2,411.53
Block A-3, Myanmar	399.97	1,922.17	193.52	-	3,502.56	973.77	-	-	973.77
SHWE Offshore Pipeline, Myanmar	260.01	1,219.60	52.62	-	2,171.55	1,513.73	-	-	1,513.73
Block Area 1, Mozambique	5,912.33	329,422.90	14,492.75	-	-	(269.44)	-	-	(269.44)
Block ACG, Azerbaijan	1,322.39	41,212.20	2,049.45	11,779.47	6,831.18	3,165.50	-	-	3,165.50
Block SSJN-7, Colombia	-	-	63.79	-	-	(179.94)	-	-	(179.94)
Block RC-9, Colombia	-	3.46	0.27	-	-	(0.63)	-	-	(0.63)
Block RC-10, Colombia	42.52	0.02	-	-	-	(0.76)	-	-	(0.76)
Myanmar Block EP 3, O/S (Non-Op)	10.70	22.12	81.75	-	-	(12.79)	-	-	(12.79)
Myanmar Block B2 Onshore	56.29	6.17	172.49	-	-	(13.31)	-	-	(13.31)
Block 5A, Sudan	730.92	4,640.36	942.74	-	-	(1,309.90)	-	-	(1,309.90)
Block 24, Syria	-	-	615.25	-	-	(63.28)	-	-	(63.28)
Total (C)	**9,956.74**	**389,007.67**	**22,539.11**	**11,779.47**	**19,413.61**	**6,125.38**	**-**	**-**	**6,125.38**
Grand Total	**47,322.75**	**690,798.25**	**50,817.26**	**59,884.80**	**116,003.94**	**24,495.44**	**-**	**-**	**24,495.44**

As at March 31, 2020

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Revenue	Profit or Loss from continuing operations	Profit or Loss from discontinued operations	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income
Block 06.1, Vietnam	1,316.84	7,937.53	1,316.00	1,843.76	10,243.24	4,703.84	-	-	4,703.84
Block Sakhalin 1, Russia	16,434.88	229,490.74	10,769.59	34,349.11	82,032.87	32,284.56	-	-	32,284.56
Block CPO 5, Colombia	373.20	847.69	2,559.47	-	5,209.26	3,433.40	-	-	3,433.40
Port Sudan Product Pipeline, Sudan	6.35	10.19	1,917.51	-	-	185.81	-	-	185.81
Block Farsi, Iran	67.62	(0.04)	3.35	-	-	(13.83)	-	-	(13.83)
Block SS-04, Bangladesh	48.23	60.22	50.29	-	-	(40.45)	-	-	(40.45)
Block SS-09, Bangladesh	79.49	9.31	41.03	-	-	(36.78)	-	-	(36.78)
GNPOC & GPOC, Sudan	5,349.52	32,893.07	9,413.90	2,961.56	11,432.79	(15,414.25)	-	-	(15,414.25)
BC-10, Brazil & Block BM-SEAL-4	3,615.93	32,524.42	2,076.94	19,039.18	15,551.68	(2,058.39)	-	-	(2,058.39)
Block A-1, Myanmar	2,715.23	11,317.68	1,817.24	-	8,318.93	4,414.22	-	-	4,414.22
Block A-3, Myanmar	419.42	2,440.37	917.64	-	5,366.59	1,893.38	-	-	1,893.38
SHWE Offshore Pipeline, Myanmar	265.71	1,435.67	248.08	-	2,536.02	1,790.93	-	-	1,790.93
Block Area 1, Mozambique	1,605.32	284,658.84	4,972.18	-	-	(9.03)	-	-	(9.03)

Particulars	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Revenue	Profit or Loss from continuing operations	Profit or Loss from discontinued operations	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income
Block ACG, Azerbaijan	1,085.14	39,915.98	2,290.86	11,777.09	8,214.24	(2,140.64)	-	-	(2,140.64)
Block SSJN-7, Colombia	-	-	45.81	-	-	(112.31)	-	-	(112.31)
Block RC-9, Colombia	-	-	7.67	-	-	(1.44)	-	-	(1.44)
Block RC-10, Colombia	39.19	0.03	-	-	-	(0.70)	-	-	(0.70)
Myanmar Block EP 3, O/S (Non-Op)	25.36	0.41	72.10	-	-	(47.57)	-	-	(47.57)
Myanmar Block B2 Onshore	224.99	0.06	320.82	-	-	(51.45)	-	-	(51.45)
Block 5A, South Sudan	728.68	5,234.37	673.28	-	-	(4,920.83)	-	-	(4,920.83)
Block Satpayev, Kazakhstan	3.71	8.07	0.14	-	-	(220.96)	-	-	(220.96)
Block 24, Syria	64.31	0.41	631.91	-	-	(4.58)	-	-	(4.58)
Grand Total	**34,469.11**	**648,785.02**	**40,145.81**	**69,970.69**	**148,905.63**	**23,632.92**	**-**	**-**	**23,632.92**

Financial information is not presented in respect of closed projects.

53.2.2 Additional Financial information related to Joint Operation blocks are as under:

As at March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Current Financial Liabilities	Non-Current Financial Liabilities	Depreciation and Amortisation	Interest Income	Interest Expense	Income Tax Expense or Income
Block 06.1, Vietnam	210.87	1,316.00	-	1,991.85	0.77	-	-
Port Sudan Product Pipeline, Sudan	4.43	1,917.51	-	-	0.08	-	-
Block Farsi, Iran	15.73	3.35	-	-	0.18	-	-
Block SS-04, Bangladesh	38.84	50.29	-	-	-	-	-
Block SS-09, Bangladesh	55.52	41.03	-	-	-	-	-
GNPOC & GPOC, Sudan	1,342.90	5,912.42	2,502.59	1,851.83	-	-	(636.36)
BC-10, Brazil & Block BM-SEAL-4	483.25	6,912.54	3,962.41	5,850.55	4.19	1,490.12	(332.77)
Block Sakhalin 1, Russia	5,122.53	7,701.77	-	14,379.12	114.15	-	17,118.37
Block RC-9, Colombia	-	7.67	-	-	0.72	-	-
Block RC-10, Colombia	-	-	-	-	1.67	-	-
Block CPO 5, Colombia	17.41	1,239.73	-	0.03	4.16	-	-
Block ACG, Azerbaijan	2.60	2,008.07	3,898.30	2,598.18	1.93	-	1,013.69
Block SSJN-7, Colombia	-	45.81	-	-	-	-	-
Block A-1, Myanmar	206.07	(995.51)	-	2,676.48	-	-	(320.49)
Block A-3, Myanmar	372.61	647.54	-	883.36	-	-	829.94
SHWE Offshore Pipeline, Myanmar	19.33	15.55	-	198.45	-	-	440.25
Myanmar Block EP 3, O/S (Non-Op)	23.11	72.10	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar Block B2 Onshore	222.89	320.82	-	-	-	-	-
Block Area 1, Mozambique	-	14,432.93	-	-	-	28.66	-
Block 5A, South Sudan	315.61	673.28	-	31.46	-	-	-
Block Satpayev, Kazakhstan	3.71	0.14	-	1.68	-	-	-
Block 24, Syria	-	631.91	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	**8,457.41**	**42,954.96**	**10,363.30**	**30,462.98**	**127.85**	**1,518.78**	**18,112.64**

As at March 31, 2020

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Current Financial Liabilities	Non-Current Financial Liabilities	Depreciation and Amortisation	Interest Income	Interest Expense	Income Tax Expense or Income
Block 06.1, Vietnam	210.87	1,316.00	-	1,991.85	0.77	-	-
Port Sudan Product Pipeline, Sudan	4.43	1,917.51	-	-	0.08	-	-
Block Farsi, Iran	15.73	3.35	-	-	0.18	-	-
Block SS-04, Bangladesh	38.84	50.29	-	-	-	-	-
Block SS-09, Bangladesh	55.52	41.03	-	-	-	-	-
GNPOC & GPOC, Sudan	2,601.59	9,413.90	2,961.56	2,485.82	-	-	(1,640.04)
BC-10, Brazil & Block BM-SEAL-4	1,419.16	2,012.71	15,802.67	8,685.62	122.33	2,234.83	(1,058.31)
Block Sakhalin 1, Russia	5,122.53	7,701.77	-	14,379.12	114.15	-	17,118.37
Block RC-9, Colombia	-	7.67	-	-	0.72	-	-
Block RC-10, Colombia	-	-	-	-	1.67	-	-
Block CPO 5, Colombia	17.41	129.73	-	0.03	4.16	-	1,114.99
Block ACG, Azerbaijan	2.60	2,008.07	3,898.30	2,598.18	1.93	-	1,013.69
Block SSJN-7, Colombia	-	45.81	-	-	-	-	-
Block A-1, Myanmar	206.07	1,000.93	-	2,676.48	-	-	(320.49)
Block A-3, Myanmar	372.61	647.54	-	883.36	-	-	829.94
SHWE Offshore Pipeline, Myanmar	19.33	15.55	-	198.45	-	-	440.25
Myanmar Block EP 3, O/S (Non-Op)	23.11	72.10	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar Block B2 Onshore	222.89	320.82	-	-	-	-	-
Block Area 1, Mozambique	-	4,959.86	-	-	-	-	-
Block 5A, South Sudan	315.61	673.28	-	31.46	-	-	-
Block Satpayev, Kazakhstan	3.71	0.14	-	1.68	-	-	-
Block 24, Syria	-	631.91	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	**10,652.01**	**32,969.98**	**22,662.53**	**33,932.04**	**245.99**	**2,234.83**	**17,498.41**

53.3 Joint Operation in respect of subsidiary HPCL

53.3.1 The subsidiary has entered into production sharing oil & gas exploration contracts in India in consortium with other body corporate. These consortia are:

Name of the Block	Participating Interest of HPCL in %	
	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
In respect of HPCL		
In India		
Under NELP IV		
KK- DWN-2002/2	20.00	20.00
KK- DWN-2002/3	20.00	20.00
CB- ONN-2002/3	15.00	15.00
Under NELP V		
AA-ONN-2003/3	15.00	15.00
Under NELP VI		
CY-DWN-2004/1	10.00	10.00
CY-DWN-2004/2	10.00	10.00
CY-DWN-2004/3	10.00	10.00
CY-DWN-2004/4	10.00	10.00
CY-PR-DWN-2004/1	10.00	10.00
CY-PR-DWN-2004/2	10.00	10.00
KG-DWN-2004/1	10.00	10.00
KG-DWN-2004/2	10.00	10.00
KG-DWN-2004/3	10.00	10.00
KG-DWN-2004/5	10.00	10.00
KG-DWN-2004/6	10.00	10.00
MB-OSN-2004/1	20.00	20.00
MB-OSN-2004/2	20.00	20.00
RJ-ONN-2004/1	22.22	22.22
RJ-ONN-2004/3	15.00	15.00
Under NELP IX		
MB-OSN-2010/2	30.00	30.00
Cluster – 7	60.00	60.00
In respect of PPCL		
In India		
South Rewa – PSC	10.00	10.00
Sanganpur – PSC	50.00	50.00
Hirapur – SC	50.00	50.00
Outside India		
Yolla Field (Australia) License T/L-1	11.25	11.25
Trefoil Field (Australia) Permit T/18P	9.75	9.75

53.3.1.1 The block CB-ONN-2002/3 was awarded under NELP IV bidding round and the production sharing contract was signed on 06.02.2004. The exploration Minimum Work Program has been completed. Production from SE#3/4 wells of the Block is in progress, which had started during FY 2017-18. The share of the assets, liabilities, income and expenditure is considered based on the Management certified financials for the FY 2020-21.

53.3.1.2 In respect of Cluster – 7, the matter is under litigation (refer Note No. 58.1.8(b)). The share of the assets, liabilities, income and expenditure is considered based on the Management Certified financials for FY 2020-21.

53.3.1.3 Other than above, the remaining blocks are in the process of relinquishment/ under relinquishment and the share of the assets, liabilities, income and expenditure, if any, is considered based on information received from these blocks.

53.3.2 In respect of step-down subsidiary PPCL

53.3.2.1 ONGC Onshore Marginal Fields

The Company was awarded Service Contracts dated 28th April, 2004, for development of ONGC's Hirapur, Khambel and West Bechraji onshore marginal oil fields.

The Company executed Agreements for development of Hirapur, Khambel and West Bechraji onshore marginal fields with Valdel Oil and Gas Private Limited (VALDEL) with equal share in the Service Contracts. The Service Contracts in respect of Khambel and West Bechraji had been terminated in February, 2009 by ONGC and the Service Contract with respect to Hirapur field is operating currently. The Company's share of assets and liabilities as at 31st March 2021 and the Income and expenditure for the year in respect of above joint venture is as follows:

(₹ in million)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A	Property, Plant & Equipment (Gross)	99.90	99.90
B	Intangible asset under development	13.60	13.60
C	Other Net Non-Current Assets	2.90	1.90
D	Net Current Assets (*)	41.10	34.50
E	Income	6.50	8.30
F	Expenditure	18.20	16.10

(*) Includes receivable from joint venture amounting to ₹39.20 million. (As at March 31, 2020 ₹27.40 million.)

53.3.2.2 Sanganpur Field

The Company acquired 50% participating interest in Sanganpur field from M/s Hydrocarbon Development Company Pvt. Ltd. (HDCPL) effective 1st September, 2004. Accumulated amount prior to acquisition of Sanganpur field amounting ₹11.80 million have been included in Sanganpur field Assets. The Company has accounted its proportionate share in the Sanganpur field based on estimated un-Audited accounts as at 31st March, 2017.

In FY 2014-15 , the operator of the block M/s HDCPL has committed default in the payment to its contractor. The petition was filed by contractor ETA Star Golding limited for non-payment of its invoices by M/s HDCPL in their another asset wherein Bombay High Court vide order dated 14th Nov, 2014 in Company Petition 550 of 2013 had passed order for appointment of liquidator for assets and business of Company M/s HDCPL. However, as per Production Sharing contract (PSC), the ownership of underlying hydrocarbon lies with GoI, hence Sanganpur field was not attached and operations in the field were continued. Further, MoP&NG vide its letter dated June 2, 2017 has terminated the PSC and all operations in the field were called off. Since the appointment of official liquidator, the bank account of HDCPL were seized, HDCPL has neither raised any invoice to IOCL for transfer of crude nor raised any cash call to PPCL for operation in the field. The payment of Royalty and Cess to concerned authorities are also pending since then.

Said order of Bombay High Court was challenged by HDCPL before its Division Bench and is still pending before the Court. In the meantime, HDCPL had initiated an arbitration proceeding against MoPNG for termination of PSC. However, PPCL is not a part of it. Under Section 9 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, Directorate General of hydrocarbon (DGH) on behalf of MoP&NG has initiated proceeding for possession of the field.

MoP&NG vide its letter dated June 2, 2017 has terminated the PSC. Accordingly, Company had created a 'Provision for Write-off of Sanganpur Assets' of ₹66.50 millon in FY 2017-18. (FY 20-21: Nil)

The Company's share of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2021 and the Income, expenditure for the year in respect of above joint venture is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Property, Plant & Equipment (Gross)	-	-
Other Net Non-Current Assets	(0.20)	(0.20)
Net Current Assets (*)	(1.00)	(1.00)
Income	-	-
Expenditure	-	-

(*) Includes payable to joint venture amounting to ₹0.40 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹0.40 million)

53.3.2.3 ONGC Offshore Marginal Fields (Cluster-7)

The Company along with Consortium member, M/s Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) (PI - 60%) and M/s M3nergy (PI – 30%) was awarded a Contract vide letter of award dated 31st March, 2006 for the development of ONGC's offshore marginal Oilfields viz. B -192, B - 45 and WO – 24. The Service Contract for Cluster-7 was signed on 27th September, 2006 between ONGC and Consortium members. The Company is the Executing Contractor and its participating interest (PI) is 10%.

The said Service Contract was terminated by ONGC. Subsequently, Group started arbitration proceedings against M3nergy which are still in progress, hence the joint bank account has not been closed.

53.3.2.4 SR – ONN – 2004 / 1 (South Rewa Block)

The Company along with Consortium member M/s Jaiprakash Associates Limited (PI - 90%) was awarded PSC for the SR-ONN-2004/1 block vide letter dated 12th February, 2007 of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP &NG) under NELP – VI round. The Company is the executing contractor and its PI is 10%. The PSC was signed on 2nd March, 2007.

Consortium has proposed to relinquish the block effective from 23rd October, 2014 and Operating Committee Resolution (OCR) for relinquishment of the block has been submitted to Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH). DGH vide its letter dated Feb. 5, 2018 has communicated that the Block stands relinquished with effect from 23.10.2014 subject to the compliance of PSC and the P&NG rules.

The South Rewa Block has standing inventory of ₹37.60 million in which the company has share of 10%. The company is in the process of carrying out elaborate valuation of the inventory for further disposal. The same has been recorded at cost.

The Company's share of assets and liabilities as at 31st March, 2021 in respect of above joint venture is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Property, Plant and Equipment (Gross)	0.01	0.01
Intangible asset under development	-	-
Other Net Non-Current Assets	0.07	0.07
Net Current Assets (*)	30.62	30.74
Expenditure	0.13	0.01

(*) Includes receivables from joint venture amounting to ₹26.80 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹27.00 million).

54 In respect of subsidiary company, HPCL-Estimated Hydrocarbon Proven Reserves as on 31st March, 2021 in the Oil fields are as follows:

54.1 Domestic Operations (Hirapur - On-shore Marginal Fields)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	MM BBLS	MMT	MM BBLS	MMT
Recoverable Reserves (*)	2.344	0.315	2.368	0.318

(*) The Company Share is 50% of total

54.2 International Operations (Yolla Field, Australia – License T/L 1 – Offshore Filed)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	MM BoE	MM BoE
Recoverable Reserves (*)	1.036	1.237

(*) For respective share of the company

54.3 Quantitative Particulars of Petroleum:

Total Dry Crude Production	FY 2020-21 (BoE)	FY 2019-20 (BoE)
Hirapur Field (*)	11,823	14,101
Yolla Field (T/L1) Australia	283,149	287,559
TOTAL	**294,972**	**301,660**

(*) For total share in Field.

ONGC

55 Disclosure of Interests in subsidiaries:

For disclosure related to name and interests in subsidiaries, refer Note No. 4.

56 Disclosure of Interests in Joint Arrangements and Associates:

For disclosure related to joint venture and associates refer Note No.4, Note No. 14.1.11 and Note No. 14.1.12.

57 Disclosure under Indian Accounting Standard 36 – Impairment of Assets

57.1 The Company is engaged mainly in the business of oil and gas exploration and production in Onshore and Offshore. In case of onshore, the fields are using common production/transportation facilities and are sufficiently economically interdependent to constitute a cash generating unit (CGU). Accordingly, impairment test of all onshore fields is performed in aggregate at the Asset Level. In case of Offshore, a field is generally considered as CGU except for fields which are developed as a Cluster or group of Clusters, for which common facilities are used, in which case the impairment testing is performed in aggregate for all the fields included in the cluster or group of Clusters.

57.2 The Value in Use of producing/developing CGUs is determined under a multi-stage approach, wherein future cash flows are initially estimated based on Proved Developed Reserves. Under the circumstances where further development of the fields in the CGUs are under progress and where the carrying value of the CGUs is not likely to be recovered through exploitation of proved developed reserves alone, the Proved and probable reserves (2P) of the CGUs are taken for the purpose of estimating future cash flows. In such cases, full estimate of the expected cost of future development is also considered while determining the value in use.

57.3 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 14.29% (as at March 31, 2020: 15.55%) for Rupee transactions and 9.60% (as at March 31, 2020: 10.07%) for crude oil, natural gas and value added products revenue, which are measured in US$. Future cash inflows from sale of crude oil, natural gas and value added products have been computed using Management's estimate of future crude oil, natural gas and value added products, discounted applying the rate applicable to the cash flows measured in US$.

57.4 The outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic globally and volatility in global crude oil and natural gas markets has caused significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity during previous year. During the year, there has been a rebound in global Crude Oil and Natural Gas prices due to ease in pandemic driven lockdown restrictions globally. The Company has considered possible effects of regained stability in product market on the recoverability of its Cash Generating Units. The Company has considered the prevailing business conditions to make an assessment of future crude oil and natural gas prices based on internal and external information / indicators of future economic conditions. Based on the assessment, the Company has recorded a net impairment reversal to the extent the value in use exceeds the carrying amount subject to accumulated impairment provision and has disclosed the same as an exceptional item amounting to ₹13,750.34 million (Previous year net impairment loss of ₹48,990.47 million), this consist of net impairment reversal at Onshore CGUs amounting to ₹22,599.26 million (Previous year: net impairment loss of ₹28,581.43 million) and net impairment loss at Offshore CGUs amounting to ₹8,848.91 million (Previous year ₹20,409.04 million). In addition to the aforesaid exceptional item, a net impairment loss of ₹6,387.41 million (Previous year ₹16,864.71 million) has been provided in CGUs which are already impaired.

57.5 The following 2P reserves for respective CGU were considered as a basis for the impairment testing as at March 31, 2021:

Name of the CGU	Quantity of Reserves used for Impairment Assessment (In MMT)
Assam Onshore Asset	37.82
KG-OSN-2001/3 Block	17.97
Rajahmundry Onshore Asset	13.90
RJ-ON-90/1 Block	13.47
Ratna (Western Offshore)	8.28
WO 16 (Western Offshore)	8.17
B-193 (Western Offshore)	5.86
G-1 GS-15 (Eastern Offshore)	4.16
Silchar Onshore Asset	0.91
Rajasthan Exploratory Asset	0.10

57.6 Impairment testing of assets under exploratory phase (Exploratory wells in progress) has been carried out as on March 31, 2021 and a net impairment loss of ₹3,772.15 million (Previous year ₹13,007.51 million) has been provided during the year.

57.7 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the company carried out impairment test as at March 31, 2021 in respect of its Cash Generating Units (CGUs) based on value in use method. The Company identified impairment in respect of 2 CGUs and impairment reversal in respect of 3 CGUs and provided for net impairment of ₹4,562.66 million during the year ended March 31, 2021 (for the year ended March 31, 2020 net impairment of ₹31,265.00 million was recognised). The net provision for impairment is considered as exceptional item.

The following 2P reserves of the respective CGUs have been considered for the impairment assessment:

No	CGU	Proved and Probable Reserves (MMTOE) as at March 31, 2020
1	Imperial, Russia	40.601
2	Vankor, Russia	71.363
3	Area-1,Mozambique	200.708
4	Block-5A, South Sudan	2.797
5	GPOC, South Sudan	5.558
6	PIVSA, Venezuela	4.314
7	Carabobo-1, Venezuela	13.628
8	ACG, Azerbaijan	8.774

57.8 The subsidiary OVL has considered the equity share investment, preference share investment, loans given and interest accrued thereon, to its wholly owned subsidiary Imperial Energy Limited as carrying value of investment. The cash flows for assessing the value in use have been estimated based on the life of blocks till 2063. The existing validity period of licenses of various blocks are ranging from upto 2022 to till 2038 which are expected to be extended by the host government at the initiative of the Imperial energy in line with the provisions of the sub soil contract in view of the available reserves estimated up to 2063 as per GKG, the State commission for Mineral resources.

The production for next five years have been estimated in alignment with the work program from 2021-22 to 2025-26 and thereafter as per the design documents approved by the regulator.

57.9 In respect of subsidiary HPCL, considering the Government policies and modalities of compensating the oil marketing companies towards under-recoveries, future cash flows have been worked out based on the desired margins for deciding on impairment of related Cash Generating Units. Since there is no indication of impairment of assets as at Balance Sheet date as per the assessment carried out, no impairment has been considered. In view of assumptions being technical, peculiar to the industry and Government policy, the auditors have relied on the same.

58 Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

58.1 Contingent Liabilities: Claims / disputes not acknowledged as debt:-

(₹ in million)

S.No.	Particular	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A	**In respect of Group**		
I	Income tax	95,365.20	107,079.31
II	Excise Duty	17,409.40	17,856.68
III	Custom Duty	3,479.65	3,437.94
IV	Royalty	604.84	604.84
V	Cess	6.45	6.45
VI	Sales Tax	45,407.10	45,157.61
VII	Octroi and other Municipal Taxes	148.06	66.89
VIII	AP Mineral Bearing Land (Infrastructure) Cess	3,329.74	3,234.71
IX	Specified Land Tax (Assam)	12,214.82	11,039.96
X	Claims of contractors in Arbitration/Court.	188,498.37	182,635.82
XI	Service Tax (Note No. 58.1.2)	56,700.35	53,786.56
XII	GST (Note No. 58.1.2)	79,915.76	63,582.29
XIII	Employees Provident Fund	66.35	66.35
XIV	Other Matters (Note No. 58.1.3 & 58.1.4)	195,855.54	196,542.53
	Sub Total (A)	**699,001.64**	**685,097.94**
B	**In respect of Joint Ventures and Associates**		
I	Income tax	834.20	712.19
II	Excise Duty	3,979.48	1,539.66
III	Custom Duty	116.98	104.98
IV	Sales Tax	2,661.77	2,661.86
V	Service Tax	338.50	185.53
VI	GST	0.47	-
VII	Claims of contractors in Arbitration/Court.	2,664.18	2,213.01
VIII	Other	2,705.08	2,358.41
	Sub Total (B)	**13,300.66**	**9,775.65**
	Total (A+B)	**712,302.29**	**694,873.59**

58.1.1 The Group's pending litigations comprise claims against the Group and proceedings pending with Tax / Statutory/ Government Authorities. After review of all its pending litigations and proceedings, the Group has made adequate provisions, wherever required and disclosed the contingent liabilities, wherever applicable, in its financial statements. The Group does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material impact on its financial position. Future cash outflows in respect of the above are determinable only on receipt of judgments/ decisions pending with various forums/ authorities.

58.1.2 The Company had received demand orders from Service Tax Department at various work centres on account of Service Tax on Royalty in respect of Crude oil and Natural gas, appeals against such orders have been filed before the Tribunals. The Ahmedabad Tribunal adjourned the matter sine-die vide order dated June 25, 2019, against which the Company has filed writ petition before the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court. In this matter, Hon'ble Gujarat High Court in the hearing held on January 04,2021 directed the revenue authorities to file counter affidavit by January 21, 2021. The Central Government has filed counter affidavit on January 21, 2021. The next date of hearing before Hon'ble Gujarat High court is not scheduled as yet. The Company had also obtained legal opinion as per which the Service Tax/GST on Royalty in respect of Crude oil and Natural gas is not applicable. Meanwhile, the Company also received demand order dated January 01, 2019 on account of GST on Royalty in the State of Rajasthan against which the Company filed writ petition (4919/2019) before Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan. The Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan heard the matter on April 3, 2019 and issued notice to Department with a direction that no coercive action shall be taken against the Company. The final hearing has not yet taken place. The Company also filed writ of mandamus (9961/2019) before the Hon'ble High Court of Madras seeking stay on the levy of GST on royalty. The Hon'ble High Court of Madras heard the matter on April 3, 2019 and issued notice to Central Government and State Government. The Central Government has filed their counter affidavit on August 26, 2019. The Company has filed additional grounds to the writ petition and filed rejoinder to the counter of the Central Government before Hon. Madras High Court on January 24, 2020. The date of next hearing is not scheduled as yet.

The total estimated amount (including penalty and interest up to March 31, 2021) works out towards Service Tax is ₹39,604.84 million (Previous year ₹39,001.85 million) and GST is ₹77,173.72 million (Previous year ₹61,041.86 million). Since the Company is contesting the matter, it has been considered as contingent liability. Further, as an abundant caution, the Company has deposited Service Tax and GST along-with interest under-protest amounting to ₹13,524.39 million (Previous year ₹13,509.56 million) and ₹56,777.04 million (Previous year ₹45,531.20 million) respectively.

58.1.3 There are certain unresolved issues including cost recovery and sharing in respect of exploration, development and production cost in the Block between the Company and Operator - Vedanta Limited (erstwhile Cairn India Limited) of the Block RJ-ON-90/1. Pending settlement of issues, the company has shown an amount of US$ 147.11 million – equivalent to ₹10,810.91 million (Previous year: US$ 232.02 million – equivalent to ₹17,512.87 million) under contingent liability as on March 31, 2021. For further details, please refer Note No. 53.1.7.

58.1.4 The Company, with 40% Participating Interest (PI), was a Joint Operator in Panna-Mukta and Mid and South Tapti Fields along with Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and BG Exploration and Production India Limited (BGEPIL) each having 30% PI, (all three together referred to as "Contractors") signed two Production sharing Contracts (PSCs) with Government of India (Union of India) on December 22, 1994 for a period of 25 years.

The PSCs for Panna Mukta and Mid & South Tapti have expired on December 21, 2019. In terms of the Panna Mukta Field Asset Handover Agreement, the Contractors of PMT JV are liable for the pre-existing liability.

In December 2010, RIL & BGEPIL (JV Partners) invoked an international arbitration proceeding against the Union of India in respect of certain disputes, differences and claims arising out of and in connection with both the PSCs. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG), vide their letter dated July 4, 2011, had directed the Company not to participate in the Arbitration initiated by the JV Partners (BGEPIL & RIL). MoP&NG has also stated that the Arbitral Award would be applicable to the Company also as a constituent of the Contractors for both the PSCs.

Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), vide letter dated May 25, 2017 had informed the Company that on October 12, 2016, a Final Partial Award (FPA) was pronounced by the Tribunal in the said arbitrations. As informed by BGEPIL, additionally Audit Award on January 11, 2018, Agreement Case Award on October 1, 2018 and Jurisdictional Award on March 12, 2019 were wherein the issues relate to the aforesaid disputes. However, the details of proceedings of the FPA and other Orders are not available with the Company. DGH, vide their letters dated May 25, 2017 and June 4, 2018, marked to the Contractors, had directed the payment of differential Government of India share of Profit Petroleum and Royalty alleged to be payable by Contractors pursuant to Governments interpretation of the FPA (40% share of the Company amounting to US$ 1,624.05 million, including interest up to November 30, 2016) equivalent to ₹119,351.43 million (March 31, 2020: ₹122,583.29 million). In response to the letters of DGH, the JV partners (with a copy marked to all Joint Venture Partners) had stated that demand of DGH was premature as the FPA did not make any money award in favour of Government of India, since quantification of liabilities were to be determined during the final proceedings of the arbitration. Further the award had also been challenged before the English Commercial Court (London High Court). Based on the above facts, the Company had also responded to the letters of DGH stating that pending finality of the order, the amount due and payable by the Company was not quantifiable. In view of the Company, if any changes are approved for increase in the Cost Recovery Limit (CRL) by the Arbitral Tribunal as per the terms of the PSCs the liability to Government of India (GOI) would potentially reduce.

The English Court has delivered its final verdict on May 2, 2018 following which the Arbitral Tribunal re-considered some of its earlier findings from the 2016 FPA (Revised Award).The Government of India and JV Partners have challenged parts of the Revised Award before English Court. On February 12, 2020, the English Court passed a verdict favouring the challenges made by BGEPIL and RIL and also remitted the matter in the Revised Award back to Arbitral Tribunal for reconsideration. Based on the information shared by BGEPIL in January 2021, the Tribunal issued a verdict favouring BGEPIL/RIL on the remitted matter, which has been challenged by the GOI before the English Court. The Challenge hearings have been delayed due to COVID-19 and are expected to be heard in the latter half of FY 2021-22.

Based on the information shared by BGEIPL, The GOI has also filed an execution petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court seeking enforcement and execution of the October 12, 2016 FPA. BGEIPL / RIL contend that GOI's execution petition is not maintainable and have opposed the reliefs sought by the GOI under the said petition. The matter is pending before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and no final orders on the reliefs sought by the GOI have been passed so far.

In January 2018, the Company along with the JV partners has filed an application with MC for increase in CRL in terms of the PSCs. The application has been rejected by MC. Pursuant to the rejection, the JV partners have filed a claim with Arbitral Tribunal. The

CRL increase hearings before the Arbitral Tribunal planned in FY 2020-21 have also been rescheduled to FY 2021-22 due to COVID-19.

DGH vide letter dated January 14, 2019 has advised to the contractors to re-cast the accounts for Panna-Mukta and Mid and South Tapti Fields for the year 2017-18. Pending finalization of the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal, the JV partners and the Company had indicated in their letters to DGH that the final recasting of the accounts was premature and thus the issues raised by DGH may be kept in abeyance.

During the financial year 2010-11, the Oil Marketing Companies, nominees of the GoI recovered US$ 80.18 million [Share of the Company US$ 32.07 million (equivalent to ₹2,356.82 million)] as per directives of GoI in respect of Joint Operation - Panna Mukta and Tapti Production Sharing Contracts (refer Note No. 19.1). The recovery is towards certain observations raised by auditors appointed by DGH under the two PSCs for the period 2002-03 to 2005-06 in respect of cost and profit petroleum share payable to GOI.

Pending finality by Arbitration Tribunal on various issues raised above, re-casting of the financial statements and final quantification of liabilities, no provision has been accounted in the financial statements. The demand raised by DGH, amounting to US$ 1,624.05 million equivalent to ₹119,351.43 million (March 31, 2020: ₹122,583.29 million) has been considered as contingent liability. The Company's share of US$ 32.07 Million (₹2,356.82 Million) (March 31, 2020: ₹2,426.64 Million) recovered by Government of India has been disclosed at Note No. 19.1.

58.1.5 The Company is operating Petroleum Mining Leases (PML) granted by the State Government (s) after initial clearance from the Government of India (GoI). The grant of oil mining lease is regulated and governed by the provisions of the Oilfields [Regulation and Development] Act 1948 (ORD Act). Once the lease order is granted, the lessee has to execute lease deeds with the respective State Government. The stamp duty on the executed lease deed is payable as per the Stamp Act of the respective States. Certain State Governments are of the view to include the amount of Royalty apart from other payments like Security Deposit, surface rent and dead rent etc. for the purpose of calculation of stamp duty under the Stamp Duty Act (s) applicable for such States.

However, the company is of the view that the royalty payable by the Company is not a rent to the State Government(s) but is payable under Rule 14 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959 (PNG Rules). There is a distinction between the concept of rent and royalty. The word "royalty" signifies in mining lease that part of reddendum which is variable and depends upon the quantity of minerals gotten or the mineral worked out within a specified period. Whereas rent is the amount payable for use and occupation of land. Hence, it could be reasonably assumed that for the purpose of calculation of stamp duty, amount of royalty would not form part of the consideration value of lease deeds to be executed for PML granted. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India communicated to the State Government of Tamil Nadu vide letter dated December, 31, 2014, that royalty should not be taken as a basis for fixation of Stamp Duty to the mining leases granted under the ORD Act read with PNG Rules.

The Solicitor General of India, through his opinion dated May 05, 2007, had also opined that the distinction between royalty and rent is well settled. Rent would be payable regardless of whether the property is worked upon or not. On the other hand, royalty is a variable figure. It would depend upon the quantity of mineral obtained. If the mine is not worked upon, rent would nevertheless be payable. Hence, he opined that inclusion of royalty for the purpose of calculation of stamp duty is unjustified and not tenable. In absence of clarity on the issue the amount of firm liability or contingent liability is unascertainable.

58.1.6 **In respect of subsidiary, OVL**

The Service Tax Department had issued a demand cum show-cause notice dated October 11, 2011 requiring the Company to show cause why service tax amounting to ₹28,163.14 million (including Education Cess and SHE cess), the interest on such amount and penalty should not be demanded and recovered from the Company. Service Tax Department has calculated these tax amounts based on foreign currency expenditure reported in the Company's financial statements covering the reporting periods from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2010 and contending that these expenses represent business auxiliary services rendered by the Company foreign branches and operator of the Joint Venture/ Consortium to the Company. Subsequently, five more demand-cum-show cause notices have been issued based on similar contentions covering the period upto March 31, 2015 to show cause why service tax amounting to ₹32,863.61 million (including Education cess and SHE cess), the interest on such amount and penalty should not be demanded and recovered from the Company. A demand-cum-show cause notice has been issued based on similar contentions covering the period April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2017 to show cause why service tax amounting to ₹15,633.22 million (including Education cess and SHE cess), the interest on such amount and penalty should not be demanded and recovered from the Company. Further, a demand-cum-show cause notice dt. 10.02.2020 has been issued based on similar contentions covering the period April 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017 to show cause why service tax amounting to ₹2119.93 million (including Education cess and SHE cess), the interest on such amount and penalty should not be demanded and recovered from the Company.The Company is of the view that the said service tax is not payable and contesting the same. No provision is required to be made in the financial statements at this stage. In the assessment of the management based on independent and competent legal opinion obtained and other attendant factors including circular no. 35/9/2018-GST dated March 05, 2018 issued by Central Board of Excise and Customs, the possibility of the success of the Company's position is extremely high and the possibility of the success of contentions of the Department is very low. Since the chances of payability of the service tax itself have been evaluated by the management as being remote/very low, the chances of assessment of interest and penalty are evaluated to be much lower. Accordingly, the amounts covered by the abovementioned show-cause notices (i.e. tax amount as well as potential interest and penalty thereon) are not considered as contingent liability in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. Further, according to the legal opinion obtained by the Company, a show-cause notice in itself does not qualify as a demand and the chance of the claim being payable by the Company is remote as the Company has a very good case to argue and succeed before the concerned authorities based on the legal position as on date.

58.1.7 **In respect of subsidiary MRPL**, there is a claim from the custom department for customs duty amounting to ₹2,121.14 million along with applicable interest and penalties totally amounting to ₹6,168.37 million in respect of classification of tariff of the reformate for the purpose of payment of import duty. An appeal has been filed before the Appellate Authority contesting the entire demand. Pending outcome of the appeal proceedings, no provision for the said demand has been made in the books.

58.1.8 **In respect of subsidiary HPCL,**

a) Guarantees given to others includes ₹9,013.00 million (as at March 31, 2019 ₹7,915.10 million) towards share of jointly controlled entities and associates and ₹2,669.40 million (as at March 31, 2019 ₹2,762.50 million) towards share of jointly controlled operations.

b) The Group with a Participating Interest (PI) of 70% along with M/s M3nergy Sdn. Bhd (M/s M3nergy) (PI-30%) were awarded service contract in March, 2006 for development of ONGC's offshore marginal oilfields of cluster-7. PPCL was the executing contractor. Parties provided necessary Bank Guarantees to ONGC. Since M/s M3nergy could not meet their contractual obligations, the contract was terminated by ONGC and Bank guarantees were forfeited. The Group demanded the refund of the monies forfeited towards encashment of Bank Guarantee along with other claims from M/s M3nergy. A counter claim of 42.60 Million US$ was made by M3nergy on termination of such service contract. The matter was referred to Arbitration.

The Arbitral Tribunal passed 3 Awards. The 1st Partial Award, the 2nd Partial Award and the Final Award. All three were in favour of the Group. The 1st partial arbitration award dated 09.01.2014 held that M3nergy has committed breach of the contract and hence their claims were disallowed and the Arbitral Tribunal held that Group is entitled for damages, which will be quantified later. The 2nd Partial Award dated 27.09.2017 allowed 2 claims of the Group, viz., (1) A claim of US$ 91.3 million towards loss of profit (by a majority Award) and (2) a claim of recovery of damages by way of money lost due to encashment of Bank Guarantees of ₹416.00 million (by a unanimous Award). Both amounts were allowed with interest. Arbitral Tribunal passed final award as to cost vide Award dated 15.06.2018 thereby directing M3nergy to pay ₹48.20 million to the Group towards cost of arbitration.

All three Awards were challenged by M3nergy before the Bombay High Court. However, there was no stay granted by Bombay High Court, Hence, Group filed applications for (a) Mareva Injunction and (b) Enforcement of the Award before the Courts in Malaysia.

By Orders dated 10th January, 2019 the Bombay High Court set aside all three Arbitration Awards. As the Awards were set aside (on the basis of which the enforcement application was filed by HPCL), on 28.02.2019 the Malaysian High Court at Kuala Lumpur allowed the application of M3nergy to set aside the enforcement order with liberty to file fresh proceedings, if Group succeed later. Meanwhile, Group have filed Appeals against the setting aside order (of Single Judge Bombay High Court) before the Division Bench of the Bombay High Court. After hearing arguments of parties, on 16th of October, 2019 the Bombay High Court set aside the Single Judge's Order and remanded all the 3 matters back to the Single Judge of the Bombay High Court, to decide the matter afresh on merits. This Order was challenged by M3nergy before the Supreme Court by filing Special Leave Petition (SLP) which, after brief arguments, was dismissed as withdrawn (by M3nergy) on 31st January 2020. As a result, the Single Judge of Bombay High Court will hear the matter afresh on merits.

As a result, Group's share of the awarded amount which is approximately ₹4,908.70 million (91.30 Million US$ @ exchange rate of ₹48.68/US Dollar prevailing on January 6, 2009 plus ₹464.20 million towards towards loss of profit/damages/costs) and interest thereon has not been recognized on a conservative basis. Further, the claim raised by M3Energy to the extent of Group's share i.e. approximately ₹2,669.40 million (@ Exchange rate of 1 USD = ₹73.115), being considered remote is also not recognised.

c) In respect of PPCL, Company was awarded an Exploration block AA ONN 2010/1 in Tripura under NELP IX in consortium with ABG Energy Ltd (ABG). The Product Sharing Contract (PSC) was signed with Government of India (GOI) by the consortium on August 30, 2012. Company has 20% PI (Participating Interest) and ABG 80% PI. As per the Joint Bidding agreement, ABG will carry Company during the exploration phase i.e. Company's share of 20% expenditure during exploration phase shall be borne by ABG. In case of any discovery, 10% of Company's share paid by ABG will be recovered by them out of profit and 10% will be paid by them anyway. As per discussions before signing of PSC and written confirmation, ABG was to submit back up guarantee to Company to enable Company to submit bank guarantee to GOI for their share of 20%. The value of bank guarantee to be submitted by ABG to Company is US$ 1.801 Million. ABG did not submit bank guarantee of their 80% share by due date to GOI. Also since back up guarantee was not submitted by ABG to Company, Company also could not submit the bank guarantee for their 20% share to GOI.

In view of non-submission, GOI terminated the PSC dated 30th August 2012 vide letter dated 15th October 2013 and has imposed liquidated damages of US$ 9.143 Million vide letter dated 6th Feb 2015 as per Article 5.6 of PSC. Company has kept ABG on notice that it is their responsibility to pay the entire quantum of liquidated damages, including the share of Company, if Company is compelled to pay its share of liquidated damages by the GOI, and if such payment is made, then company will have to claim this money from ABG.

Company had invoked arbitration against ABG in the matter on 10th October 2016. After appointment of arbitrator on behalf of ABG by Delhi High Court Order dated 22nd September 2017, three-member tribunal has been constituted. The first preliminary sitting of the Arbitral Tribunal was held at New Delhi on 06.04.2018. On 30.10.2019 Arbitral Tribunal has passed award for an amount of US$ 1.801 Million with interest in favor of PPCL along with costs of proceedings subject to the condition that on receipt of the amount by PPCL from ABG, the said amount shall be passed on by PPCL to GOI within a period of three months from the date of receipt of the amount.

d) In respect of HBL, EPCC Vendors – NCLT case: In the month of Oct 2018, one of the EPCC vendor has filed petition against HBL in NCLT, Kolkata Bench under IBC Code 2016 in which party has raised a claim of ₹199.00 million in lieu of unpaid operational debt, interest on alleged debt and legal expenses. On 12.02.2020, order against HBL was passed by NCLT, Kolkata accepting application/ petition of our Vendor and thereby NCLT appointed Insolvency resolution Professional (IRP). However, being aggrieved, against the NCLT Kolkata Order, Group sought stay against execution of NCLT Kolkata order and Hon'ble Supreme court granted interim stay against the impugned order on 06.03.2020. The matter was heard on 26.02.2021 in Hon'ble Supreme Court and the court has allowed our appeal and remanded the matter to NCLAT, to decide the issue on merit.

58.1.9 In respect of subsidiary PMHBL,

In the following cases of claims against the company, no reliable estimate could be made of the liability:

a) 11 Writ Petition case filed by land owners against PMHBL at Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore for enhancement of compensation against order of Hasan District Court.

b) 4 cases filed by Land owners at Mangalore District Court for enhancement of Compensation.

c) 1 writ Petition filed by by the Land owner in the High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore against the order of Chikkamangalure District Court for enhancement of Compensation.

58.2 Contingent asset

A contingent asset 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 entity. During the normal course of business, several unresolved claims are currently outstanding. The inflow of economic benefits, in respect of such claims cannot be measured due to uncertainties that surround the related events and circumstances.

In respect of subsidiary OVL, Contingent assets represent interest in respect of carried finance (ENH) upto the Balance Sheet date that would be recognisable on reasonable certainty of ultimate collection. The details of the same are mentioned below:-

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Contingent Asset	2,828.23	2,037.92

58.3 Commitments

58.3.1 Capital Commitments:

a. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account:-

i. In respect of the Group: ₹681,195.87 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹643,830.65 million).

ii. In respect of Group Share in Joint Ventures: ₹19,584.35 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹2,833.41 million).

b. Unconditional purchase obligation:

i. In respect of the Group: ₹6,407.14 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹6,407.14 million).

58.3.2 Other Commitments

(a) Estimated amount of Minimum Work Programme (MWP) committed under various 'Production Sharing Contracts' and 'Revenue Sharing Contracts' with Government of India / Nominated Blocks:

i. In respect of NELP/HELP blocks in which the Company has 100% participating interest: ₹41,454.05 million (Previous year ₹28,381.59 million).

ii. In respect of NELP/HELP blocks in Joint Operations, Company's share: ₹2,339.97 million (Previous year ₹2,646.45 million).

iii. In respect of DSF blocks in which the Company has 100% participating interest: ₹14,986.03 million (Previous year ₹15,318.90 million)

iv. In respect of subsidiary OVL, estimated amount of Minimum Work Programme (MWP) is ₹8,940.75 million (as at March 31, 2020: ₹9,824.85 million).

(b) In respect of ONGC Petro Additions Limited, a Joint Venture Company ₹862.81 million (previous year ₹639.50 million) on account of subscription of Share Warrants with a condition to convert it to shares after a balance payment of ₹0.25/- per share.

(c) The Company entered into an arrangement for backstopping support towards repayment of principal and coupon of Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) amounting to ₹77,780.00 million (Previous year ₹77,780.00 million) issued by ONGC Petro additions Limited in three tranches. The Company is continuing the back stopping support and the outstanding interest accrued as at March 31, 2021 is ₹1,926.75 million (Previous year ₹2,722.77 million).

(d) In respect of subsidiary MRPL,

a. Pending commitment on account of Refinery - MRPL is in possession of certain land provisionally measuring 36.69 acres ceded by HPCL for use by MRPL Phase III expansion and upgradation work .The consideration for such land is mutually agreed to be by way of swapping of land in possession of MRPL/HPCL. The final documentation in this regard is pending to be executed.

b. Pending commitment on account of Refinery performance improvement programme by M/s. Shell Global International Solution (M/s. Shell GIS) as at March 31, 2021 US$ 1.46 million net of advance (As at March 31, 2020 US$ 1.46 million net of advance).

59 Disclosure under Guidance Note on Accounting for "Oil and Gas Producing Activities" (Revised)

59.1 Group's share of Proved Reserves on the geographical basis is as under:

A. In India

Particulars	Details	Crude Oil (MMT)		Gas (Billion Cubic Meter)		Total Oil Equivalent (MMTOE)#	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Offshore	Opening	180.33	183.00	181.62	198.91	361.95	381.91
	Addition	6.88	11.86	10.85	1.98	17.73	13.84
	Production	13.33	14.53	17.28	19.10	30.61	33.63
	Changes*	-	-	-	0.17	-	0.17
	Closing	**173.88**	**180.33**	**175.19**	**181.62**	**349.07**	**361.95**
Onshore	Opening	136.89	140.61	121.53	123.08	258.42	263.69
	Addition	(0.39)	4.67	2.88	4.30	2.49	8.97
	Production	7.80	8.17	5.33	5.58	13.13	13.75
	Changes*	-	(0.22)	-	(0.27)	-	(0.49)
	Closing	**128.70**	**136.89**	**119.08**	**121.53**	**247.78**	**258.42**
Total	Opening	317.22	323.61	303.15	321.99	620.37	645.60
	Addition	6.49	16.53	13.73	6.28	20.22	22.81
	Production	21.13	22.70	22.61	24.68	43.74	47.38
	Changes*	-	(0.22)	-	(0.44)	-	(0.66)
	Closing	**302.58**	**317.22**	**294.27**	**303.15**	**596.85**	**620.37**

Refer Note No. 5.2 (e) for procedure of estimation of reserves.

B. Outside India

Project	Details	Crude oil ^ (MMT)		Gas (Billion Cubic Meter)		Total oil equivalent (MMTOE)#	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
GNOP, Sudan	Opening	-	6.669	-	-	-	6.669
	Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	6.572	-	-	-	6.572
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	-	0.097	-	-	-	0.097
	Closing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
GPOC, South Sudan	Opening	6.194	6.843	-	-	6.194	6.843
	Addition	0.170	-	-	-	0.170	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	0.085	-	-	-	0.085
	Change**	0.223	-	-	-	0.223	-
	Production	0.714	0.564	-	-	0.714	0.564
	Closing	**5.427**	**6.194**	**-**	**-**	**5.427**	**6.194**
Block 5A, South Sudan	Opening	5.886	5.886	-	-	5.886	5.886
	Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	0.002	-	-	-	0.002	-
	Change**	3.306	-	-	-	3.306	-
	Production	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Closing	**2.578**	**5.886**	**-**	**-**	**2.578**	**5.886**
Sakhalin-1, Russia	Opening	32.120	31.082	54.372	52.457	86.492	83.539
	Addition	0.073	3.595	-	2.532	0.073	6.127
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	0.002	-	-	-	0.002
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	2.442	2.555	-	0.617	2.442	3.172
	Closing	**29.751**	**32.120**	**54.372**	**54.372**	**84.123**	**86.492**
Block 06.1, Vietnam	Opening	0.619	0.630	4.094	5.942	4.713	6.572
	Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	0.593	-	0.666	-	1.259	-
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.009	0.011	1.321	1.848	1.330	1.859
	Closing	**0.017**	**0.619**	**2.107**	**4.094**	**2.124**	**4.713**
AFPC, Syria	Opening	2.581	2.581	-	-	2.581	2.581
	Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Change**	2.581	-	-	-	2.581	-
	Production	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Closing	**-**	**2.581**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.581**

Project	Details	Crude oil ^ (MMT)		Gas (Billion Cubic Meter)		Total oil equivalent (MMTOE)#	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
BC-10, Brazil	Opening	1.230	1.257	0.131	0.166	1.361	1.423
	Addition	0.205	0.516	0.011	0.001	0.216	0.517
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	0.001	-	0.001	-	0.002
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.518	0.542	0.037	0.035	0.555	0.577
	Closing	**0.917**	**1.230**	**0.105**	**0.131**	**1.022**	**1.361**
MECL, Colombia	Opening	1.197	1.604	-	-	1.197	1.604
	Addition	0.288	-	-	-	0.288	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	0.001	-	-	-	0.001
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.345	0.406	-	-	0.345	0.406
	Closing	**1.140**	**1.197**	**-**	**-**	**1.140**	**1.197**
IEC, Russia	Opening	19.954	14.225	2.368	3.853	22.322	18.078
	Addition	1.343	5.926	0.415	-	1.758	5.926
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	0.001	-	1.440	-	1.441
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.164	0.196	0.039	0.045	0.203	0.241
	Closing	**21.133**	**19.954**	**2.744**	**2.368**	**23.877**	**22.322**
PIVSA, Venezuela	Opening	1.127	7.937	-	-	1.127	7.937
	Addition	-		-	-	-	
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	6.663	-	-	-	6.663
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.043	0.147	-	-	0.043	0.147
	Closing	**1.084**	**1.127**	**-**	**-**	**1.084**	**1.127**
Carabobo - 1, Venezuela	Opening	0.741	4.088	-	-	0.741	4.088
	Addition			-	-	-	
	Deduction/ Adjustment	0.314	3.263	-	-	0.314	3.263
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.016	0.084	-	-	0.016	0.084
	Closing	**0.411**	**0.741**	**-**	**-**	**0.411**	**0.741**
Block XXIV, Syria	Opening	1.803	1.803	-	-	1.803	1.803
	Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Change**	1.803	-	-	-	1.803	-
	Production	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Closing	**-**	**1.803**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.803**

Project	Details	Crude oil ^ (MMT)		Gas (Billion Cubic Meter)		Total oil equivalent (MMTOE)#	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Block-A1 & A3, Myanmar	Opening	-	-	8.591	9.647	8.591	9.647
	Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	-	-	0.971	1.056	0.971	1.056
	Closing	**-**	**-**	**7.620**	**8.591**	**7.620**	**8.591**
ACG, Azerbaijan	Opening	9.958	9.428	-	-	9.958	9.428
	Addition	-	1.125	-	-	-	1.125
	Deduction/ Adjustment	1.549	-	-	-	1.549	-
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.531	0.595	-	-	0.531	0.595
	Closing	**7.878**	**9.958**	**-**	**-**	**7.878**	**9.958**
Vankor, Russia	Opening	74.555	78.017	26.630	16.288	101.185	94.305
	Addition	-	0.031	0.364	11.832	0.364	11.863
	Deduction/ Adjustment	17.507	0.001	-	0.001	17.507	0.002
	Change**	14.767	-	12.169	-	26.936	-
	Production	2.811	3.492	1.385	1.489	4.196	4.981
	Closing	**39.470**	**74.555**	**13.440**	**26.630**	**52.910**	**101.185**
Lower Zakum, Abu Dhabi	Opening	14.105	14.905	-	-	14.105	14.905
	Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.597	0.800	-	-	0.597	0.800
	Closing	**13.508**	**14.105**	**-**	**-**	**13.508**	**14.105**
CPO 5 Colombia ***	Opening	-	14.905	-	-	-	14.905
	Addition	2.225	-	-	-	2.225	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	0.014	-	-	-	0.014	-
	Change**	1.811	-	-	-	1.811	-
	Production	0.320	-	-	-	0.320	-
	Closing	**0.080**	**14.905**	**-**	**-**	**0.080**	**14.905**

ONGC

Project	Details	Crude oil ^ (MMT)		Gas (Billion Cubic Meter)		Total oil equivalent (MMTOE)#	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Total Reserves	Opening	172.070	186.955	96.186	88.352	268.256	275.307
	Addition	4.304	11.193	0.790	14.365	5.094	25.558
	Deduction/ Adjustment	19.979	16.589	0.666	1.441	20.645	18.030
	Change**	24.491	-	12.169	-	36.660	-
	Production	8.510	9.489	3.753	5.090	12.263	14.579
	Closing	**123.394**	**172.070**	**80.388**	**96.186**	**203.782**	**268.256**

59.2 Group's share of Proved Developed Reserves on the geographical basis is as under:

A. In India

Particulars	Details	Crude Oil (MMT)		Gas (Billion Cubic Meter)		Total Oil Equivalent (MMTOE)#	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Offshore	Opening	144.23	130.29	128.50	145.00	272.73	275.29
	Addition	3.40	28.47	7.55	2.59	10.95	31.06
	Production	13.33	14.53	17.28	19.09	30.61	33.62
	Changes*	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Closing	**134.30**	**144.23**	**118.77**	**128.50**	**253.07**	**272.73**
Onshore	Opening	72.18	103.49	42.78	74.50	114.96	177.99
	Addition	1.71	(22.92)	4.88	(25.87)	6.59	(48.79)
	Production	7.80	8.17	5.33	5.59	13.13	13.76
	Changes*	-	(0.22)	-	(0.26)	-	0.48
	Closing	**66.09**	**72.18**	**42.33**	**42.78**	**108.42**	**114.96**
Total	Opening	216.41	233.78	171.28	219.50	387.69	453.28
	Addition	5.11	5.55	12.43	(23.28)	17.54	(17.73)
	Production	21.13	22.70	22.61	24.68	43.74	47.38
	Changes*	-	(0.22)	-	(0.26)	-	(0.48)
	Closing	**200.39**	**216.41**	**161.10**	**171.28**	**361.49**	**387.69**

A. Outside India

Project	Details	Crude oil ^ (MMT)		Gas (Billion Cubic Meter)		Total oil equivalent (MMTOE)#	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
GNOP, Sudan	Opening	-	1.341	-	-	-	1.341
	Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	1.244	-	-	-	1.244
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	-	0.097	-	-	-	0.097
	Closing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
GPOC, South Sudan	Opening	3.323	3.884	-	-	3.323	3.884
	Addition	0.102	0.003	-	-	0.102	0.003
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.714	0.564	-	-	0.714	0.564
	Closing	**2.711**	**3.323**	**-**	**-**	**2.711**	**3.323**
Block 5A, South Sudan	Opening	2.565	2.565	-	-	2.565	2.565
	Addition	0.002	-	-	-	0.002	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Change**	1.060	-	-	-	1.060	-
	Production	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Closing	**1.507**	**2.565**	**-**	**-**	**1.507**	**2.565**
Sakhalin-1, Russia	Opening	18.466	15.192	29.154	28.479	47.619	43.670
	Addition	-	5.830	-	1.293	-	7.123
	Deduction/ Adjustment	2.720	0.001	-	0.001	2.720	0.002
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	2.442	2.555	-	0.617	2.442	3.172
	Closing	**13.304**	**18.466**	**29.154**	**29.154**	**42.457**	**47.619**
Block 06.1, Vietnam	Opening	0.619	0.630	4.094	5.942	4.713	6.572
	Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	0.593	-	0.666	-	1.259	-
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.009	0.011	1.321	1.848	1.330	1.859
	Closing	**0.017**	**0.619**	**2.107**	**4.094**	**2.124**	**4.713**
AFPC, Syria	Opening	2.206	2.206	-	-	2.206	2.206
	Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Change**	2.206	-	-	-	2.206	-
	Production	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Closing	**-**	**2.206**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.206**

Project	Details	Crude oil ^ (MMT)		Gas (Billion Cubic Meter)		Total oil equivalent (MMTOE)#	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
BC-10, Brazil	Opening	1.142	1.257	0.125	0.166	1.267	1.423
	Addition	0.293	0.428	0.017		0.310	0.428
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	0.001	-	0.006	-	0.007
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.518	0.542	0.037	0.035	0.555	0.577
	Closing	**0.917**	**1.142**	**0.105**	**0.125**	**1.022**	**1.267**
MECL, Colombia	Opening	0.822	1.229	-	-	0.822	1.229
	Addition	0.153	-	-	-	0.153	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	0.001	-	-	-	0.001
	Change**	-				-	
	Production	0.345	0.406	-	-	0.345	0.406
	Closing	**0.630**	**0.822**	**-**	**-**	**0.630**	**0.822**
IEC, Russia	Opening	5.700	4.470	0.691	1.012	6.391	5.482
	Addition	0.633	1.426	0.075	-	0.708	1.426
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	-	-	0.276	-	0.276
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.164	0.196	0.039	0.045	0.203	0.241
	Closing	**6.169**	**5.700**	**0.727**	**0.691**	**6.896**	**6.391**
PIVSA, Venezuela	Opening	1.127	0.665	-	-	1.127	0.665
	Addition	-	0.610	-	-	-	0.610
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	0.001	-	-	-	0.001
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.043	0.147	-	-	0.043	0.147
	Closing	**1.084**	**1.127**	**-**	**-**	**1.084**	**1.127**
Carabobo - 1, Venezuela	Opening	0.741	1.925	-	-	0.741	1.925
	Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	0.314	1.100	-	-	0.314	1.100
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.016	0.084	-	-	0.016	0.084
	Closing	**0.411**	**0.741**	**-**	**-**	**0.411**	**0.741**
Block XXIV, Syria	Opening	0.049	0.049	-	-	0.049	0.049
	Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Change**	0.049	-	-	-	0.049	-
	Production	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Closing	**-**	**0.049**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.049**

Project	Details	Crude oil ^ (MMT)		Gas (Billion Cubic Meter)		Total oil equivalent (MMTOE)#	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Block-A1 & A3, Myanmar	Opening	-	-	2.976	4.032	2.976	4.032
	Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	-	-	0.971	1.056	0.971	1.056
	Closing	**-**	**-**	**2.005**	**2.976**	**2.005**	**2.976**
ACG, Azerbaijan	Opening	8.577	9.081	-	-	8.577	9.081
	Addition	-	0.091	-	-	-	0.091
	Deduction/ Adjustment	4.275	-	-	-	4.275	-
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.531	0.595	-	-	0.531	0.595
	Closing	**3.771**	**8.577**	**-**	**-**	**3.771**	**8.577**
Vankor, Russia	Opening	67.122	70.599	13.642	14.722	80.764	85.321
	Addition	-	0.016	0.539	0.410	0.539	0.426
	Deduction/ Adjustment	35.717	0.001	-	0.001	35.717	0.002
	Change**	12.629	-	3.434	-	16.063	-
	Production	2.811	3.492	1.385	1.489	4.196	4.981
	Closing	**15.965**	**67.122**	**9.362**	**13.642**	**25.327**	**80.764**
Lower Zakum, Abu Dhabi	Opening	10.645	11.445	-	-	10.645	11.445
	Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Change**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	0.597	0.800	-	-	0.597	0.800
	Closing	**10.048**	**10.645**	**-**	**-**	**10.048**	**10.645**
CPO 5 Colombia ***	Opening	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Addition	2.225	-	-	-	2.225	-
	Deduction/ Adjustment	0.014	-	-	-	0.014	-
	Change**	1.811	-	-	-	1.811	-
	Production	0.320	-	-	-	0.320	-
	Closing	**0.080**	-	-	-	**0.080**	-

Project	Details	Crude oil ^ (MMT)		Gas (Billion Cubic Meter)		Total oil equivalent (MMTOE)#	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Total Reserves	Opening	123.104	126.538	50.682	54.353	173.785	180.890
	Addition	3.408	8.404	0.631	1.703	4.039	10.107
	Deduction/ Adjustment	43.633	2.349	0.666	0.284	44.299	2.633
	Change**	17.755	-	3.434	-	21.189	-
	Production	8.510	9.489	3.753	5.090	12.263	14.579
	Closing	**56.614**	**123.104**	**43.460**	**50.682**	**100.073**	**173.785**

^ Crude oil includes Condensate.

MMTOE denotes "Million Metric Tonne Oil Equivalent" and for calculating Oil equivalent of Gas, 1000 M^3 of Gas has been taken to be equal to 1 MT of Crude Oil.

In respect of company, crude oil production includes wellhead condensate

*The changes shown above are due Discovered Small Field (DSF) Bid Round – II (2018).

** In respect of subsidiary OVL, the changes shown above are due to migration from classification of Reserves under SPE-1997 guidelines to Petroleum Resource Management System (PRMS) during the financial year. As a result of the change, there is an increase in depletion by ₹836.73 million and further the Share of profit of equity accounted investees, net of tax is decreased by ₹1,290.87 million during the year. The amount of the effect in the future years is not disclosed because estimating it is impracticable.

*** In respect of subsidiary OVL, w.e.f. 8th May 2020, the block CPO5 has moved to Production Phase consequent to obtaining the Global Environmental License from regulatory authorities. Accordingly, the total production of the block has been considered, however, the closing reserves relate to only one field of the block.

Variations in totals, if any, are due to internal summations and rounding off.

In respect of subsidiary OVL,

Due to non activity in Block 5A, South Sudan, AFPC, Syria and Block XXIV, Syria, there is no change in reserve status as per REC report.

The company engaged M/s DeGolyer & McNaughton (D&M) to Audit its Reserves as of 1st April, 2019 on PRMS basis. D&M audited the company's reserves base of more than 90% and submitted final report in September 2020. All aspects of the above audit report was considered by the Reserve estimation committee while approving the reserves as on 01.04.2021.

60 Subsidiary OMPL operates in special economic zone (SEZ) in Mangalore, accordingly is eligible for certain economic benefits such as exemptions from GST, custom duty, excise duty, service tax , value added tax, entry tax, etc. which are in the nature of government assistance. These benefits are subject to fulfillment of certain obligations by the Company.

61 The Board had accorded consent for amalgamation of the subsidiary ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited with the Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL), subject to necessary approvals. The Company had received "No Objection" vide letter dated April 18, 2018 from Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. No effect is considered towards the same in the financial statements.Subsequently, the Board of subsidiary MRPL, has approved the amalgamation of its wholly owned subsidiary, OMPL on June 10th, 2021.

62 During the previous year, subsidiary ONGC Videsh Limited has transferred the Mozambique business to a incorporated subsidiary of the company w.e.f. January 1, 2020. As this is a common control business combination transaction, there was no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the company.

63 In respect of subsidiary OVL, the Company's share in the assets, liabilities & expenses of overseas joint operations are accounted for on line by line basis with the similar items in the financial statements of the Company based on Joint Interest Billings (JIB) received from overseas operators. JIBs for the major overseas joint operations are audited by local auditors with a limited scope, however, in certain cases the assets, liabilities & expenses are accounted on the basis on Unaudited JIBs (refer Note No. 53.2.1)

64 Disclosure as per Ind AS 8 - 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'.

64.1 In accordance with Ind AS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', the group has retrospectively restated its Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020 and April 1, 2019 (beginning of the previous year) and Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020 for the reasons as stated below.

64.1.1 During the year opinion of Expert Advisory Committee (EAC) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India was taken by the Company's Step down Subsidiary ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited (OMPL) on treatment of Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) issued by it amounting to ₹10,000 million in their financial statements. Company and subsidiary MRPL are sponsors of the CCDs according to their respective shareholding on the date of issue of CCDs i.e. 49% by the Company and 51% by MRPL. According to the terms of issue the sponsors are mandatorily required to buy out the outstanding debentures and interest, if any. Further, Subsidiary Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL) also sought opinion of EAC on treatment of Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) issued by Step down Subsidiary OMPL in its Stanalone and Consolidated Financial Statements.

Based on the EAC opinion, OMPL has recognized the entire amount of CCDs as financial liability as against the earlier treatment of recognizing CCDs as Compound Financial Instrument, resulting in derecognition of equity part of CCDs as financial liability. Further, based on EAC opinion, the Company & its Subsidary MRPL, in their standalone financial statements recognized a financial liability at fair value for their respective share of backstopping support towards repayment of principal and a financial guarantee obligation towards coupon amount with a corresponding recognition of Deemed Investment in its stepdown Subsidiary OMPL. However, being a trasaction with Subsidary, the same have been eliminated in the Consolidated Financial statements of the Company.

Similarly, the Company has also entered into an arrangement for backstopping support towards repayment of principal and coupon of Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) amounting to ₹77,780.00 million issued by the Company's Joint Venture ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL) in three tranches which were also shown under Commitments in financial statements. Based on the aforesaid EAC opinion, the principal portion of the CCDs have also been recognized as financial liability at fair value and a financial guarantee obligation has been recognized towards coupon amount with a corresponding recognition of Deemed Investment in Joint Venture OPaL.

The aforesaid adjustments related to CCDs have been accounted retrospectively as per the requirements of Ind AS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'.

64.1.2 OVL in its Consolidated Financial Statement presented the Deemed Capital Contribution, pertaining to the Non Controlling interest of Beas Rovuma Energy Mozambique Limited, as the company's Deemed Capital Contribution upto the year ended March 31, 2020. During the year, OVL has reassessed such presentation, and has reclassified the Deemed Capital Contribution that is owned by the Non Controlling interest. This has no impact in the statement of Profit and Loss on account of such change in reclassification.

The Reconciliation of financial statement line items which are retrospectively restated are as under:

64.2 Reconciliation of restated items of Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020 and April 01, 2019:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Note No. 64.5	As at March 31, 2020			As at April 01, 2019		
		As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
Investment in Joint Venture and Associates	1,2	292,372.75	61,148.99	353,521.74	330,490.84	62,347.47	392,838.31
Deferred tax assets	2	26,656.79	18.16	26,674.95	17,310.58	-	17,310.58
Others	10*	4,719,951.16	28.29	4,719,979.45	4,584,788.68	-	4,584,788.68
Total assets		**5,038,980.70**	**61,195.44**	**5,100,176.14**	**4,932,590.10**	**62,347.47**	**4,994,937.57**
Other equity	1,2	2,006,775.42	(18,630.93)	1,988,144.49	2,106,445.00	(14,296.68)	2,092,148.32
Non Controlling Interest	1,2	178,128.12	5,929.27	184,057.39	181,062.10	1,672.41	182,734.51
Non Current Borrowings	3	720,833.99	8,481.78	729,315.77	521,679.62	-	521,679.62
Other Non-Current financial liabilities	1,3	14,759.82	(7,740.68)	7,019.14	8,352.68	19,876.52	28,229.20
Deferred tax liabilities	2	461,381.88	(961.74)	460,420.14	467,220.54	-	467,220.54
Current Borrowings	3	315,745.21	(688.87)	315,056.34	493,323.02	-	493,323.02
Other Current financial liabilities	1,2,10*	469,505.13	73,541.38	543,046.51	369,206.96	55,095.22	424,302.18
Others	10*	871,851.13	1,265.23	873,116.36	785,300.18	-	785,300.18
Total equity and liabilities		**5,038,980.70**	**61,195.44**	**5,100,176.14**	**4,932,590.10**	**62,347.47**	**4,994,937.57**

* Note 64.5.10 relates to the reclassification/regrouping done by subsidiaries.

64.3 Reconciliation of restated items of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Note No. 64.5	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
Revenue From Operations	10*	4,250,014.18	(403.43)	4,249,610.75
Other income	4,10*	85,315.45	5,454.77	90,770.22
Finance Cost	3,4	69,997.73	4,895.66	74,893.39
Total tax expense	5	75,080.02	(18.16)	75,061.86
Share of profit of Joint Ventures	2,7	(13,015.39)	(1,212.73)	(14,228.12)
Profit for the year	8	115,601.48	(1,038.89)	114,562.59
Total comprehensive income for the year	6,7,8	(3,420.25)	(4,337.33)	(7,757.58)
Earning Per Share				
Basic and diluted (in ₹)	8	**8.67**	**(0.08)**	**8.59**

* Note 64.5.10 relates to the reclassification/regrouping done by subsidiaries.

64.4 Reconciliation of restated items of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Note No. 64.5	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
Net Profit after tax	8	115,601.48	(1,038.89)	114,562.59
Income Tax	5	75,080.02	(18.16)	75,061.86
Share of profit of joint ventures and associates	2,7	(10,544.18)	1,212.73	(9,331.45)
Finance Cost	3,4	69,997.73	4,895.66	74,893.39
Unrealised Foreign exchange loss	9	35,725.85	(2,648.74)	33,077.11
Gain on revaluation of financial liability towards CCDs	4	-	(5,038.27)	(5,038.27)
Amortization of Financial Guarantee	4	305.43	(13.07)	292.36
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Assets	9	(33,722.71)	1,902.42	(31,820.29)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade Payables and Other Liabilities	9	70,161.51	(8,552.79)	61,608.72
Direct Taxes Paid (Net of tax refund)	9	(99,053.69)	(1,114.89)	(100,168.58)
Other Items		492,792.34	-	492,792.34
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities 'A'	**9**	**716,343.78**	**(10,414.00)**	**705,929.78**
Net Cash used in Investing Activities 'B'		**(534,983.14)**	**-**	**(534,983.14)**
Proceeds/(Repayment) of borrowings	9	16,320.56	7,792.65	24,113.21
Interest Paid	9	(37,701.52)	2,621.35	(35,080.17)
Other Items		(156,296.68)	-	(156,296.68)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities 'C'	**9**	**(177,677.64)**	**10,414.00**	**(167,263.64)**
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		**3,683.00**	**-**	**3,683.00**

Notes

64.5.1 The retrospective restatement of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020 as per Note No 64.1.1, has resulted in recognition of Deemed Investment in Joint Venture OPaL by ₹62,347.47 million, recognition of Financial liability for CCDs by ₹74,964.80 million (₹55,089.40 million as Current and ₹19,875.40 million as Non current) and Financial guarantee obligation of ₹6.94 million (₹5.82 million as Current and ₹1.12 million as Non current) as at April 1, 2019. This has resulted in total decrease in other equity by ₹12,624.27 million as at April 1, 2019.

The retrospective restatement of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020 as per Note No 64.1.2, has resulted in reclassification of other equity to non controlling interest by ₹1,672.41 million as at April 01, 2019.

64.5.2 The retrospective restatement of the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2020 as per Note No 64.1.1, resulted in recognition of Deemed Investment in Joint Venture OPaL by ₹62,361.96 million, recognition of Financial liability for CCDs by ₹74,769.96 million (current ₹74,769.96 million) and Financial guarantee obligation of ₹8.36 million (Current ₹8.36 million). It has also resulted in recognition of deferred tax assets by ₹18.16 million due to dercognition of CCDs as equity by step down subsidiary OMPL.

Further, consequent upon recognition of Deemed Investment in Joint Venture OPaL as stated at Note No. 64.1.1, the share of loss in OPaL amounting to ₹1,212.97 million has been additionally recognized during year ended March 31, 2020 on account of equity accounting.

This has resulted in increase in Investment in Joint Ventures and Associates by ₹61,148.99 million and decrease in other equity by ₹13,660.33 million and non controlling interest by ₹3.07 million for the year ended March 31, 2020. No deferred tax has been created against the deemed investments as based on information available it is not probable that the temporary difference towards the same will reverse in the foreseeable future.

The retrospective restatement of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020 as per Note No 64.1.2, has resulted in decrease in other equity by ₹4,970.60 million and deferred tax liability by ₹961.74 million. This has resulted in the total increase of non controlling interest by ₹5,932.34 million.

64.5.3 The retrospective restatement of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020 as per Note No 64.1.1, has resulted in reclassification of current borrowings of ₹688.87 million and other non current financial liabilities of ₹7,740.68 million recognized w.r.t CCD issued by subsidiary OMPL to non current borrowings. Further, change in treatment of interest pay-out with respect to CCD issued by OMPL has resulted in recognition of additional finance cost of ₹52.23 million. This has resulted in total increase in non current borrowings by ₹8,481.78 million for the year ended March 31, 2020.

64.5.4 The retrospective restatement of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020 as per Note No 64.1.1, has resulted increase in finance cost by ₹4,843.43 million due to unwinding of financial liabilities for CCDs and increase in Other income by ₹5,051.34 million on account of Gain on revaluation of financial liability due to extensions of CCDs by ₹5,038.27 million & amortization of financial guarantee by ₹13.07 million.

64.5.5 There is a reduction in the tax expenses by ₹18.16 million due to dercognition of CCDs as equity by step down subsidiary OMPL in the Previous year 2019-20.

64.5.6 The retrospective restatement of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020 as per Note No 64.1.2, has resulted in decrease of other comprehensive income w.r.t. 'Exchange differences in translating the financials statements of foreign operations' by ₹3,298.20 million (Net of Tax Impact).

64.5.7 There is an increase in Share of profit of Joint Ventures and reduction in other comprehensive income by ₹0.24 million due to reclassification on account effective portion of gains/ (Losses) on hedging instrument in Cash Flow Hedges.

64.5.8 Consequent to aforesaid adjustments, there is a decrease in consolidated profit after tax by ₹1,038.89 million, decrease in consolidated total Other Comprehensive Income by ₹4,337.33 million. There is a decrease in Consolidated Earning Per Share from ₹8.67 per share to ₹8.59 per share.

64.5.9 The retrospective restatement of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020 as per Note No. 64.1.1, has resulted in reclassification of cash generated from operations of ₹10,414.00 million to cash generated from financing activities. There is no impact on net cash used in investing activities and the net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.

64.5.10 The changes in the other items of financial statements for the year March 31, 2020 pertains to the reclassification/regrouping done by the subsidiary companies. There is a decrease in other current financial liabilities by ₹1,236.94 million due to reclassification to other current liabilities. Also, there is reduction in Revenue from Operations by ₹403.43 million due to reclassification to other income.

65 Pursuant to completion of tenure in Office & consequential cessation of Independent Directors, the number of Independent Directors on the Board has got reduced to one (1) w.e.f. September 08, 2020 and there is no woman Independent Director on the Board. This position has been continuing even as on the date of approval of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021. The requirement for filling up the vacancies for Independent Directors on the Board for compliance of the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations), DPE Guidelines and the Companies Act, 2013 has been taken up with the Government of India from time to time.

As per the provisions of the Listing Regulations, DPE Guidelines and the Companies Act, 2013, at least two independent directors are required for constituting valid quorum of the Audit Committee, as a result, no Audit Committee meeting could be held after September 08, 2020. In absence of the audit committee meetings since September 08, 2020, the functions of audit committee were taken up in the meeting of the Board of Directors. Accordingly, the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 have been directly reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

66 The Group has a system of physical verification of Inventory, Property, Plant & Equipment and Capital Stores in a phased manner to cover all items. Adjustment differences, if any, are carried out on completion of reconciliation.

67 The Group did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

68 The Figures in respect of the company, Subsidiaries/Joint Venture and Associates Companies have been regrouped/ rearranged based upon the details obtained from the management as part of consolidation process, Audited/unaudited accounts of respective group companies. Further some balances of Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables and Loans & Advances are subject to confirmation/ reconciliation. Adjustments, if any, will be accounted for on confirmation / reconciliation of the same which will not have a material impact.

69 Previous year's figures have been regrouped, wherever necessary, to confirm to current year's grouping.

70 Additional disclosure under Schedule-III

70.1 Schedule-III additional disclosure in Consolidated Financial Statements as on March 31, 2021

(₹ in million)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity in the group	Country of incorporation	Net Asset, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
A	**Parent**									
A.1	ONGC	India	48.85	1,185,003.40	21.08	44,989.97	126.06	23,506.14	29.51	68,496.11
B	**Subsidiaries (Group's share)**									
B.1	**Indian**									
B.1.1	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	India	8.58	208,112.67	3.66	7,816.72	(38.37)	(7,155.58)	0.28	661.14
B.1.2	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	India	11.77	285,425.75	49.01	104,610.04	0.76	141.52	45.14	104,751.56
B.1.3	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. (MRPL)	India	2.04	49,494.72	(0.53)	(1,121.88)	0.11	19.98	(0.47)	(1,101.90)
B.1.4	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd. (OMPL)	India	(0.30)	(7,267.01)	(2.14)	(4,557.25)	0.00	0.89	(1.96)	(4,556.36)
B.1.5	Petronet MHB Ltd (PMHBL)	India	0.25	6,070.53	0.24	518.12	(0.00)	(0.12)	0.22	518.00
B.1.6	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	India	(0.13)	(3,212.60)	(0.13)	(278.20)	0.80	149.10	(0.06)	(129.10)
B.1.7	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	India	0.11	2,658.60	(0.38)	(800.70)	0.00	0.80	(0.34)	(799.90)
B.1.8	HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt. Ltd.	India	0.48	11,596.90	(0.02)	(40.20)	-	-	(0.02)	(40.20)
B.1.9	ONGC Videsh Rovuma Ltd., India	India	1.22	29,503.98	2.42	5,159.58	-		2.22	5,159.58
B.2	**Foreign**									
B.2.1	ONGC Nile Ganga B.V. (ONGBV)	The Netherlands	1.60	38,826.66	3.72	7,938.05	-	-	3.42	7,938.05
B.2.2	ONGC Campos Ltda.	Brazil	0.53	12,737.31	(0.30)	(649.80)	-	-	(0.28)	(649.80)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity in the group	Country of incorporation	Net Asset, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
B.2.3	ONGC Nile Ganga (San Cristobal) B.V.	The Netherlands	1.41	34,254.36	(0.02)	(39.84)	-	-	(0.02)	(39.84)
B.2.4	ONGC Narmada Limited (ONL)	Nigeria	(0.10)	(2,338.03)	0.00	0.01	-		0.00	0.01
B.2.5	ONGC Amazon Alaknanda Limited (OAAL)	Bermuda	0.00	12.62	0.01	24.03	-	-	0.01	24.03
B.2.6	Imperial Energy Limited	Cyprus	0.76	18,504.28	0.23	500.56	-	-	0.22	500.56
B.2.7	Imperial Energy Tomsk Limited	Cyprus	(0.00)	(105.90)	(0.00)	(6.97)	-	-	(0.00)	(6.97)
B.2.8	Imperial Energy (Cyprus) Limited	Cyprus	(0.11)	(2,695.01)	(0.00)	(6.64)	-	-	(0.00)	(6.64)
B.2.9	Imperial Energy Nord Limited	Cyprus	(0.46)	(11,193.14)	(0.00)	(6.44)	-	-	(0.00)	(6.44)
B.2.10	Biancus Holdings Limited	Cyprus	(0.01)	(302.56)	0.04	95.25	-	-	0.04	95.25
B.2.11	Redcliffe Holdings Limited	Cyprus	(0.03)	(660.52)	(0.00)	(6.65)	-	-	(0.00)	(6.65)
B.2.12	Imperial Frac Services (Cyprus) Limited	Cyprus	(0.00)	(13.74)	0.00	0.14	-	-	0.00	0.14
B.2.13	San Agio Investments Limited	Cyprus	(0.00)	(30.44)	(0.11)	(225.20)	-	-	(0.10)	(225.20)
B.2.14	LLC Sibinterneft	Russia	(0.00)	(108.73)	0.01	19.48	-	-	0.01	19.48
B.2.15	LLC Allianceneftegaz	Russia	(0.03)	(736.98)	(3.11)	(6,629.25)	-	-	(2.86)	(6,629.25)
B.2.16	LLC Nord Imperial	Russia	(0.09)	(2,134.67)	(1.09)	(2,332.49)	-	-	(1.01)	(2,332.49)
B.2.17	LLC Rus Imperial Group	Russia	(0.00)	(121.28)	(0.13)	(267.80)	-	-	(0.12)	(267.80)
B.2.18	LLC Imperial Frac Services	Russia	0.00	30.59	(0.02)	(50.59)	-	-	(0.02)	(50.59)
B.2.19	Carabobo One AB	Sweden	(0.02)	(493.18)	(0.00)	(7.20)	-	-	(0.00)	(7.20)
B.2.20	Petro Carabobo Ganga B.V.	The Netherlands	(0.02)	(454.18)	(0.11)	(239.24)	-	-	(0.10)	(239.24)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity in the group	Country of incorporation	Net Asset, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
B.2.21	ONGC (BTC) Ltd	Cayman Islands	(0.02)	(374.06)	0.04	88.69	-	-	0.04	88.69
B.2.22	Beas Rovuma Energy Mozambique Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	3.19	77,489.22	(0.07)	(142.77)	-	-	(0.06)	(142.77)
B.2.23	ONGC Videsh Atlantic Inc.	Texas	(0.00)	(86.74)	(0.09)	(185.76)	-	-	(0.08)	(185.76)
B.2.24	ONGC Videsh Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	(4.33)	(105,029.51)	0.08	178.50	-	-	0.08	178.50
B.2.25	ONGC Videsh Vankorneft Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	1.05	25,425.67	0.37	789.67	-	-	0.34	789.67
B.2.26	Indus East Mediterranean Exploration Ltd.	Israel	(0.00)	(19.61)	(0.00)	(2.27)	-	-	(0.00)	(2.27)
B.2.27	HPCL Middle East FZCO	Dubai	0.00	45.10	(0.00)	(5.70)	(0.01)	(1.30)	(0.00)	(7.00)
C	**Non controlling interest in all subsidiaries**		8.91	216,157.99	23.87	50,947.58	4.04	753.01	22.28	51,700.59
D	**Associates (Investments as per the equity method)**									
D.1	**Indian**									
D.1.1	Pawan Hans Ltd. (PHL)	India	0.20	4,833.43	(0.02)	(45.35)	(0.08)	(15.59)	(0.03)	(60.94)
D.1.2	Petronet LNG Limited (PLL)	India	0.61	14,758.63	0.27	586.83	(0.01)	(2.64)	0.25	584.19
D.1.3	Rohini Heliport Limited (RHL)	India	-	-	(0.00)	(0.05)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.05)
D.1.4	GSPL India Gasnet Ltd.	India	0.07	1,706.10	0.01	17.80	0.00	0.20	0.01	18.00
D.1.5	GSPL India Transco Ltd.	India	0.02	529.70	(0.03)	(71.60)	0.00	0.10	(0.03)	(71.50)
D.2	**Foreign**									-
D.2.1	Petro Carabobo S.A.	Venezuela	0.18	4,281.84	(0.02)	(50.93)	-	-	(0.02)	(50.93)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity in the group	Country of incorporation	Net Asset, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
D.2.2	Carabobo Ingeniería y Construcciones, S.A.	Venezuela	0.00	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.2.3	South-East Asia Gas Pipeline Company Limited	Hongkong	0.07	1,776.07	0.48	1,032.02	-	-	0.44	1,032.02
D.2.4	Tamba B.V.	The Netherlands	0.34	8,181.63	0.18	392.39	-	-	0.17	392.39
D.2.5	JSC Vankorneft	Russia	4.32	104,915.26	3.07	6,561.88	-	-	2.83	6,561.88
D.2.6	Petrolera Indovenezolana S.A.	Venezuela	1.23	29,872.15	(0.20)	(417.84)	-	-	(0.18)	(417.84)
D.2.7	Falcon Oil & Gas B.V	The Netherlands	0.82	19,822.55	0.30	644.38	-	-	0.28	644.38
D.2.8	Moz LNG1 Holding Co. Ltd.	Abudhabi	0.12	2,935.12	0.01	17.87	-	-	0.01	17.87
	Joint Ventures (Investments as per the equity method)									
E.1	**Indian**									
E.1.1	Indradhanush Gas Grid Ltd. (IGGL)	India	0.02	579.20	0.00	4.07	-	-	0.00	4.07
E.1.2	Mangalore SEZ Ltd (MSEZ)	India	0.00	32.11	(0.04)	(86.21)	0.00	0.23	(0.04)	(85.98)
E.1.3	ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. (OPaL)	India	2.62	63,665.75	(2.01)	(4,279.49)	0.03	5.99	(1.84)	(4,273.50)
E.1.4	ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd.(OTPC)	India	0.29	7,062.32	0.33	711.89	0.00	0.56	0.31	712.45
E.1.5	ONGC Teri Biotech Ltd. (OTBL)	India	0.01	356.26	0.02	44.08	(0.00)	(0.01)	0.02	44.07
E.1.6	Dahej SEZ Limited (DSEZ)	India	0.05	1,094.75	0.08	179.52	-	-	0.08	179.52
E.1.7	Hindustan Colas Pvt. Ltd.	India	0.09	2,134.10	0.36	774.90	(0.00)	(0.40)	0.33	774.50

Sl. No.	Name of the entity in the group	Country of incorporation	Net Asset, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
E.1.8	HPOIL Gas Pvt. Ltd.	India	0.03	699.40	(0.00)	(9.30)	-	-	(0.00)	(9.30)
E.1.9	HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd.	India	0.71	17,272.50	(0.29)	(619.70)	-	-	(0.27)	(619.70)
E.1.10	South Asia LPG Co. Pvt. Ltd.	India	0.05	1,103.40	0.30	645.20	0.00	0.70	0.28	645.90
E.1.11	HPCL - Mittal Energy Ltd.	India	2.15	52,278.60	0.93	1,977.10	6.67	1,243.70	1.39	3,220.80
E.1.12	Godavari Gas Pvt Ltd.	India	0.01	137.00	(0.01)	(12.30)	-	-	(0.01)	(12.30)
E.1.13	Petronet India Ltd.	India	0.00	4.30	0.00	0.10	-	-	0.00	0.10
E.1.14	Mumbai Aviation Fuel Farm Facilities Pvt. Ltd.	India	0.04	872.40	0.00	3.90	-	-	0.00	3.90
E.1.15	Aavantika Gas Ltd.	India	0.06	1,365.70	0.10	214.00	-	-	0.09	214.00
E.1.16	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd.	India	0.07	1,725.10	0.12	251.60	(0.00)	(0.10)	0.11	251.50
E.1.17	Ratnagiri Refinery & Petrochemical Ltd.	India	0.01	319.10	(0.02)	(43.60)	-	-	(0.02)	(43.60)
E.1.18	IHB Pvt. Ltd.	India	0.17	4,147.50	0.01	15.60	-	-	0.01	15.60
E.1.19	Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels & Services Pvt. Limited (SMASL) (through MRPL)	India	0.01	253.30	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	4.01
E.2	**Foreign**									
E.2.1	Himalaya Energy (Syria) B.V.	The Netherlands	0.01	216.40	(0.00)	(5.37)	-	-	(0.00)	(5.37)
E.2.2	Mansarovar Energy Colombia Ltd.	Bermuda	0.54	13,063.43	(0.50)	(1,076.48)	-	-	(0.46)	(1,076.48)
	Total		**100.00**	**2,425,967.88**	**100.00**	**213,434.46**	**100.00**	**18,647.18**	**100.00**	**232,081.64**

70.2 Schedule-III additional disclosure in Consolidated Financial Statements as on March 31, 2020

(₹ in million)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity in the group	Country of incorporation	Net Asset, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
A	**Parent**									
A.1	ONGC	India	48.64	1,087,128.98	103.37	118,429.06	99.27	(121,421.34)	38.57	(2,992.28)
B	**Subsidiaries (Group's share)**									
B.1	Indian									
B.1.1	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	India	9.16	204,664.22	14.84	17,002.95	(7.37)	9,012.33	(335.35)	26,015.28
B.1.2	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	India	10.77	240,634.57	23.06	26,421.84	3.70	(4,522.31)	(282.30)	21,899.53
B.1.3	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. (MRPL)	India	2.95	66,022.06	(17.03)	(19,515.42)	0.07	(84.62)	252.66	(19,600.04)
B.1.4	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd. (OMPL)	India	(0.12)	(2,710.65)	(12.25)	(14,038.49)	0.00	(2.73)	181.00	(14,041.22)
B.1.5	Petronet MHB Ltd (PMHBL)	India	0.40	8,844.77	0.77	882.72	0.00	(0.99)	(11.37)	881.73
B.1.6	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	India	(0.14)	(3,083.50)	(0.30)	(343.10)	0.28	(348.30)	8.91	(691.40)
B.1.7	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	India	(0.02)	(345.00)	(0.75)	(855.50)	0.00	(5.20)	11.09	(860.70)
B.1.8	ONGC Videsh Rovuma Ltd.	India	(0.05)	(1,030.36)	(5.66)	(6,486.86)	-	-	83.62	(6,486.86)
B.2	**Foreign**									
B.2.1	ONGC Nile Ganga B.V. (ONGBV)	The Netherlands	1.04	23,294.22	2.19	2,504.04	-	-	(32.28)	2,504.04
B.2.2	ONGC Campos Ltda.	Brazil	0.67	15,024.22	(1.80)	(2,058.39)	-	-	26.53	(2,058.39)
B.2.3	ONGC Nile Ganga (San Cristobal) B.V.	The Netherlands	1.51	33,831.73	(3.71)	(4,249.33)	-	-	54.78	(4,249.33)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity in the group	Country of incorporation	Net Asset, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
B.2.4	ONGC Caspian E&P B.V.	The Netherlands	(0.08)	(1,844.90)	0.07	80.35	-	-	(1.04)	80.35
B.2.5	ONGC Narmada Limited (ONL)	Nigeria	0.00	23.83	(0.02)	(27.35)	-	-	0.35	(27.35)
B.2.6	ONGC Amazon Alaknanda Limited (OAAL)	Bermuda	0.00	13.50	0.02	24.03	-	-	(0.31)	24.03
B.2.7	Imperial Energy Limited	Cyprus	1.75	39,209.93	9.48	10,861.33	-	-	(140.01)	10,861.33
B.2.8	Imperial Energy Tomsk Limited	Cyprus	0.00	90.64	(0.01)	(15.56)	-	-	0.20	(15.56)
B.2.9	Imperial Energy (Cyprus) Limited	Cyprus	0.10	2,299.87	(0.01)	(15.33)	-	-	0.20	(15.33)
B.2.10	Imperial Energy Nord Limited	Cyprus	0.43	9,551.15	(0.01)	(15.73)	-	-	0.20	(15.73)
B.2.11	Biancus Holdings Limited	Cyprus	0.01	250.99	1.57	1,803.44	-	-	(23.25)	1,803.44
B.2.12	Redcliffe Holdings Limited	Cyprus	0.03	563.87	(0.01)	(15.13)	-	-	0.20	(15.13)
B.2.13	Imperial Frac Services (Cyprus) Limited	Cyprus	0.00	11.72	(0.01)	(16.11)	-	-	0.21	(16.11)
B.2.14	San Agio Investments Limited	Cyprus	(0.00)	(32.66)	(0.48)	(553.11)	-	-	7.13	(553.11)
B.2.15	LLC Sibinterneft	Russia	(0.01)	(250.12)	(0.67)	(766.23)	-	-	9.88	(766.23)
B.2.16	LLC Allianceneftegaz	Russia	(0.06)	(1,418.27)	(14.18)	(16,239.33)	-	-	209.33	(16,239.33)
B.2.17	LLC Nord Imperial	Russia	0.07	1,478.60	(2.72)	(3,111.94)	-	-	40.11	(3,111.94)
B.2.18	LLC Rus Imperial Group	Russia	(0.01)	(156.71)	(3.72)	(4,264.11)	-	-	54.97	(4,264.11)
B.2.19	LLC Imperial Frac Services	Russia	0.00	40.57	1.15	1,321.13	-	-	(17.03)	1,321.13
B.2.20	Carabobo One AB	Sweden	0.21	4,680.31	(0.00)	(3.62)	-	-	0.05	(3.62)
B.2.21	Petro Carabobo Ganga B.V.	The Netherlands	0.31	7,023.93	(0.88)	(1,003.68)	-	-	12.94	(1,003.68)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity in the group	Country of incorporation	Net Asset, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
B.2.22	ONGC (BTC) Ltd	Cayman Islands	0.01	148.28	0.10	114.64	-	-	(1.48)	114.64
B.2.23	Beas Rovuma Energy Mozambique Ltd	Republic of Mauritius	2.43	54,385.21	0.15	173.10	-	-	(2.23)	173.10
B.2.24	ONGC Videsh Rovuma Ltd.	Republic of Mauritius	0.00	0.16	(0.00)	(0.82)	-	-	0.01	(0.82)
B.2.25	ONGC Videsh Atlantic Inc.	Texas	0.00	107.00	(0.05)	(55.45)	-	-	0.71	(55.45)
B.2.26	ONGC Videsh Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	(4.91)	(109,734.51)	(0.03)	(32.44)	-	-	0.42	(32.44)
B.2.27	ONGC Videsh Vankorneft Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	0.84	18,862.19	(4.00)	(4,585.90)	-	-	59.12	(4,585.90)
B.2.28	Indus East Mediterranean Exploration Ltd.	Israel	(0.00)	(7.91)	(0.01)	(10.72)	-	-	0.14	(10.72)
B.2.29	HPCL Middle East FZCO	Dubai	0.00	28.00	(0.02)	(22.60)	(0.00)	2.30	0.26	(20.30)
C	**Non controlling interest in all subsidiaries**		8.23	184,057.39	5.70	6,526.62	2.64	(3,233.59)	(42.45)	3,293.03
D	**Associates (Investments as per the equity method)**									
D.1	**Indian**									
D.1.1	Pawan Hans Ltd. (PHL)	India	0.22	4,871.06	(0.16)	(184.99)	-	-	2.38	(184.99)
D.1.2	Petronet LNG Limited (PLL)	India	0.63	13,976.55	1.01	1,160.86	0.00	(0.07)	(14.96)	1,160.80
D.1.3	Rohini Heliport Limited (RHL)	India	0.00	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.1.4	GSPL India Gasnet Ltd.	India	0.04	973.00	(0.03)	(39.60)	0.00	(0.10)	0.51	(39.70)
D.1.5	GSPL India Transco Ltd.	India	0.02	502.10	(0.04)	(47.50)	0.00	(0.40)	0.62	(47.90)
D.2	**Foreign**									

Sl. No.	Name of the entity in the group	Country of incorporation	Net Asset, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
D.2.1	Petro Carabobo S.A.	Venezuela	0.20	4,449.55	(2.91)	(3,331.17)	-	-	42.94	(3,331.17)
D.2.2	Carabobo Ingeniería y Construcciones, S.A.	Venezuela	0.00	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.2.3	South-East Asia Gas Pipeline Company Limited	Hongkong	0.08	1,844.90	1.18	1,354.48	-	-	(17.46)	1,354.48
D.2.4	Tamba B.V.	The Netherlands	0.40	9,023.35	0.86	986.73	-	-	(12.72)	986.73
D.2.5	JSC Vankorneft	Russia	5.03	112,329.02	11.54	13,221.62	-	-	(170.43)	13,221.62
D.2.6	Petrolera Indovenezolana S.A.	Venezuela	1.20	26,768.06	(0.20)	(233.57)	-	-	3.01	(233.57)
D.2.7	Falcon Oil & Gas B.V	The Netherlands	0.99	22,119.75	1.34	1,535.21	-	-	(19.79)	1,535.21
D.2.8	Moz LNG1 Holding Co. Ltd.	Abudhabi	0.00	67.72	0.02	18.77	-	-	(0.24)	18.77
	Joint Ventures (Investments as per the equity method)									
E.1	**Indian**									
E.1.1	Indradhanush Gas Grid Ltd. (IGGL)	India	0.00	85.13	(0.01)	(10.63)	-	-	0.14	(10.63)
E.1.2	Mangalore SEZ Ltd (MSEZ)	India	0.01	118.09	(0.07)	(84.98)	0.00	(0.17)	1.10	(85.14)
E.1.3	ONGC Petro Additions Ltd. (OPaL)	India	2.74	61,148.99	(8.45)	(9,685.11)	0.01	(10.06)	124.98	(9,695.18)
E.1.4	ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd.(OTPC)	India	0.29	6,389.02	(0.11)	(121.63)	0.00	(0.44)	1.57	(122.06)
E.1.5	ONGC Teri Biotech Ltd. (OTBL)	India	0.01	312.19	0.03	37.53	0.00	(0.07)	(0.48)	37.46
E.1.6	Dahej SEZ Limited (DSEZ)	India	0.04	930.23	0.20	231.95	-	-	(2.99)	231.95
E.1.7	Hindustan Colas Pvt. Ltd.	India	0.09	1,950.10	0.60	690.70	0.00	(0.60)	(8.90)	690.10
E.1.8	HPOIL Gas Pvt. Ltd.	India	0.03	583.60	(0.01)	(14.00)	-	-	0.18	(14.00)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity in the group	Country of incorporation	Net Asset, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
			As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
E.1.9	HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd.	India	0.58	12,897.20	0.01	13.40	-	-	(0.17)	13.40
E.1.10	South Asia LPG Co. Pvt. Ltd.	India	0.05	1,207.40	0.54	618.00	(0.00)	0.80	(7.98)	618.80
E.1.11	HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt. Ltd.	India	0.08	1,729.30	(0.00)	(1.70)	(0.00)	0.30	0.02	(1.40)
E.1.12	HPCL - Mittal Energy Ltd.	India	2.19	49,057.90	(0.28)	(321.20)	1.39	(1,703.90)	26.10	(2,025.10)
E.1.13	Godavari Gas Pvt Ltd.	India	0.01	149.30	(0.01)	(6.50)	-	-	0.08	(6.50)
E.1.14	Petronet India Ltd.	India	0.00	4.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
E.1.15	Mumbai Aviation Fuel Farm Facilities Pvt. Ltd.	India	0.04	868.40	0.09	100.10	-	-	(1.29)	100.10
E.1.16	Aavantika Gas Ltd.	India	0.05	1,169.50	0.18	210.20	0.00	(0.80)	(2.70)	209.40
E.1.17	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd.	India	0.04	867.90	0.04	47.70	-	-	(0.61)	47.70
E.1.18	Ratnagiri Refinery & Petrochemical Ltd.	India	0.02	362.80	(0.04)	(49.90)	-	-	0.64	(49.90)
E.1.19	IHB Pvt. Ltd.	India	0.01	249.50	(0.01)	(13.00)	-	-	0.17	(13.00)
E.1.20	Shell MRPL Aviation Fuels & Services Pvt. Limited (SMASL) (through MRPL)	India	0.01	286.79	0.01	7.60	0.00	(0.22)	(0.10)	7.38
E.2	**Foreign**									
E.2.1	Himalaya Energy (Syria) B.V.	The Netherlands	0.01	207.73	(0.01)	(16.16)	-	-	0.21	(16.16)
E.2.2	Mansarovar Energy Colombia Ltd.	Bermuda	0.71	15,945.40	0.56	646.38	-	-	(8.33)	646.38
	Total		**100.00**	**2,235,103.42**	**100.00**	**114,562.59**	**100.00**	**(122,320.17)**	**100.00**	**(7,757.58)**

71 Approval of financial statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on June 24, 2021.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Sd/-
(M. E. V Selvamm)
Company Secretary
Place : New Delhi

Sd/-
(Vivek C Tongaonkar)
Chief Financial Officer
Place : New Delhi

Sd/-
(Subhash Kumar)
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN: 07905656)
Place : New Delhi

In terms of our report of even date attached

For G M Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 104767W

Sd/-
(Rajen Ashar)
Partner (M. No. 048243)
Place: Mumbai

For R Gopal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.000846C

Sd/-
(Sandeep Kumar Sawaria)
Partner (M. No. 061771)
Place: Kolkata

For SARC & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 006085N

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Gupta)
Partner (M. No. 084884)
Place: New Delhi

For Kalani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 000722C

Sd/-
(Varun Bansal)
Partner (M.No. 402856)
Place: Jaipur

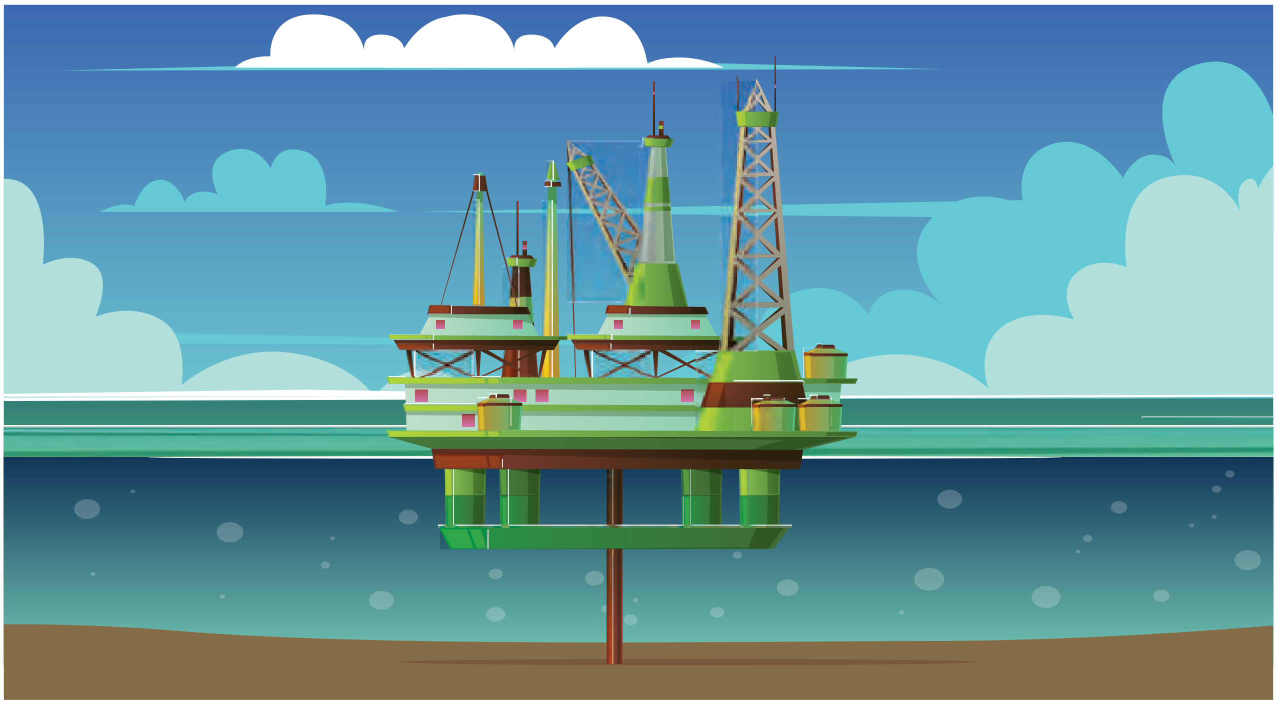
For R.G.N. Price & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.002785S

Sd/-
(Rangarajan Raghavan Iyengar)
Partner (M. No. 041883)
Place: Mumbai

For S. Bhandari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000560C

Sd/-
(Sudha Shetty)
Partner (M. No. 047684)
Place: Mumbai

June 24, 2021



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Proud of the 7 ONGCians, who flew the Indian flag high at the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games

Company Secretariat

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
CIN: L74899DL1993GO1054155
Plot No. 5A- 5B, Nelson Mandela Road
Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070
Tel.: 011-26754073 Fax: 011-26129081
www.ongcindia.com I secretariat@ongc.co.in

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