

## **Independent Auditor's report**

**To the Members of Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**

### **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

#### **Opinion**

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules there under, 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.

#### **Material Uncertainty related to going concern**

4. We draw attention to note 5 to the financial statements with respect to continuing default in repayment of outstanding dues to Lenders, the Company's ability to repay the future instalments and other obligations through its own cash flows. Further, the Company has incurred a net loss of Rs. 148,518 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2019 and, as of that date, the current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rs. 137,021 lakhs and the Company is dependent on the financial assistance from Reliance Power Limited, its ultimate parent Company for shortfall of funds in meeting its obligations. These events and conditions cast significant uncertainty on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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### Emphasis of Matter

5. We draw attention to note 4 (b) to the financial statements which describes the impairment assessment performed by the Company in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards 36 "Impairment of Assets" to arrive at value in use of its Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) amounting to Rs. 119,061 lakhs (net of provision for impairment amounting to Rs 141,900 lakhs). The determination of the value in use involves assumptions including generation of power, terminal value and exchange rate which requires significant management judgement. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### Other Information

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these 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 Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
8. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

9. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
10. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:
  - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
  - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances under Section 143(3)(i) of the 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
  - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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11. 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.
12. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

13. 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 the Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
14. 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 Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
  - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
  - (f) The matter described above in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, in our opinion, may have significant effect on the functioning of the Company.
  - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with respect to the financial statement of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".
  - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
    - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 6 to the financial statements;

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- ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2019.
- iv. The reporting on disclosures relating to Specified Bank Notes is not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019.

For Price Waterhouse  
Firm Registration Number: 301112E  
Chartered Accountants

Piyush Jalandhara  
Partner  
Membership Number: 122351

Place: Mumbai  
Date: June 7, 2019

## **Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report**

Referred to in paragraph 14(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

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### **Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act**

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

#### **Auditors' Responsibility**

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements.

## **Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report**

Referred to in paragraph 14(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

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### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements**

6. 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 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 financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements**

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

### **Opinion**

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control with respect to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Price Waterhouse  
Firm Registration Number: 301112E  
Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai  
Date: June 07, 2019

Piyush Jalandhara  
Partner  
Membership Number 122351

### **Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report**

Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited on the Ind AS financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

- i. (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of fixed assets.  
  
(b) The fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.  
  
(c) The title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 3.1 on Property, plant and equipment to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- ii. The physical verification of inventory have been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not material.
- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b) and (iii)(c) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iv) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.
- vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of provident fund and income tax, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including professional tax, goods and service tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.  
  
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income-tax, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, and duty of excise or value added tax or goods and service tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.



**Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report**

Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited on the Ind AS financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

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- viii. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, except for borrowings from banks (refer table below) aggregating Rs. 4,026 Lakhs, as described below, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution or bank or Government or dues to debenture holders as at the balance sheet date. Also refer note 5 to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Rupees in Lakhs				
Name	Nature of dues	Period of default	Amount of default as on March 31, 2019	Payment subsequent to year end upto June 07, 2019
Asian Development Bank	Principal repayment	From January 7, 2019	1,587	803
US Exim Bank	Principal repayment	From January 25, 2019	825	415
Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij Voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (FMO)	Principal repayment	From January 7, 2019	1,137	575
Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij Voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (FMO)	Principal and interest repayment	From February 6, 2019	477	-

- ix. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) and no term loans were raised during the year. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ix) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- xi. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are applicable only to public companies. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act, and accordingly, to this extent, the provisions of Clause 3(xiii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiv. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

**Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report**

Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited on the Ind AS financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

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- xv. The Company has not entered into any non cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Price Waterhouse  
Firm Registration Number: 301112E  
Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai  
Date: June 7, 2019

Piyush Jalandhara  
Partner  
Membership Number: 122351

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019**

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs As at March 31, 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3.1	119,061	2,646
Capital work-in-progress	3.2	-	251,408
Other Intangible assets	3.3	9	23
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Derivative Instruments	3.4(a)	1,081	739
Loans	3.4(b)	4	4
Other non-current assets	3.5	5,892	5,894
Non Current tax assets (net)	3.6	189	136
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	3.7	518	240
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Trade receivables	3.8(a)	4,445	5,065
Cash and cash equivalents	3.8(b)	329	430
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	3.8(c)	283	10,585
Loans	3.8(d)	160	149
Other financial assets	3.8(e)	101	850
Other current assets	3.9	187	201
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>132,259</b>	<b>278,370</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	3.10	286	286
<b>Other equity</b>			
Instrument entirely equity in nature	3.11.1	68,171	68,039
Reserves and surplus	3.11.2	(83,666)	64,850
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	3.12	-	124,664
Other financial liabilities	3.13	3,529	-
Provisions	3.14	87	69
Other non-current liabilities	3.15	808	983
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
<b>Trade Payables</b>			
(i) Total outstanding due of micro and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) Total outstanding due of other than (i) above		-	-
Borrowings	3.16	136,290	-
Other financial liabilities	3.17	6,486	19,115
Provisions	3.18	27	22
Other current liabilities	3.19	241	342
<b>Total Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>132,259</b>	<b>278,370</b>
Significant accounting policies	2		
Notes to financial statements	3 to 22		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**

As per our report of even date

**For Price Waterhouse**

Firm Registration No: 301112 E  
Chartered Accountants

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

**Piyush Jalandhara**

Partner

Membership No. 122351

**Shrikant D Kulkarni**

Director

DIN Number: 05136399

**Mantu Kumar Ghosh**

Director

DIN Number 07644889

**Place : Mumbai**

Date : June 07, 2019

**Place : Mumbai**

Date : June 07, 2019

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019**

Particulars	Note No.	Rupees in lakhs	
		Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from Operations	3.20	4,653	-
Other Income	3.21	1,132	651
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>5,785</b>	<b>651</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefit expense	3.22	261	-
Finance costs	3.23	4,319	916
Depreciation and amortization expenses		6,204	115
Generation, administration and other expenses	3.24	1,416	84
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>12,200</b>	<b>1,115</b>
<b>Loss before exceptional items and tax</b>		<b>(6,415)</b>	<b>(464)</b>
Exceptional Items-Impairment loss (refer note 4 (b))		141,900	-
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(148,315)</b>	<b>(464)</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>			
Current tax		-	-
Income tax for earlier years		203	-
<b>Loss for the year (A)</b>		<b>(148,518)</b>	<b>(464)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans		2	-
<b>Total other Comprehensive Income for the year (B)</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Loss for the year (A+B)</b>		<b>(148,516)</b>	<b>(464)</b>
<b>Earnings/ (Loss) per equity share: (Face value of Rs. 10 each)</b>			
Basic	11	(5,199.57)	(16.25)
Diluted	11	(5,199.57)	(16.25)
Significant accounting policies	2		
Notes to financial statements	3 to 22		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**

As per our report of even date

**For Price Waterhouse**

Firm Registration No: 301112 E  
Chartered Accountants

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

**Piyush Jalandhara**

Partner  
Membership No. 122351

**Shrikant D Kulkarni**

Director  
DIN Number: 05136399

**Mantu Kumar Ghosh**

Director  
DIN Number 07644889

**Place : Mumbai**

**Date : June 07, 2019**

**Place : Mumbai**

**Date : June 07, 2019**

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019**

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
<b>(A) Cash flow from/ (used in) Operating activities</b>		
(Loss) before tax	(148,315)	(464)
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(146)	(551)
Finance cost	4,319	916
Mark to Market gain on derivatives	(922)	-
Exceptional Items - Impairment Loss	141,900	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6,204	115
	<u>3,040</u>	<u>(84)</u>
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>		
Adjusted for:		
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(137)	-
(Increase)/ decrease in loans	(2)	-
(Increase)/ decrease in loans and advances	(54)	-
(Increase)/ decrease in other non-current assets	2,202	-
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(145)	-
(Decrease)/ Increase in other financial liabilities	1,010	-
(Decrease)/ Increase in other non-current liabilities	(177)	-
(Decrease)/ Increase in other current liabilities	(94)	-
(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	16	-
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<u>5,659</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(4)	-
<b>Net cash generated from Operating activities</b>	<u>5,655</u>	<u>(84)</u>
<b>(B) Cash flow from/ (used in) Investing activities</b>		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment (Including Capital work-in-progress and Capital advances)	(2,037)	6,106
Interest received	538	316
Taxes Paid (net of refund)	(252)	-
Increase/ (decrease) in Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	9,909	(295)
<b>Net cash generated from Investing activities</b>	<u>8,158</u>	<u>6,127</u>
<b>(C) Cash flow from/ (used in) Financing activities</b>		
Intercompany deposit received	432	14,570
Intercompany deposit repaid	(300)	(1,050)
Derivative instrument	1,330	-
Repayment of borrowing - secured	(7,670)	(10,473)
Interest and finance charges paid	(7,706)	(8,992)
<b>Net cash (used in) Financing activities</b>	<u>(13,914)</u>	<u>(5,945)</u>
<b>Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<u>(101)</u>	<u>98</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year:</b>		
Bank balance - current account	430	332
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year:</b>		
Bank balance - current account	329	430

The statement of cash flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**

As per our report of even date

**For Price Waterhouse**

Firm Registration No: 301112 E  
Chartered Accountants

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

**Piyush Jalandhara**

Partner

Membership No. 122351

**Shrikant D Kulkarni**

Director

DIN Number: 05136399

**Mantu Kumar Ghosh**

Director

DIN Number 07644889

**Place : Mumbai**

**Date : June 07, 2019**

**Place : Mumbai**

**Date : June 07, 2019**



**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019**

**A. Equity Share Capital (refer note 3.10)**

	Rupees in lakhs
Balance as at March 31, 2017	286
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	286
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	286

**B. Other Equity**

	Rupees in lakhs			
	Instrument entirely equity in nature	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Preference Shares Capital (refer note 3.11.1.1)	Inter Corporate Deposit (refer note 3.11.1.2)	Securities Premium Account (refer note 3.11.2.1)	Retained Earnings (refer note 3.11.2.2)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	29	54,490	56,714	8,600
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(464)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	(464)
Addition during the year (net)	-	13,520	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	29	68,010	56,714	8,136
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(148,518)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	2
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	(148,516)
Addition during the year (net)	-	132	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	29	68,142	56,714	(140,380)
				(15,495)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**

As per our report of even date

**For Price Waterhouse**

Firm Registration No: 301112 E  
Chartered Accountants

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

**Piyush Jalandhara**

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Director

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**Mantu Kumar Ghosh**

Director

DIN Number 07644889

**Place : Mumbai**

**Date : June 07, 2019**

**Place : Mumbai**

**Date : June 07, 2019**

**1) General Information**

Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Power Limited. The Company is a Special Purpose Vehicle to develop 100 mega watt (MW) Solar Concentrated Thermal Power Project at Dhursar, Near Pokhran, District Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. The Company has entered into a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for 100 MW capacity with NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVTN).

The Company is a Private Limited Company which is incorporated and domiciled in India under the provisions of the Companies Act. The registered office of the Company is located at H Block, 1st Floor, Dhirubhai Ambani Knowledge City, Navi Mumbai - 400710.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on June 07, 2019.

**2) Significant accounting policies and critical accounting estimates and judgments:**

**2.1 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

**(a) Basis of preparation**

**Compliance with Ind AS**

The financial statements are in compliance, in all material aspects, with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and other relevant provisions of the Act, as amended, and rules made thereunder.

**Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees', which is also the Company functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

**Historical cost convention**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the following:

- Certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value;
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets that are measured at fair value;

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair value.

**Fair value measurement**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

#### Current vis-à-vis non-current classification

The assets and liabilities reported in the balance sheet are classified on a "current/non-current basis", with separate reporting of assets held for sale and liabilities. Current assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, are assets that are intended to be realized, sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the Company or in the 12 months following the balance sheet date; current liabilities are liabilities that are expected to be settled during the normal operating cycle of the Company or within the 12 months following the close of the financial year. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

#### (b) Recent accounting pronouncements

##### New standards or interpretations adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 on March 28, 2018 which include Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 115 in respect of 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' which has replaced inter alia, the existing Ind AS 18 'Revenue' and is mandatory for reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2018. The adoption of Ind AS 115 did not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Refer note 2(h)(i) for the accounting policy

##### New standards or interpretations issued but not yet effective

The Company will apply the following standard for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing 1st April, 2019:

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified certain other amendments to Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), as below, as part of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019. These other amendments come into force on April 01, 2019.

##### Ind AS - 12 "Income taxes", Appendix C - Uncertainty over income tax treatments

The appendix explains how to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

##### Ind AS - 12 "Income taxes"

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

##### Ind AS - 19 "Employee benefits", Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement

The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognize in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

##### Ind AS - 23 "Borrowing costs"

The amendments clarify that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings.

The effective date for adoption of amendments as per Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019 is annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 01, 2019 and is in the process of evaluating the impact on account of above amendment on its financial statements and will accordingly consider the same from period beginning April 01, 2019.

**(c) Property, plant and equipment**

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Expenditure incurred on assets which are not ready for their intended use comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing cost are disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress.

Accordingly all project related expenditure viz, civil works, machinery under erection, construction and erection materials, pre-operative expenditure incidental / directly attributable to construction of project, borrowing cost, construction stores, and direct operational expenses (net of revenue during constructions) related to the units of power generated in the interim period, pending capitalisation, are disclosed as Capital work-in-progress.

**Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:**

Depreciation on PPE is provided to the extent of depreciable amount on Straight Line Method (SLM) based on useful life of the following assets as prescribed in Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of Plant and equipment where useful life has been estimated as 25 years as prescribed under Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and based on Internal assessment and technical evaluation by the management.

Particulars	Estimated useful lives
Buildings	3 to 30 years
Lease hold Land	Over the lease years
Plant and Equipment	10 to 25 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Motor Vehicles	10 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Computers	3 years

In respect of additions or extensions forming an integral part of existing assets and insurance spares, including incremental cost arising on account of translation of foreign currency liabilities for acquisition of Property, plant and equipment, depreciation is provided as aforesaid over the residual life of the respective assets.

Estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed annually, taking into account commercial and technological obsolescence as well as normal wear and tear and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Lease hold land is amortised over the lease period from the date of receipt of advance possession or execution of lease deed, whichever is earlier.

**(d) Intangible assets:**

Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes less accumulated amortization / depletion and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, borrowing costs and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and adjustment arising from exchange rate variation attributable to the intangible assets.

Expenditure incurred on acquisition of intangible assets which are not ready to use at the reporting date is disclosed under "intangible assets under development".

**Amortisation method and periods**

Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over a period of three years. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

**(e) Impairment of non-financial assets**

Assets which are subject to depreciation or amortisation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

**(f) Trade Receivable**

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

**(g) Financial instruments:**

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

**Investments and other financial assets**

**i. Classification**

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

**ii. Measurement**

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

**Debt instruments:** Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

**Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

**Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

**Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

**iii. Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

**iv. Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

**v. Income recognition**

**Interest income**

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

**Dividend**

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

**vi. Derivative Financial Instruments:**

Derivative are initially recognised at fair value on the date of derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measure to their fair value at the end of the each reporting period. Further gain / (losses) arising on settlement and fair value change on derivative contracts are classified to finance cost.

**(h) Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

**(i) Contributed equity**

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

**(j) Financial liabilities**

**i. Classification as debt or equity**

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definition of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

**ii. Initial recognition and measurement**

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

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

**iii. Subsequent measurement**

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

**Borrowings:** Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

**Trade and other payable:** These amounts represent obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. These payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less otherwise they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade and payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Financial guarantee contracts:** Financial guarantee contract are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with Ind AS 37 and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation, where appropriate.

**iv. Derecognition**

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses). When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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

**(k) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:**

**Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.



**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)**

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

**Contingent liabilities**

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is termed as contingent liability.

**Contingent Assets:**

A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

**(l) Borrowing costs**

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

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

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

**(m) Foreign currency translation:**

**i. Functional and presentation currency**

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

**ii. Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

All exchange differences arising on reporting of short term foreign currency monetary items other than derivative contracts at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss/ Capital Work-in-Progress.

In respect of foreign exchange differences arising on revaluation or settlement of long term foreign currency monetary items, the Company has availed the option available in the Ind AS-101 to continue the policy adopted in Previous GAAP for accounting of exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on March 31, 2016, wherein:

- Foreign exchange differences on account of depreciable asset, is adjusted in the cost of depreciable asset and would be depreciated over the balance life of asset.
- In other cases, foreign exchange difference is accumulated in "foreign currency monetary item translation difference account" and amortised over the balance period of such long term asset / liabilities. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are stated at the rates prevailing on the date of the transactions / exchange rate at which transaction is actually effected.

**(n) Revenue recognition:**

Revenue is recognized, when the control of the goods or services has been transferred to consumers. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and other similar allowances.

**i. Sale of energy**

Revenue from sale of energy is recognised on an accrual basis and in accordance with the provisions of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN) read with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) regulations (Also refer note 2.1 (b) above).

**ii. Other operating income**

Revenue from certified reduction units is recognised as per terms and conditions agreed with trustee on future sale of certified emission reduction units.

**(o) Employee benefits:**

**Short-term obligations**

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

**Other long-term employee benefit obligations**

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss/ Capital Work-in-Progress.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

**Post employee obligations**

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- defined benefit plans such as gratuity
- defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

**Gratuity obligations**

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

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

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss/ capital work in progress.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

**Defined contribution plans**

**Provident fund**

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

**Superannuation**

Certain employees of the Company are participants in a defined contribution plan. The Company has no further obligations to the plan beyond its monthly contributions which are contributed to a trust fund, the corpus of which is invested with Reliance Life Insurance Company Limited.

**(p) Income tax**

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

**(q) Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**(r) Earnings per share**

**Basic earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

**Diluted earnings per share**

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

**(s) Cash flow statement**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)**

**(t) Segment reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer that makes strategic decisions.

**(u) Dividends**

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

**(v) Inventories:**

Inventories of tools, stores, spares parts, consumable supplies and fuel are valued at lower of weighted average cost, which includes all non refundable duties and charges incurred in bringing the goods to their present location and condition, and net realizable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses.

## **2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgments**

Preparing the financial statements under Ind AS requires management to take decisions and make estimates and assumptions that may impact the value of revenues, costs, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

### **(a) Useful lives of Power plant and depreciation method**

Management of the Company decided the estimated useful lives of power plant and respective depreciation. The accounting estimate is based on the expected wears and tears incurred during power generation. Wears and tears can be significantly different following renovation each time. When the useful lives differ from the original estimated useful lives, management will adjust the estimated useful lives accordingly. It is possible that the estimates made based on existing experience are different to the actual outcomes within the next financial period and could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of Property, plant and equipments (Refer note 3.1 and 2(c)) .

### **(b) Income taxes**

There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain and would get finalized on completion of assessment by tax authorities. Where the final tax outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax on temporary differences reversing within the tax holiday period is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply during the tax holiday period, which is the nil tax rate. Deferred tax on temporary differences reversing after the tax holiday period is measured at the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates that are expected to apply after the tax holiday period. Management estimates that Company is not likely to generate taxable income in the foreseeable future and accordingly deferred tax asset on unused tax losses is not recognised (Refer note 12).

### **(c) Fair value measurement and valuation process**

The management determines the appropriate valuation technique and inputs for fair value measurement. In estimating the fair value, the management engages third party qualified valuer to perform the valuations if require.

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (Refer note 13).

### **(d) Impairment of assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its Property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any 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) [Refer note 4(b)].

Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited  
Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment\*

	Leasehold Land	Plant and equipment	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Rupees in lakhs Total
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>								
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2017	351	1,425	1,726	20	10	62	9	3,603
Additions during the year	54	27	-	-	26	-	-	107
Deductions during the year	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	@	(2)
<b>Carrying amount as at March 31, 2018</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3,708</b>
Additions during the year (refer note 4 (a))	-	271,064	-	-	-	-	-	271,064
Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments (refer note 17)	-	(6,475)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,475)
<b>Carrying amount as at March 31, 2019</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>266,039</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>288,297</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>								
Balance as at March 31, 2017	4	292	398	5	4	62	5	770
For the year	2	147	129	4	8	-	2	292
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2018</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,062</b>
For the year	2	6,149	112	3	7	-	1	6,274
Impairment of Assets (refer note 4 (b))	-	141,900	-	-	-	-	-	141,900
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2019</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>148,488</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>149,236</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>								
As at March 31, 2018	399	1,011	1,199	11	24	-	2	2,646
As at March 31, 2019	397	117,551	1,087	8	17	-	1	119,061

@ Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company

\* The above Property Plant and Equipment has been pledged as security (refer note 9)

## 3.2 Capital Work in Progress

Rupees in lakhs				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	Incurred during the year	Capitalised *	As at March 31, 2019
<b>A. Assets under construction</b>	<b>175,492</b>	-	<b>175,492</b>	-
<b>B. Incidental expenditure pending allocation</b>				
<b>(i) Expenses</b>				
Interest and Finance Charges	53,155	4,252	57,407	-
Employee benefit expenses				-
- Salary, bonus and other allowance	4,080	279	4,359	-
- Contribution to provident and other funds	159	13	172	-
- Leave encashment and gratuity (Refer Note 8)	121	2	123	-
Legal and professional fees (including share service charges)	2,777	273	3,050	-
Depreciation/ amortisation expenses	1,624	84	1,708	-
Exchange loss/(gain) (net) (refer Note no. 2.1.(m) and 17)	20,703	14,819	35,522	-
Other direct and Incidental expenditure	17,665	4,131	21,796	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>100,284</b>	<b>23,853</b>	<b>124,137</b>	-
<b>(ii) Incidental income during construction</b>	<b>24,368</b>	<b>4,202</b>	<b>28,570</b>	-
<b>Net expenditure pending allocation (i) - (ii)</b>	<b>75,916</b>	<b>19,651</b>	<b>95,567</b>	-
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>251,408</b>	<b>19,651</b>	<b>271,059</b>	-
Previous year	248,306	3,102	-	251,408

\* Refer note 4 (a)

Rupees in lakhs				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	Incurred during the year	Capitalised	As at March 31, 2018
<b>A. Assets under construction</b>	<b>172,796</b>	<b>2,696</b>	-	<b>175,492</b>
<b>B. Incidental expenditure pending allocation</b>				
<b>(i) Expenses</b>				
Interest and Finance Charges	45,070	8,085	-	53,155
Employee benefit expenses			-	-
- Salary, bonus and other allowance	3,434	646	-	4,080
- Contribution to provident and other funds	134	25	-	159
- Leave encashment and gratuity (Refer Note 8)	105	16	-	121
Legal and professional fees (including share service charges)	2,487	290	-	2,777
Depreciation/ amortisation expenses	1,408	216	-	1,624
Exchange loss/(gain) (net) (refer Note no. 2.1.(m) and 17)	20,368	335	-	20,703
Other direct and Incidental expenditure	15,752	1,913	-	17,665
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>88,758</b>	<b>11,526</b>	-	<b>100,284</b>
<b>(ii) Incidental income during construction</b>	<b>13,248</b>	<b>11,120</b>	-	<b>24,368</b>
<b>Net expenditure pending allocation (i) - (ii)</b>	<b>75,510</b>	<b>406</b>	-	<b>75,916</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>248,306</b>	<b>3,102</b>	-	<b>251,408</b>

## 3.3 Other intangible assets

	Rupees in lakhs
Computer Software	
Carrying amount	
As at March 31, 2017	96
Additions during the year	-
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2018	96
Additions during the year	-
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	96
Accumulated amortisation	
As at March 31, 2017	34
For the year	39
Balance as at March 31, 2018	73
For the year	14
Balance as at March 31, 2019	87
Net carrying amount	
As at March 31, 2018	23
As at March 31, 2019	9



**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)**

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>Finance assets - Non-current</b> (Unsecured and considered good)		
3.4(a) Derivative assets (Mark to Market) on derivative instruments (Net)	1,061	739
	<b>1,061</b>	<b>739</b>
3.4(b) Loans		
Security deposits	4	4
	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
3.5 Other non-current assets (Unsecured and considered good)		
Capital advances (refer note 10)	5,892	6,094
	<b>5,892</b>	<b>6,094</b>
3.6 Non Current tax assets (net) Current tax assets (refer note 12)	109	136
	<b>109</b>	<b>136</b>
3.7 Inventories Stores and spares	618	240
	<b>618</b>	<b>240</b>
3.8(a) Trade receivables		
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	4,446	5,065
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	<b>4,446</b>	<b>5,065</b>
3.8(b) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks in current account	329	430
	<b>329</b>	<b>430</b>
3.8(c) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	283	10,685
	<b>283</b>	<b>10,685</b>
3.8(d) Current Loans (Unsecured and considered good)		
Security deposits	158	149
Loans to employees	2	-
	<b>160</b>	<b>149</b>
3.8(e) Other current financial assets (Unsecured and considered good)		
Other Receivables	101	100
Derivative assets (Mark to Market) on derivative instruments (Net)	-	750
	<b>101</b>	<b>850</b>
3.9 Other current assets (Unsecured and considered good)		
Advance recoverable in cash or in kind	26	24
Balance with statutory authorities (includes service tax credit and VAT/GST recoverable)	-	3
Prepaid expenses	161	174
	<b>187</b>	<b>201</b>

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)**

	<b>Rupees in lakhs</b>	
	<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>
	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
<b>3.10 Share capital</b>		
<b>Authorised</b>		
4,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 4,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	400	400
	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid up capital</b>		
2,856,350 (March 31, 2018: 2,856,350) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up	286	286
	<b>286</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>3.10.1 Reconciliation of number of shares</b>		
<b>Equity shares</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year - 2,856,350 (March 31, 2018: 2,856,350) shares of Rs. 10 each	286	286
	<b>286</b>	<b>286</b>
Balance at the end of the year - 2,856,350 (March 31, 2018: 2,856,350) shares of Rs. 10 each	286	286
	<b>286</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>3.10.2 Rights, preference and restriction attached to equity shares</b>		
<b>Equity shares</b>		
The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of the equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.		
<b>3.10.3 Shares held by Holding Company</b>		
<b>Equity shares</b>		
Reliance Power Limited - Holding Company	286	286
2,856,350 (March 31, 2018: 2,856,350) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid		
(Out of the above 2,856,349 (March 31, 2018: 2,856,349) equity shares are held by Reliance Power Limited, the Holding Company and 1 Equity Share was jointly held by Reliance Power Limited and its Nominees)	286	286
	<b>286</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>3.10.4 Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company</b>		
<b>Equity shares</b>		
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up held by Reliance Power Limited - Holding Company	100%	100%
Percentage of holding in the class		
Number of shares	28,563,500	28,563,500

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Other equity		
Balance at the end of the year		
<b>3.11.1 Instrument entirely equity in nature</b>		
Preference Shares	29	29
Inter-corporate deposits	68,142	68,010
	<b>68,171</b>	<b>68,039</b>
<b>3.11.1.1 Preference Shares</b>		
Authorised		
10,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 10,000,000) preference shares of Re 1 each	100	100
	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
2,856,350 (March 31, 2018: 2,856,350) shares of Re 1 each	29	29
	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>
Reconciliation of number of shares		
Preference shares [refer note no. 3.11.1.1(a)]		
Balance at the beginning of the year		
2,856,350 (March 31, 2018: 2,856,350) shares of Re 1 each	29	29
	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>
Balance at the end of the year - 2,856,350 (March 31, 2018: 2,856,350) shares of Re 1 each		
<b>3.11.1.1(a) Terms/ rights attached to preference shares</b>		
<b>7.5% Compulsory Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CCRPS)</b>		
The Company shall have a call option on CCRPS which can be exercised by the Company in one or more tranches and in part or in full before the end of agreed tenure (20 years) of the said shares. In case the call option is exercised, CCRPS shall be redeemed at an issue price (i.e. face value and premium). The holders of CCRPS however, shall have an option to convert CCRPS into equity shares at any time during the tenure of such shares. At the end of tenure and to the extent the Company or the shareholder has not exercised their options, CCRPS shall be compulsorily converted into equity shares. On conversion, in either case, each CCRPS shall be converted into one fully paid equity share of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Re. 990 share. If during the tenure of CCRPS, the Company declares equity dividend, CCRPS holders shall also be entitled to dividend on their shares at the same rate as the equity dividend and this dividend will be over and above the coupon rate of 7.5%. These preference shares shall continue to be non-cumulative.		
Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company		
Preference shares [refer note no. 3.11.1.1(a)]		
Preference Shares of Re 1 each fully paid up held by Reliance Power Limited - Holding Company	100%	100%
Percentage of holding in the class	2,856,350	2,856,350
Number of shares		
<b>3.11.1.2 Inter Corporate Deposit (refer note 10)</b>		
Opening balance	68,010	54,490
Add: received during the year	132	13,520
	<b>68,142</b>	<b>68,010</b>
<b>3.11.2 Reserves and surplus</b>		
Balance at the end of the year		
Securities premium account	56,714	56,714
Retained earnings	(140,380)	8,136
Total reserves and surplus	<b>(83,666)</b>	<b>64,850</b>
<b>3.11.2.1 Securities premium account (refer note 3.11.2.3)</b>		
	56,714	56,714
<b>3.11.2.2 Surplus / (Deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,136	8,600
Loss for the year	(148,516)	(464)
Balance at the end of the year	<b>(140,380)</b>	<b>8,136</b>
	<b>(15,495)</b>	<b>132,889</b>
<b>3.11.2.3 Nature and purpose of other reserves:</b>		
Securities Premium account:		
Security Premium account is for premium on issue of shares. The reserve would be utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act 2013.		

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2016 (continued)**

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>3.12 Financial Liabilities</b>		
<b>Borrowings - Non-current</b>		
Secured - at amortised cost		
Term loans*		
Rupee loans from banks	-	7,964
Foreign currency loans from financial institutions/ other parties	-	116,680
		<b>124,644</b>

\* As per the details given in note 5 to the financial statement, the term loan has been classified under current borrowings (refer note 3.16 below)

**3.12.1 Nature of security:**

- Term loans balance from all banks/ financial institutions/ other parties of Rs. 138,400 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 137,924 lakhs) is secured/ to be secured by first charge on all the immovable and movable assets of the Company on pari passu basis and pledge of 100% of the total issued share capital of the Company held by the Holding Company.
- The Holding Company has given financial commitments/ guarantees to the lender of the Company. (refer note 19)
- Current maturities of long term borrowings have been classified as other current liabilities (refer note 3.17). (Also refer note 5 to the financial statement)

**3.12.2 Terms of repayment of loans and rate of interest:**

- The Rupee loan has a tenure of upto 15 years from the date of first disbursement. It will be repaid in 54 unequal quarterly instalments starting from January 07, 2014 and interest rate is a floating rate linked to Axis Bank base rate plus 3%, payable on monthly basis. The outstanding balance as on year end is Rs. 8,134 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 8,978 lakhs).
- Foreign currency loan from financial institutions/ other parties of has a tenure of upto 17.35 years from the date of first disbursement. It will be repaid in 33 unequal half yearly instalments starting from January 25, 2014 and carry fixed of 2.55% per annum payable half yearly. The outstanding balance as on year end is Rs. 25,670 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 25,585 lakhs).
- Foreign currency loan from financial institutions/ other parties has a tenure of upto 17.45 years from the date of first disbursement. It will be repaid in 33 unequal half yearly instalments starting from January 7, 2014 and carry interest rate of LIBOR plus 365 basis points per annum payable half yearly. The outstanding balance as on year end is Rs. 49,215 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 49,007 lakhs).
- Foreign currency loan from financial institutions/ other parties has a tenure of upto 14.45 years from the date of first disbursement. It will be repaid in 27 unequal half yearly instalments starting from January 7, 2014 and carry fixed interest rate of 6.95% per annum, payable half yearly. The outstanding balance as on year end is Rs. 46,563 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 46,954 lakhs).
- Foreign currency loan from financial institutions/ other parties has a tenure of upto 17.53 years from the date of first disbursement. It will be repaid in 33 unequal half yearly instalments starting from February 6, 2014 and carry fixed interest rate of 7.1% per annum, payable half yearly. The outstanding balance as on year end is Rs. 8,796 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 8,422 lakhs).

**3.12.3** The amortised cost disclosed above is net off incidental cost of borrowings aggregating of Rs. 2,110 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 2,477 lakhs).

**3.13 Other non-current financial liabilities**

Retention money payable (refer note 10)

3,629

**3,629**

**3.14 Provisions - Non-current**

Provision for gratuity (refer note 8)

45

37

Provision for leave entitlement (refer note 8)

42

32

**87**

**69**

**3.15 Other liabilities - Non-current**

Advance against certified emission reduction

808

983

**808**

**983**

**3.16 Borrowings - Current**

Secured - at amortised cost

Loan repayable on demand

Rupee loans from banks

8,014

-

Foreign currency loans from financial institutions/ other parties

126,276

-

(refer note 3.12 above for details of term loans and note 5)

**136,290**

**-**

**3.17 Other financial liabilities - Current**

Current maturities of long-term borrowings

-

10,783

Interest accrued but not due on borrowings

1,644

1,483

Interest accrued and due on borrowings

396

60

Creditors for capital expenditure (refer note 19)

395

709

Retention money payable (refer note 10)

157

5,689

Dues to Holding Company (refer note 10)

265

190

Liability towards Regulatory Matters (refer note 6(b))

3,274

-

Other payables

356

192

**6,486**

**19,115**

**3.18 Provisions - Current**

Provision for gratuity (refer note 8)

14

11

Provision for leave entitlement (refer note 8)

13

11

**27**

**22**

**3.19 Other liabilities - Current**

Advance against certified emission reduction

218

296

Other payables\*

23

46

(\*including provident fund, tax deducted at source and other miscellaneous payables)

**241**

**342**

Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited  
Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
<b>3.20 Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of energy	4,399	-
<b>Other Operating income</b>		
Carbon credit emission	254	-
	<b>4,653</b>	-
<b>3.21 Other income</b>		
<b>Interest income:</b>		
Bank deposits	146	651
Net gain on settlement and fair value change arising on derivative instruments mandatorily measured at FVTPL	922	-
Other non-operating income	64	-
	<b>1,132</b>	<b>651</b>
<b>3.22 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries, bonus and other allowances	223	-
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	14	-
Gratuity and leave encashment	24	-
	<b>261</b>	-
<b>3.23 Finance cost</b>		
<b>Interest on:</b>		
Rupee term loans	349	-
Foreign currency loans	3,911	-
Others	59	-
Net loss on settlement and fair value change arising on derivative contracts	-	916
	<b>4,319</b>	<b>916</b>
<b>3.24 Generation, administration and other expenses</b>		
Stores and spares consumed	337	-
Water Charges	221	-
Hire charges	114	-
Rent expenses	-	24
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and equipment	163	-
- Others	-	2
Legal and professional charges	203	4
Postage and telephone	2	4
Travelling and conveyance	11	-
Rates and taxes	238	13
Insurance	78	-
Miscellaneous expenses	49	37
	<b>1,416</b>	<b>84</b>

**4) Property, plant and equipment**

**(a) Capitalisation**

The Company's Power plant had started generation of electricity, however the plant was operating at a sub-optimal level / not achieved its intended capacity. Considering the nascent nature of the technology, the management has been incurring additional cost for implementation of several performance measures to achieve its intended capacity. Considering the Company's accounting policy of capitalization and on achieving the intended performance of plant basis the current structure and capital expenditure incurred, the Company has capitalized its plant on October 01, 2018. Leaving DNI (direct normal irradiance) uncertainty aside, in terms of operating performance, for a given level of DNI input (in terms of its quantity and quality), plant is able to generate predictable level of energy.

**(b) Impairment**

Post capitalization, as explained above, the plant has been operating at a sub-optimum level due to various factors such as lower DNI, availability of the experts for the technology, the technology being nascent and very few plants of this size being operating across the world.

In view of the above conditions, the Company carried out an assessment to test the carrying amount as at March 31, 2019 of Property, plant and equipment (PPE) of Rs. 260.961 lakhs for impairment in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 36 ("Ind AS 36"). An independent expert estimated value-in-use by adopting discounted cash flow method for the balance useful life of the project as at March 31, 2019 by sets of assumptions reflective of likely future operating scenarios. Based on the said assessment, the Company has recorded an impairment provision of Rs 141,900 lakhs. As the amount of impairment provision is significant to the financial statements, the same has been disclosed as "Exceptional item" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The assessment of value-in-use involved several key assumptions including future generation, terminal value, exchange rate, which are based on third party reports and it involves significant judgement. Any adverse change in the assumptions would impact the carrying value. Management would continue to periodically review the assumptions considered at every reporting period.

**5) Default in repayment of outstanding dues to lenders**

The Company has availed long term financing facility from consortium of bankers which includes, Axis Bank, Asian development bank (ADB), Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij Voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (FMO) and Exports-Import Bank of The United States (US Exim). During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company was liable to pay Rs. 4,639 lakhs towards principal and Rs. 3,718 lakhs towards the interest. Out of the said amounts, Rs. 4,026 has remained unpaid as overdue as at the year end. The Company has repaid part of the overdue balance of Rs 1,793 lakhs and the balance remains outstanding. As per the terms of agreement with the lenders, the Company is liable to pay penal interest till the balances overdue are paid. This being an event of default, the lenders have a right to declare the loan repayable immediately. The lenders have not issued any recall notice yet. However, considering the terms of the agreement with the lenders and requirement under Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial statements, the full outstanding balance has been disclosed as current liability.

Considering the reasons explained in note 4 (b) above, the Company has not been able to generate sufficient cash flows to repay the loan and is dependent upon the support / financial assistance of Reliance Power Limited, the Holding Company. The Company is actively engaged with the lenders to restructure the terms of loan and is confident of resolution. Accordingly, considering the reason stated in note 4 (b) above, the management's assessment of probability of restructuring of loan and the Parent Company's support to repay the debt and other obligations, the Company's financial statements have been prepared as a going concern.

6) Contingent liabilities and commitments

- (a) The Company has declared its Concentrated-Solar Power (CSP) plant as commercially operational (COD) as per terms of PPA on November 17, 2014 against the scheduled commissioning date (SCD) of March 07, 2014 as per the terms of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The Company has filed a petition before Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for extension of SCD. Pleadings in the said petition have been completed and the matter is to be listed for hearing.
- (b) As per the terms of the PPA entered with NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN), the Company was required to generate minimum committed energy in the contract year subsequent to declaration of commercial operation date (COD). The Company has received a demand of Rs 8,536 lakhs (as on March 31, 2018 of Rs. 8,536 lakhs) towards shortfall in minimum energy supply for period from November 17, 2014 (date of COD as per the terms of PPA) to March 31, 2016. The Company has subsequently approached Delhi High Court (DHC) under Section 9 and 11 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 seeking interim relief by restraining NVVN not to deduct such amount from amount payable towards invoices raised for supply of power.

In the hearing held on March 30, 2017, DHC granted stay on recovery of the minimum energy shortfall claim of NVVN and vide its order dated 1 September 19, 2018, DHC has disposed off the petition directing the Company to approach CERC for further direction in the matter. Accordingly, the Company has filed petition before CERC on November 15, 2018, which is under pleadings stage.

Moreover, in the matter of petitions filed by other CSP developers against the compensation claimed by NVVN due to shortfall in minimum energy supply, CERC has ruled that NVVN and the distribution companies are not entitled to raise any claim from the CSP developer unless they prove that they suffered loss by way of penalty from the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) on account of non-compliance of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) due to shortfall generation. It is to be noted that NVVN has not submitted any proof of claim received from any Distribution Company (Discom) on account of penalty imposed by respective SERC on the Discom due to non-compliance of RPO. Further, Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission, vide its order dated November 14, 2017 has allowed Rajasthan Discoms to meet its shortfall in RPO by purchasing renewable energy in next five years without imposing any penalty and same has been confirmed by Rajasthan discoms vide their letter in response to Right to Information query.

Subsequent to grant of stay by DHC, NVVN has been paying against the Invoices, except for an amount of Rs.3,274 lakhs for which provision has been made, on principle of prudence, in the financial statements. Considering the above facts, and as legally advised, the Company has made an assessment of the above disputes and no further provision is considered necessary. Cash outflows, if any, is dependent upon the resolution of the above matter.

- (c) Estimated amount of contracts remaining unexecuted on capital account (net of advances paid) and not provided for Rs. 300 lakhs (March 31, 2018 Nil)

7) Details of remuneration to auditors:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) As auditors		
For statutory audit*	16	16
For others services	-	43
(b) Out-of-pocket expenses	@	@

\*The above amounts are exclusive of taxes

@ Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)**

**8) Employee benefit obligations**

The Company has classified various employee benefits as under:

**a) Leave obligations**

The leave obligations cover the Company liability for sick and privileged leave.

Provision for leave encashment	March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs
		March 31, 2018
Current*	13	11
Non-current	42	32

\* The Company does not has unconditional right to defer the settlements.

**b) Defined contribution plans**

- (i) Provident fund
- (ii) Superannuation fund
- (iii) State defined contribution plans
- Employees' Pension Scheme 1995

The provident fund and the state defined contribution plan are operated by the regional provident fund commissioner and the superannuation fund is administered by the trust. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit schemes to fund the benefits. The Company has recognised the following amounts in the Capital work-in-progress / Statement of Profit and Loss for the year:

Particulars	Year ended	Rupees in lakhs
	March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(i) Contribution to provident fund	13	13
(ii) Contribution to employees' superannuation fund	2	2
(iii) Contribution to employees' pension scheme 1995	7	9
(iv) Contribution to employees' deposit linked insurance scheme	@	1

**c) Post employment obligation**

**Gratuity**

The Company has a defined benefit plan in India, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The plan entitle an employees, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to gratuity at the rate of fifteen days basic salary for every completed years of services or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of basis salary last drawn by the employee concerned.

**(i) Significant estimates: actuarial assumptions**

Valuations in respect of gratuity have been carried out by an independent actuary, as at the Balance Sheet date, based on the following assumptions:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount rate (per annum)	7.10%	7.65%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	7.50%	7.50%

The estimate of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market.

@ Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.



(ii) Balance sheet amount (Gratuity Plan)

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Rupees in lakhs	
			Net amount	
Balance as on March 31, 2017	47	-	47	
Current service cost	10	-	10	
Interest cost	3	-	3	
<b>Total amount recognised in profit and loss / Capital work-in-progress</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>Remeasurements</b>				
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)	-	-	-	
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	(8)	-	(8)	
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	(2)	-	(2)	
Experience (gains) / losses	16	-	16	
<b>Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income / Capital work-in-progress</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	
Employer contributions	(18)	-	(18)	
Benefit payments	-	-	-	
<b>Balance as on March 31, 2018</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48</b>	

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Rupees in lakhs	
			Net amount	
Balance as on March 31, 2018	48	-	48	
Current service cost	9	-	9	
Interest cost	3	-	3	
<b>Total amount recognised in profit and loss / Capital work-in-progress</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Remeasurements</b>				
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)	-	-	-	
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	2	-	2	
Experience (gains) / losses	(3)	-	(3)	
<b>Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income / Capital work-in-progress</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1)</b>	
Employer contributions	-	-	-	
Benefit payments	-	-	-	
<b>Balance as on March 31, 2019</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59</b>	

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Present value of funded obligations	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
<b>Deficit of gratuity plan</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Unfunded plans	59	48
<b>Deficit of gratuity plan</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>48</b>

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)**

**(iii) Sensitivity analysis:**

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Particulars	Change in assumptions		Increase in assumptions		Decrease in assumptions	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount rate	0.50%	0.50%	-2.99%	-2.42%	3.17%	2.54%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	0.50%	0.50%	3.15%	2.54%	-2.99%	-2.44%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

For unfunded plan, the Company has no compulsion to pre fund the liability of the plan. The Company's policy is not to externally fund these liabilities but instead recognizes the provision and pay the gratuity to its employees directly from its own resources as and when the employee leaves the Company.

**9) Assets pledged as security**

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>Non-current</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
First charge		
Derivative Instruments	1,081	739
Loan	4	4
<b>Non-financial assets</b>		
First charge		
Property, plant and equipment	119,061	2,646
Capital work-in-progress	-	251,408
Other Intangible assets	9	23
Other non-current assets	5,892	5,894
<b>Total non current assets pledged as security</b>	<b>126,047</b>	<b>260,714</b>
<b>Current</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
First charge		
Trade receivables	4,445	5,065
Cash and bank balances	612	11,015
Loans	160	149
Other financial assets	101	850
<b>Non-financial assets</b>		
Inventories	518	240
Other current assets	187	201
<b>Total current assets pledged as security</b>	<b>6,023</b>	<b>17,520</b>
<b>Total assets pledged as security</b>	<b>132,070</b>	<b>278,234</b>

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)**

**10) Related party transactions:**

**A. Investing Parties/Promoters having significant influence on the Company directly or indirectly**

**Companies**

Reliance Infrastructure Limited (R Infra)

**Individual**

Shri Anil D. Ambani (Chairman)

**B. Parties where control exists:**

**Holding Company**

Reliance Power Limited (RPower)

**C. Other entities with whom transactions have been done during the year**

**Fellow subsidiaries:**

Dhursar Solar Power Private Limited (DSPL)

Vidharbha Industries Power Limited (VIPL)

**D. Details of transactions during the year and closing balance at the end of the year:**

	<b>Rupees in lakhs</b>	
	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
<b>(i) Transactions during the year:</b>		
<b>Reimbursement of expenses and advances by</b>		
- R Power	75	190
<b>Material / Service received</b>		
- VIPL	-	26
<b>Material / Service provided</b>		
- VIPL	-	55
- R Infra	-	103
<b>Material / Service billed against EPC Contract</b>		
- R Infra	-	2,669
<b>Payment of Retention balance</b>		
- R Infra	2,200	-
<b>Inter corporate deposit received</b>		
- R Power	132	13,520

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)**

	March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs March 31, 2018
(ii) <b>Closing Balance :</b>		
<b>Equity share capital (excluding premium)</b>		
- R Power	286	286
<b>Preference share capital (excluding premium)</b>		
- R Power	29	29
<b>Retention payable towards EPC</b>		
- R infra	3,529	5,572
<b>Other current financial Assets</b>		
- R infra	101	100
<b>Other current liabilities</b>		
- R Power	265	190
<b>Advance against EPC contract</b>		
- R infra*	5,892	5,894
<b>Inter corporate deposit payable</b>		
- R Power	68,142	68,010
<b>Guarantees Issued on behalf of the Company</b>		
- R Power	11,471	11,471

\*Represents advance of Rs. 2,200 lakhs given to R Infra towards supply of equipment and balance is pertaining to unadjusted advance paid as per terms of EPC Contract which will be adjusted against liability on provisional takeover/final takeover of plant from R Infra (EPC Contractor).

- (iii) The Holding Company has entered into agreements with the lenders of the Company wherein it has committed to extend financial support in the form of equity or debt as per the agreed means of finance, in respect of the project being undertaken, including hedging support, investment support and project cost overrun support.
- (iv) The above disclosures do not include transactions with public utility service providers, viz, electricity, telecommunications in the normal course of business.
- (v) The Company has entered into a memorandum of understanding for sharing of certain assets between the Company and DSPL.

**11) Earnings/ (Loss) per share:**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
<b>Profit available to equity shareholders</b>		
Net profit after tax (A) (Rupees in lakhs)	(148,518)	(464)
Weighted average number of equity shares (B)	2,856,350	2,856,350
<b>Basic earnings per share (A/B) (Rupees)</b>	(5,199.57)	(16.25)
Weighted average number of potential equity shares on account of conversion of preference shares (C)	2,856,350	2,856,350
Weighted average number of shares for Diluted EPS(D=B+C)	5,712,700	5,712,700
<b>Diluted earnings per share (A/D) ( Rupees)*</b>	(5199.57)	(16.25)
Nominal value of an equity share (Rupees)	10	10

\*7.5% compulsory convertible redeemable non-cumulative preference shares had anti-dilutive effect on earnings per share and have not been considered for the purpose of computing diluted earnings per share.

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)**

**12) Income taxes**

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as under:

<b>(a) Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss</b>		<b>Rupees in lakhs</b>
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>		
Current tax		
Current tax on profit for the year	-	-
Income tax for earlier years	203	-
<b>Income tax expenses</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>(b) The reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate :</b>		<b>Rupees in lakhs</b>
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
Profit before tax (A)	(148,315)	(484)
<b>Tax at the Indian tax rate of 26% (P.Y. 34.608%)</b>	<b>(38,562)</b>	<b>(161)</b>
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Deferred tax assets not recognised on impairment loss	36,894	-
Deferred tax assets not recognised on tax loss for the year	5,135	-
Other adjustments (net)	(3,467)	161
Income tax for earlier years	203	-
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>(c) Tax liabilities/ (Assets):</b>		<b>Rupees in lakhs</b>
Provision for income tax (advance tax) – Opening balances	(136)	292
<b>Taxes paid (net of refund)</b>	<b>(256)</b>	<b>-</b>
Current tax payable for the year	-	-
Income tax for earlier years	203	-
Excess provision written off	-	(428)
Provision for income tax (advance tax) – Closing balances	(189)	(136)

<b>(d) Tax losses :</b>		<b>Rupees in lakhs</b>
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	55,712	35,962
Potential Tax benefits @ 26%	14,485	9,350

\*The Company has not recognized deferred tax assets on carried forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation as the company does not have reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax assets can be realized

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)**

**13) Fair value measurements**

**(a) Financial instruments by category**

	March 31, 2019		Rupees in lakhs March 31, 2018	
	FVPL	Amortised cost	FVPL	Amortised cost
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Loans	-	164	-	153
Derivative instruments	1,081	-	1,489	-
Trade receivables	-	4,445	-	5065
Cash and cash equivalents	-	329	-	430
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	-	283	-	10,585
Other receivables	-	101	-	100
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>5,322</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>16,333</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Borrowings	-	138,330	-	136,990
Other financial liabilities	-	7,976	-	6,789
Derivatives Liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>146,306</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>143,779</b>

**(b) Fair value hierarchy**

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements as at March 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Rupees in lakhs Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Derivatives	-	1,081	-	1,081
<b>Total financial assets</b>	-	<b>1,081</b>	-	<b>1,081</b>
Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclose as at March 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Rupees in lakhs Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Security deposits	-	-	4	4
<b>Total financial assets</b>	-	-	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Others financial liabilities	-	-	3,529	3,529
Borrowings	-	138,330	-	138,330
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	-	<b>138,330</b>	<b>3,529</b>	<b>141,859</b>

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)**

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements as at March 31, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Rupees in lakhs Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Derivatives	-	1,488	-	1,488
<b>Total financial assets</b>	-	1,488	-	1,488

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed as at March 31, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Rupees in lakhs Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Security deposits	-	-	4	4
<b>Total financial assets</b>	-	-	4	4
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Borrowings	-	141,677	-	141,677
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	-	141,677	-	141,677

**(c) Valuation processes**

The Company obtains assistance of independent and competent third party valuation experts to perform the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the Company and the valuer on periodically basis.

Discount rates are determined using a capital asset pricing model to calculate a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

**(d) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost**

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Security deposits	4	4	4	4
<b>Total financial assets</b>	4	4	4	4
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Borrowings*	138,330	138,330**	136,990	141,677
Other financial liabilities	3,529	3,529	-	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	141,859	141,859	136,990	141,677

\*Carrying amount of borrowing includes long term borrowing, current maturity of long term borrowing and interest accrued but not due on borrowing.

\*\* The fair value as of March 31, 2019 is considered to be equal to carrying amount due to reasons stated in note 5

The carrying amount of current financial assets and liabilities (other than current maturity of long term borrowing and interest accrued but not due on borrowing which have been considered as part of borrowing) are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The fair value as of March 31, 2018 of the long-term Borrowings with floating-rate of interest is not impacted due to interest rate changes, and will not be significantly different from their carrying amounts as there is no significant change in the under-lying credit risk of the Company borrowing (since the date of inception of the loans).

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amount is equal to the fair values.

**Note**

Level 1 : Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities which are included in level.

There were no transfers between any levels during the year.

The Company's policy is to recognise transfer into and transfer out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

**14) Financial risk management**

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely liquidity risk, market risks and credit risk.

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Exposure arising from</b>	<b>Measurement</b>	<b>Management</b>
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis	Only high rated banks/institutions are accepted.
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk – foreign exchange	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Sensitivity analysis	Partly hedge by foreign exchange forward, cross currency and call spread contract
Market risk – interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Partly hedge by Interest rate swap

**(a) Credit risk**

The Company is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligation resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, financial assets carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to trade customers towards sale of electricity as per the terms of PPA, CERC and with public sector undertakings.

**Credit risk management**

Credit risk is managed at Company level depending on the policy surrounding credit risk management. For banks and financial institutions, only high rated banks/institutions are accepted. Generally all policies surrounding credit risk have been managed at Company level except for those surrounding accounts receivable balances.

The Company has a PPA with a large public limited Company. The credit risk is considered to be low. The procurer has been paying the dues on a timely basis during the year.

**(b) Liquidity risk**

- (i) Management monitors the rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. As the Company does not have sufficient operational cash inflows the Company is largely dependent now upon the parent company's support (Refer note 5 above).

**(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities**

The amounts disclosed in the below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.



Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited  
Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)

March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs			
	Less than 1 years	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<b><u>Non-derivatives Financial liabilities</u></b>				
Borrowings* (Refer note 5)	140,440	-	-	140,440
Creditors for capital expenditure	394	-	-	394
Retention money payable	3,686	-	-	3,686
Dues to Holding Companies	265	-	-	265
Other financial liabilities	3,630	-	-	3,630
<b>Total Non-derivatives Financial liabilities</b>	<b>148,415</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>148,415</b>

  

March 31, 2018	Rupees in lakhs			
	Less than 1 years	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<b><u>Non-derivatives Financial liabilities</u></b>				
Borrowings*	18,069	69,660	94,458	182,187
Creditors for capital expenditure	709	-	-	709
Retention money payable	5,698	-	-	5,698
Dues to Holding Companies	190	-	-	190
Other financial liabilities	192	-	-	192
<b>Total Non-derivatives Financial liabilities</b>	<b>24,858</b>	<b>69,660</b>	<b>94,458</b>	<b>188,976</b>

\*Includes contractual interest payments based on the interest rate prevailing at the reporting date.

**(c) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of volatility of prices in the financial markets. Market risk can be further segregated as: a) Foreign currency risk and b) Interest rate risk.

**(i) Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has long term monetary liabilities which are in currency other than its functional currency. Foreign currency risk, as defined in Ind AS 107, arises as the value of recognised monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in other currencies fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

While the Company has direct exposure to foreign exchange rate changes on the price of non-Indian Rupee-denominated borrowings. For that reason, the below sensitivity analysis may not necessarily indicate the total effect on the Company's net assets attributable to holders of equity shares of future movements in foreign exchange rates.

• **Foreign currency risk exposure:**

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk (all in USD \$) at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR, are as follows.

	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Borrowings	132,246	130,430
Retention money	2,629	2,472
<b>Total Financial liabilities</b>	<b>134,875</b>	<b>132,902</b>
<b>Covered by Derivative</b>		
Forward contracts	-	3,132
Call spread	12,451	13,659
Cross Currency Swap	-	7,470
<b>Total Covered by derivatives</b>	<b>12,451</b>	<b>24,261</b>
<b>Net exposure to foreign currency risk</b>	<b>122,424</b>	<b>108,641</b>

• **Sensitivity of foreign currency exposure**

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

	Impact on profit before tax / Capital work-in- progress**	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>USD sensitivity</b>		
FX rate – increase by 6% on closing rate on reporting date*	(7,533)	(6,991)
FX rate– decrease by 6% on closing rate on reporting date *	7,396	6,842
* Holding all other variables constant		

\*\*The above impact has been assessed taking into consideration the accounting policy adopted by the Company for the accounting for foreign exchange differences. (Refer note 2.1(m) above).

**(ii) Interest rate risk**

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During March 31, 2019 the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in USD.

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.

• **Interest rate risk exposure**

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>Variable rate borrowings</b>	<b>57,349</b>	<b>57,252</b>

• **Sensitivity of Interest**

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

	Rupees in lakhs Impact on profit before tax / Capital work-in- progress	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest rates – increase by 5% on existing Interest cost*	(189)	(178)
Interest rates – decrease by 5% on existing Interest cost*	189	178
* Holding all other variables constant		

**15) Capital Management**

**(a) Risk Management**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. (Refer note 5 above)

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)**

The Company monitors capital on basis of total equity and debt on a periodic basis. Equity comprises all components of equity includes the fair value impact. The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

	March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs March 31, 2018
Equity (excluding other reserves)	(15,209)	133,175
Debt	136,290	135,447
Total	121,081	268,622

**16) Segment reporting**

Presently, the Company is engaged in only one segment viz 'Generation of Power' and as such there is no separate reportable segment as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. Presently, the Company's operations are predominantly confined in India. The Company's Board of Directors are chief operating decision makers of the Company.

**Information about major customers**

Revenue for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 were from customers located in India. Customers include private distribution entities. Revenue to specific customers exceeding 10% of total revenue for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 were as follows (refer note 2(n)(i)):

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Revenue In lakhs	Percent	Revenue In lakhs	Percent
NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited	8,377	100%	10,438	100%

**17) Exchange Difference on Long Term Monetary Items**

As explained above in note 2.1(m) with respect to exchange differences, the Company has adjusted the value of Capital work-in-progress by Rs. 14,819 lakhs (loss) and has adjusted the value of Rs 6,475 lakhs gain in PPE (March 31, 2018 is Rs. 335 lakhs (loss) towards the exchange difference arising on long term foreign currency monetary liabilities towards depreciable assets.

**18) The information for Self-generated Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) relating to certified emission rights are as follows:-**

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
a)	No. of CERs held as inventory and the basis of valuation	-	-
b)	No. of CERs under certification	69,671	82,718
c)	Depreciation and operating and maintenance costs of Emission Reduction equipment expensed during the year	-	-

**19) Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**

The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined based on the information available with the Company and the required disclosure are given below.

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year (refer note 3.17)	19	-
(b) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year	@	-
(c) The amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(d) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	@	-
(f) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

@ Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**
**Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)**
**20) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities**

The following table presents the derivative financial instruments that are offset as at March 31, 2019 and, March 31, 2018 where as per the terms of the agreement the net position owing / receivable to a single counterparty in the same currency has been offsetted and presented at net amount in the balance sheet.

Particulars	Gross amounts	Gross amount sett-off in balance sheet	Rupees in lakhs Net balance presented in balance sheet
<b>As at March 31, 2019</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Derivative Liabilities	-	-	-
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	-	-	-
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Derivative Assets	1,081	-	1,081
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,081</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2018</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Derivative Liabilities	(491)	491	-
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>(491)</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Derivative Assets	1,979	(491)	1,488
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>(491)</b>	<b>1,488</b>

**21) Net debt reconciliation**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs Year ended March 31, 2018
<b>Borrowings</b>		
Opening Balance		
- Non Current	124,664	134,650
- Current	10,783	10,554
Changes in Fair Value		
- Impact of Effective Rate of Interest	368	390
- Exchange (gain) / loss	8,145	326
Repaid during the year/period	(7,670)	(10,473)
Closing Balance		
- Non Current	-	124,664
- Current (Refer note 5)	136,290	10,783
<b>Inter corporate deposit</b>		
Opening Balance	68,010	54,490
Availed during the year	432	14,570
Repaid during the year	(300)	(1,050)
Closing Balance	68,142	68,010
<b>Interest Expenses</b>		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (Opening)	1,543	1,478
Interest Charge as per Statement Profit & Loss / Capital work in progress	8,571	9,001
Changes in Fair Value		
- Impact of Effective Rate of Interest	(368)	(390)
- Impact of MTM Derivative valuation	-	446
Interest paid to Lenders	(7706)	(8,992)
Interest accrued but not due/ and due on borrowings (Closing)	2,040	1,543

22) The figures for the previous year are re-classified / re-grouped, wherever considered necessary.

**Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited**

As per our report of even date

**For Price Waterhouse**

Firm Registration No: 301112 E

Chartered Accountants

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

**Piyush Jalandhara**

Partner

Membership No. 122351

**Shrikant D Kulkarni**

Director

DIN Number: 05136399

**Mantu Kumar Ghosh**

Director

DIN Number 07644889

**Place : Mumbai**

Date : June 07, 2019

**Place : Mumbai**

Date : June 07, 2019