

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Rosa Power Supply Company Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the Financial Statements of **Rosa Power Supply Company Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").
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, its profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

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 thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

4. Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 15 to the financial statements regarding the pending application made by the Company before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) for revision of its financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 and the restatement of the comparative for reasons stated therein. Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified in respect of this matter.

5. Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no Key Audit Matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Corporate Social Responsibility Report & Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
7. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

8. 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 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
9. 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

10. 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.

11. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe those matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

12. 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 A** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

13. 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, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- 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) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**";
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to any of its directors during the year. Hence, the requirement of the Company for compliance under this section is not applicable.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigation as at March 31, 2019 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 4 on contingent liabilities to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2019.

For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 28, 2019

Annexure 'A' to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to under the section "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements " of our Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Rosa Power Supply Company Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019.

- (i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (b) As informed to us, the Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the Management according to a phased program designed to cover all the items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the fixed assets has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies between the book records and the physical inventory have been noticed.
- (c) The title deed of immovable property, as disclosed in Note 3.1 on the Property, Plant and Equipment and Immovable property classified under the Finance lease receivable in Note 3.3 (c) to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to the book records were not material. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
- (iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to any company, firm, limited liability partnerships or other party covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(iii) (a), (b) & (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) Based on information and explanation given to us in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186(1) of the Act. Further, as the Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities, hence the provisions of Section 186 [except for sub-section (1)] are not applicable to it.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed there under.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company in respect of products where, pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government of India, the maintenance of cost records has been prescribed under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, 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.

Annexure 'A' to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to under the section "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Rosa Power Supply Company Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019.

- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, except for dues in respect of income tax, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, Goods and Service tax, customs duty, cess and other material statutory dues except for Income tax as at March 31, 2019 amounting for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. In respect of Income Tax dues of Rs 15,871 lakhs for the financial year 2017-18 refer note 15 of the financial statements.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the particulars of dues of Income Tax as at March 31, 2019 which has not been deposited on account of dispute as under :

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rupees in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	66	AY 2013-14	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	65	AY 2014-15	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	900	AY 2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), Mumbai

- (viii) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not availed any loans from financial institutions, debenture holders and government. In respect of borrowings from banks as on March 31, 2019, the Company has not defaulted its repayment of its dues to banks, however, there were delays in repayment of its dues during the year. The details of delays during the year is as under :

Annexure 'A' to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to under the section "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements " of our Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Rosa Power Supply Company Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Particulars		Principal		Interest	
Sr.no.	Name of Lender	During the year ended March 31, 2019		During the year ended March 31, 2019	
		Amount (Rupees in lakhs)	Maximum days	Amount (Rupees in lakhs)	Maximum days
I	Rupee Term Loan				
	State Bank of India	11,573	60	4,210	47
	Syndicate Bank	2,359	60	1,030	75
	IDBI Bank Limited	6,169	60	3,057	76
	Bank of Baroda	761	60	410	76
	State Bank of Mysore	357	60	246	75
	ICICI Bank	5,000	84	1,038	63
	Punjab National Limited	755	23	366	76
	Axis Bank Limited	9,375	60	518	46
	Total	36,349		10,875	
II	External Commercial Borrowings				
	Syndicate Bank - London	222	25	76	23
	Allahabad Bank - Hong Kong	222	42	76	40
	IDBI Bank Limited- Dubai	520	25	199	25
	Axis Bank - Hong Kong	1,769	85	637	84
	ICICI Bank - Bahrain	4,407	47	1,909	67
	Total	7,140		2,897	
Grand Total (I +II)		43,489		13,772	

- (ix) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), in our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were raised.
- (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 instance by the management.
- (xi) The Company has not paid managerial remuneration. Therefore, provision of clause 3(xi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure 'A' to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to under the section "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements " of our Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Rosa Power Supply Company Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019.

- (xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to the provision of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and section 188 of the Act where applicable.
- The details of related party transactions as required under 24. Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, have been disclosed in the financial statements.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence the provision of clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected to its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA 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 Pathak H. D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2019

Annexure 'B' to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to under the section "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Rosa Power Supply Company Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of **Rosa Power Supply Company 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 reference 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 of the Company 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 'B' to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to under the section "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Rosa Power Supply Company Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial control 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 control 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 statement to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control 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 reference 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 Pathak H.D. & Associates
Firm Registration Number: 107783W
Chartered Accountants

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership Number: 119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2019

Rosa Power Supply Company Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

Financial Statement as at March 31, 2019

Particulars	Note	Rupees in lakhs	
		As at March 31, 2019	As at* March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.1	611	587
Intangible assets	3.2	1	1
Financial assets:			
Investments	3.3(a)	47,849	47,849
Loans	3.3(b)	2	2
Finance lease receivables	3.3(c)	453,131	473,591
Other non-current assets	3.4	163	401
Total		501,757	522,431
Current assets			
Inventories	3.5	32,481	10,797
Financial assets:			
Trade receivables	3.6(a)	80,204	80,199
Cash and cash equivalents	3.6(b)	629	331
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	3.6(c)	3,089	2,947
Loans	3.6(d)	300,890	356,421
Finance lease receivables	3.3(c)	29,972	37,713
Other current assets	3.7	6,682	656
Total		453,947	489,064
Total Assets		955,704	1,011,495
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	3.8	42,441	42,441
Other equity:			
Instruments entirely equity in nature	3.9	42	42
Reserves and surplus	3.10	412,008	391,602
Total		454,491	434,285
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	3.11(a)	181,891	246,758
Other financial liabilities	3.11(b)	-	169
Provisions	3.12	711	561
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	3.13	83,426	84,703
Other non-current liabilities	3.14	2,699	3,299
Total		268,727	335,490
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	3.15(a)	127,180	126,540
Trade payables			
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of other than (i) above	3.15(b)	4,774	10,152
Other financial liabilities	3.15(c)	78,418	88,402
Other current liabilities	3.16	731	676
Provisions	3.17	77	68
Current tax liabilities	3.18	21,306	15,880
Total		232,486	241,720
Total Equity and Liabilities		955,704	1,011,495
Significant accounting policies	2		
Notes to financial statements	1 to 26		

*Restated (Refer note 15)

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

Rosa Power Supply Company Limited

As per our attached Report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 107783W

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

Membership No. 119303

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 28, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shrikant D Kulkarni

Director

DIN 05136399

Ashok Kachardas Karnavat

Director

DIN 01086455

D.J. Kakalia

Director

DIN 00029158

Karunesh Mishra

Chief Financial Officer

Amit Jangid

Company Secretary and Manager

Membership No. A29018

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 28, 2019

Rosa Power Supply Company Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	Note	Rupees in lakhs	
		Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended* March 31, 2018
Revenue from operations	3.19	241,462	326,012
Other income	3.20	571	453
Total income		242,033	326,465
Expenses:			
Cost of fuel consumed (Refer note 20)		102,939	183,356
Employee benefits expense	3.21	4,054	4,107
Finance costs	3.22	43,884	47,857
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3.1	90	20
Other expenses	3.23	16,575	16,756
Total expenses		167,542	252,096
Profit before exceptional items and tax		74,491	74,369
Exceptional Items			
Expenses (Refer note 5)		49,205	-
Profit before tax		25,286	74,369
Tax expense:			
Current tax		5,449	15,871
Deferred tax		(1,277)	300
Income tax for earlier years		-	(322)
Profit for the year (A)		21,114	58,520
Other Comprehensive Income/(expenses)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements net defined benefit plan (net) (Refer note 7(c)(ii))		(23)	60
Other Comprehensive Income / (expenses) for the year (B)		(23)	60
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B)		21,091	58,580
Earnings per equity share: (Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
- Basic		4.96	13.79
- Diluted		4.94	13.78
(Refer note 10)			

Significant accounting policies
Notes on financial statements

2
1 to 26

* Restated (Refer note 15)

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

Rosa Power Supply Company Limited

As per our attached Report of even date.

For Pathak H.D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 107783W

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

Membership No. 119303

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 28, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shrikant D Kulkarni

Director

DIN 05136390

Ashok Kachardas Karnavat

D J Kakafa

Director

DIN 00029159

Karunesh Mishra

Chief Financial Officer

Amit Jangid

Company Secretary and Manager

Membership No. A29018

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 28, 2019

Rosa Power Supply Company 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
(A) Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before tax	25,286	74,369
Adjusted for :		
Interest and Other finance cost	43,884	47,857
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	90	20
Advance written off	183	-
Interest Income	(208)	(220)
Inter corporate deposit written off	49,205	-
Amortisation of forex loss	5,727	3,267
Operating Profit before working capital changes	124,167	125,294
Changes in Working Capital:		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(5)	(8,208)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(21,684)	24,988
(Increase) / decrease in financial and other assets	(6,028)	3,694
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other liabilities	(6,001)	(17,643)
Increase / (decrease) in provision for gratuity and leave encashment	160	166
(Increase) / decrease in lease receivables	28,201	23,372
	(5,357)	26,358
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(23)	(14,573)
Net cash generated from operating activities	118,787	137,079
(B) Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Payments for Property, plant and equipment	(1,851)	(1,760)
Inter corporate deposits given to the Holding Company	(17,251)	(67,649)
Inter corporate deposits refunded by the Holding Company	23,619	38,203
Inter corporate deposits given to Associate Company	(220)	-
Inter corporate deposits refunded by Associate Company	180	-
Margin Money / Deposits for a period of more than three months	(141)	3,678
Interest received	208	334
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	4,544	(27,194)
(C) Cash flow from financing Activities		
Repayment of long term borrowings	(80,746)	(62,277)
Proceeds/(repayment) of short term borrowings	640	(1,125)
Interest and other finance cost paid	(42,927)	(46,985)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	(123,033)	(110,386)
Net Increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	298	(502)
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year:		
Bank Balance - Current Account	331	833
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year:		
Bank Balance - Current Account	629	331

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Note:

The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) "Statement of cash flows"

* Restated (Refer note 15)

Rosa Power Supply Company Limited

As per our attached Report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 107753W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal D.Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303

Shrikant D Kulkarni
Director
DIN 05136399

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2019

~~Ashok Kacharadas Karnaik~~
Director
DIN 07088455

D J Kakalia
Director
DIN 00029159

Satunesh Mishra
Chief Financial Officer

Manager
Membership No. AZ9016

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2019

Rosa Power Supply Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

A. Equity share capital (Refer note 3.8)	Rupees in lakhs
Balance as at March 31, 2018	42,441
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	42,441

B. Instrument entirely equity in nature (Refer Note 3.9)	
Compulsory convertible redeemable non-cumulative preference shares (CCRPS)	Rupees in lakhs
Balance as at March 31, 2018	42
Changes in CCRPS	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	42

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C. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Rupees in lakhs
	Securities premium	Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2017*	116,088	(10,683)	224,847	330,252
Profit for the year	-	-	58,520	58,520
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net)	-	-	60	60
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	58,580	58,580
Additions during the year	-	(239)	-	(239)
Amortisation during the year	-	3,209	-	3,209
Balance as at March 31, 2018*	116,088	(7,713)	283,427	391,802
Profit for the year	-	-	21,114	21,114
Other Comprehensive Income / (expenses) for the year	-	-	(23)	(23)
Additions during the year	-	(5,975)	-	(5,975)
Amortisation during the year	-	5,090	-	5,090
Balance as at March 31, 2019	116,088	(8,598)	304,518	412,007

* Restated (Refer note 15)

Rosa Power Supply Company Limited

As per our attached Report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 107783W

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

Membership No. 119303

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 28, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shrikant D Kulkarni

Director

DIN 05136399

Ashok Kachardas Karnavat

Director

DIN 07093455

D J Kakalia

Director

DIN 00029155

Kanishk Mishra

Chief Financial Officer

Anil Jangid

Company Secretary and Manager

Membership No. A29018

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 28, 2019

1) General information

Rosa Power Supply Company Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Power Limited, has set up a Power Project of 1,200 Mega Watt (MW) at Shahjahanpur district, Uttar Pradesh. The entire power generated is being sold to Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) as per the terms of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) read with the regulation issued by Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC).

The Company is a public limited Company and is incorporated and domiciled in India under the provisions of the Companies Act. The registered office of the Company is located at 3rd Floor, South Wing, Reliance Centre, Near Prabhat Colony, Off Western Express Highway, Santacruz (East), Mumbai – 400055.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on May 28, 2019.

2) Significant accounting policies and critical accounting estimates and judgements:

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 of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The policies set out below have been consistently applied during the year presented, unless otherwise stated.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees', which is also the Group's 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.

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, maximizing 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 realised, 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 and new standards:

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:

Ind AS 116 – Leases

Ind AS 116 "Leases" was notified on March 30, 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. It sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under Ind AS 17.

Ind AS 116 requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under Ind AS 17. The Company is in process of evaluating the requirements of the standard and its impact on its financial statements.

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified certain other amendments to Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS), as below, as part of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendments 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.

Recent accounting pronouncements

Change due to transition to Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 on 28th March 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 1st April 2018.

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 prospectively.

(c) Property, plant and equipment:

All Items of Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at cost net of recoverable taxes, duties, trade discounts and rebates, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of PPE comprises of its purchase price and capitalised borrowing costs, including any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to their working condition for their intended use.

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 repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Spare parts are recognised when they meet the definition of PPE, otherwise, such items are classified as inventory.

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 lives of the following assets as prescribed in Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	Estimated useful lives
Buildings	60 years
Motor vehicles	8 years
Office Equipment	5 Years
Computers	3 Years
Furniture and Fixture	10 Years

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.

(d) Intangible assets:

(i). 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.

(ii). 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:

Amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation 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.

Computer software is amortised over an estimated useful life of 3 years.

(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, they are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered 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 instrument of another entity.

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 has elected to account for investments in equity instruments of fellow subsidiaries at cost in its financial statements.

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 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 statement of 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 (FVPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. 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.

Equity investments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments in fellow subsidiaries at cost. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

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 require 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. While 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.

(h) 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.

(i) 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, loan and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

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 payables:

These amounts represents 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.

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 and 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.

(j) 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.

(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.

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) 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' (Rs.), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

II. Transactions and balances

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

(ii) All exchange differences arising on reporting of short term foreign currency monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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.

(m) Revenue from Contracts with Customers and Other Income

The company derives revenue primarily from sale of energy to Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL). Effective April 1, 2018 the Company has applied Ind AS 115 – "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", which establish a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how and when revenue is to be recognized. Ind AS -115 replace Ind AS-18 "Revenue" and Ind AS -11 "Construction Contracts". The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer. The Company has applied Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11.

There is no impact on application of Ind AS 115 on the financial statements.

Sale of energy

Revenue from sale of energy is recognised on an accrual basis as per the tariff rates approved by Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC) in accordance with the provisions of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with UPPCL. In case where final tariff rates are yet to be approved / agreed, provisional tariff is adopted based on provisional tariff order issued by UPERC. Further, the revenue is also recognised towards truing up of fixed charges as per the petitions filed based on the principles enunciated in the PPA and UPERC (Terms & Condition of Generation Tariff) Regulations, 2014.

Revenue from sale of energy referred to above includes fixed charges considered as minimum lease payments in accordance with appendix "C" to Ind AS-17 'Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease', which is apportioned between finance income and reduction of finance lease receivables and finance income is disclosed as 'Finance Income' under "Other Operating Revenue" (Refer note 2.1 (n) below). Revenue towards truing up of fixed charges is recognized as operating income in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of truing up. In case of difference between the revenue recognized based on provisional tariff order/petitions filed and final tariff order, minimum lease payments is adjusted to the extent of difference for balance period of lease to arrive at revised internal rate of return based on which minimum lease payments is apportioned between finance income and reduction of finance lease receivables.

(n) Leases:

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is (or contains) a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

These leases are analysed based on the situations and indicators set out in Ind AS-17 in order to determine whether they constitute operating leases or finance leases.

A finance lease is defined as a lease which transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the related asset to the lessee. All leases which do not comply with the definition of a finance lease are classified as operating leases.

The following main factors are considered by the Company to assess if a lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership: whether

- (i) the lessor transfers ownership of the asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term;
- (ii) the lessee has an option to purchase the asset and if so, the conditions applicable to exercising that option;
- (iii) the lease term is for the major part of the economic life of the asset;
- (iv) the asset is of a highly specialized nature; and
- (v) the present value of minimum lease payments amounts to at least substantially all of the fair value of the leased asset.

As a lessor (Finance lease)

Appendix "C" of Ind AS 17 deals with the identification of services and take-or-pay sales or purchasing contracts that do not take the legal form of a lease but convey rights to customers / suppliers to use an asset or a group of assets in return for a payment or a series of fixed payments. Contracts meeting these criteria are identified as either operating leases or finance leases. In the later case, a finance lease receivable is recognized to reflect the financing deemed to be granted by the Company where it is considered as acting as lessor and its customers as lessees.

The Company has assessed finance lease with respect to the terms of PPA, where the agreement conveys to the purchaser of the energy an exclusive right to use generated energy.

In case of finance leases, where assets are leased out under a finance lease, the amount recognised under finance lease receivables is an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

Minimum lease payment made under finance lease is apportioned between the finance income and the reduction of the outstanding receivables. The finance income is allocated to each period during the lease terms so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease receivable.

(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.

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,
- superannuation 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.

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 fund

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 taxes:

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

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 on 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 bases 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 substantively 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.

(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 authorized 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.

(w) Government grant:

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

The benefit of interest free government loan in form of deferred payments of local sales tax and entry tax is treated as government grant. The deferred payment liabilities are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments" where the benefit of the below market rate of interest shall be measured as the difference between the initial carrying value determined in accordance with Ind AS 109, and the proceeds received.

2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of 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 makes 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 assets and plants given on finance lease classified as finance lease receivables:

The Company has independently estimated the useful life of property, plant and equipment based on the expected wear and tear, industry trends etc. In actual, the wear and tear can be different. 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 equipment and unguaranteed finance lease receivables. (Refer note 3.1 and 3.3(b))

(b) Impairment of assets:

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its Property, plant and equipment and the unguaranteed residual value of assets given on lease 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 / residual value is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is determined based on value-in-use calculations prepared on the basis of management's assumptions and estimates.

(c) Defined benefit obligations:

The present value of the defined benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for post employment plans include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of such obligations.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the defined benefit obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of government bonds of maturity approximating the terms of the related plan liability.

(d) 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. (Refer note 12)

(e) Deferred tax

The Company has deferred tax liabilities which are expected to be realised through the Statement of Profit and Loss over the extended periods of time in the future. In calculating the deferred tax items, the Company is required to make certain assumptions and estimates regarding the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying amounts of liabilities as recorded in the financial statements and their tax bases. Assumptions made include the expectation that future operating performance will be consistent with historical levels of operating results and that existing tax laws and rates will remain unchanged into foreseeable future. (Refer note 3.13 and 12)

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

According to management's estimate, MAT credit balances will expire and may not be used to offset taxable income. The Company neither has any taxable temporary difference nor any tax planning opportunities available that could partly support the recognition of these MAT credit entitlement as deferred tax assets. On this basis, the Company has determined that it cannot recognise deferred tax assets on these balances.

(f) Revenue Recognition:

Revenue from Sale of Energy is recognised on an accrual basis as per the tariff rates approved by Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC) in accordance with the provisions of power purchase agreement (PPA) with Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL). [In case where tariff rates are yet to be approved/agreed, provisional rates are adopted based on the principals enunciated in PPA and UPERC regulations. Deviation from such estimate could result in significant adjustment to the revenue recognition/receivables of the Company. (Refer note 15)]

(g) Fair value measurement and valuation process

The Company has measured certain assets and liabilities at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The management determines the appropriate valuation technique and inputs for fair value measurement.

Estimates and judgements 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 16)

(h) Application of lease accounting:

Significant judgement is required to apply lease accounting rules under Appendix "C" of Ind AS 17: "Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease". In assessing the applicability to arrangements entered into by the Company, management has exercised judgement to evaluate customer's right to use the underlying assets, substance of the transaction including legally enforced arrangements and other significant terms and conditions of the arrangement to conclude whether the arrangements meet the criteria under Appendix "C".

Classification of lease

Significant judgement has been applied by the Company in determining whether substantially all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the lease assets are transferred to the other entities.

Rosa Power Supply Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Continued)

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Furniture & fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Rupees in lakhs Total
Gross Carrying amount as at April 1, 2017	396	-	212	-	-	608
Additions during the year	-	-	20	5	10	35
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2018	396	-	232	5	10	643
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at April 1, 2017	32	-	4	-	-	36
Depreciation for the year	16	-	3	@	1	20
Balance as at March 31, 2018	48	-	7	-	1	56
Net Carrying Amount						
As at March 31, 2017	364	-	208	-	-	572
As at March 31, 2018	348	-	225	5	9	587
Gross Carrying amount as at April 1, 2018	396	-	232	5	10	643
Additions during the year	-	8	56	29	21	114
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	396	8	288	34	31	757
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at April 1, 2018	48	-	7	@	1	56
Depreciation for the year	16	1	67	3	3	90
Balance as at March 31, 2019	64	1	74	3	4	146
Net Carrying Amount						
As at March 31, 2018	348	-	225	5	9	587
As at March 31, 2019	332	7	214	31	27	611

Notes :

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

2) All the above property, plant and equipment Rs. 611 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 587 Lakhs) has been pledged as security. (Refer note 8)

3.2 Intangible assets

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs
	Computer Software
Gross Carrying amount as at April 1, 2017	44
Additions during the year	-
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2018	44
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2017	43
For the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	43
Net carrying amount	
As at March 31, 2017	1
As at March 31, 2018	1
<hr/>	
Gross Carrying amount as at April 1, 2018	44
Additions during the year	-
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	44
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2018	43
For the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	43
Net carrying amount	
As at March 31, 2018	1
As at March 31, 2019	1

Note: Intangible assets are other than internally generated

	As at March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs As at March 31, 2018
3.3 Non-current Financial assets		
3.3(a) Non-current investments		
A) Equity share (unquoted, fully paid-up) (at cost)		
In Associate Company:		
Vidarbha Industries Power Limited - 364,970 (March 31, 2018: 364,970) shares at face value Rs. 10 each	3,650	3,650
In Joint Venture:		
Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited - 5,000 (March 31, 2018: 5,000) shares at face value Rs. 10 each	1	1
B) Preference shares (unquoted, fully paid up) (at cost):¹		
In Associate Company:		
Vidarbha Industries Power Limited - 4,020,202 (March 31, 2018: 4,020,202) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each	40,202	40,202
In Fellow Subsidiary:		
Kalai Power Private Limited - 1,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 1,000,000) shares at face value of Re. 1 each	3,996	3,996
	47,849	47,849
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	47,849	47,849
¹7.5% Compulsory Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CCRPS)		
The issuer companies shall have a call option on CCRPS which can be exercised by them 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 Company, however, shall have an option to convert CCRPS into equity shares at any time during the tenure of such CCRPS. At the end of tenure and to the extent the issuer companies or the CCRPS holder thereof have not exercised their options, the CCRPS shall be compulsorily converted into equity shares. On conversion, in either case, each CCRPS shall be converted into equity share of corresponding value (including the premium applicable thereon). In case the issuer companies declare dividend on their equity shares, the CCRPS holders will also be entitled to the equity dividend in addition to the coupon rate of dividend.		
3.3(b) Loans		
(Unsecured and considered good)		
Security deposits	2	2
	2	2
3.3(c) Finance Lease Receivable		
Finance Lease Receivable (Refer Note 21)	483,103	511,304
	483,103	511,304
Finance Lease Receivable -Non current	453,131	473,591
Finance Lease Receivable -current	29,972	37,713
3.4 Other non-current assets		
(Unsecured and considered good)		
Capital advances	163	401
	163	401

	As at March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs As at March 31, 2018
3.5 Inventories		
Fuel (including material in transit of Rs. 70 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 374 lakhs)	23,984	1,933
Stores and spares (including material in transit of Rs. 2 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. nil))	8,497	8,884
	32,481	10,797
(Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
3.6 Current financial assets		
3.6(a) Trade receivables (Unsecured and considered good)		
Trade Receivables (including Rs. 18,306 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 43,877 lakhs) billed subsequent to the year end	80,204	80,199
	80,204	80,199
3.6(b) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks In current accounts	629	331
	629	331
3.6(c) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Deposits with maturity period of more than three months but less than twelve months	3,059	2,922
Fixed deposits with bank towards margin money	30	25
	3,089	2,947
3.6(d) Loans (Unsecured and considered good)		
Inter corporate deposits to Holding Company (Refer note 9G(ii)) (interest free deposit repayable on demand)	300,829	356,402
Advances to employees	11	9
Inter corporate deposits to related party (Refer note 9G(ii)) (interest free deposit repayable on demand)	50	10
	300,890	356,421
3.7 Other current assets (Unsecured and considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Balance with Government authorities	87	92
Advance to vendors	6,346	192
Prepaid expenses	249	372
	6,682	656

	Rupees in lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
3.8 Equity Share capital		
Authorised		
1,400,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 1,400,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	140,000	140,000
	<u>140,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
424,405,000 (March 31, 2018: 424,405,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	42,441	42,441
	<u>42,441</u>	<u>42,441</u>
3.8.1 Reconciliation of number of shares:		
Equity shares		
Balance at the beginning of the year - 424,405,000 (March 31, 2018: 424,405,000) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	42,441	42,441
Balance at the end of the year - 424,405,000 (March 31, 2018: 424,405,000) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	<u>42,441</u>	<u>42,441</u>

3.8.2 Rights, preference and restriction attached to equity shares

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.

3.8.3 Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	Percentage of shareholding	No. of shares	Percentage of shareholding
Equity shares				
Reliance Power Limited	424,405,000	100%	424,405,000	100%
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up held by Reliance Power Limited-Holding Company				

3.8.4 Shares held by Holding Company

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Equity shares		
Reliance Power Limited - 424,405,000 (March 31, 2018: 424,405,000) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	42,441	42,441
(Out of shares held, 424,404,994 (March 31, 2018: 424,404,994) shares are held by Reliance Power Limited, the holding Company and 6 shares are jointly held by Reliance Power Limited and its nominees)		
	<u>42,441</u>	<u>42,441</u>

	Rupees in lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Other Equity		
3.9 Instruments entirely equity in nature		
3.9.1 Preference share capital		
Authorized		
1,000,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 1,000,000,000) preference shares of Re. 1 each	10,000	10,000
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
Compulsory Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares ¹⁵		
4,183,000 (March 31, 2018: 4,183,000) Preference Shares of Re. 1 each fully paid up	42	42
	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>
3.9.2 Reconciliation of number of shares		
Preference shares		
Balance at the beginning of the year - 4,183,000 (March 31, 2018: 4,183,000) shares of Re. 1 each	42	42
Balance at the end of the year - 4,183,000 (March 31, 2018: 4,183,000) shares of Re. 1 each	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>
3.9.3 Rights, preference and restriction attached to preference shares		

¹⁵7.5% Compulsory Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CCRPS)

The Company has only one class of 7.5 % Compulsory Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CCRPS) having par value of Re.1 per share which have been issued at a premium of Rs.999 per share.

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 Rs. 999 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 be non cumulative.

3.9.4 Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	Percentage of shareholding	No. of shares	Percentage of shareholding
Preference shares (Refer note 3.9.3)				
Reliance Power Limited	4,183,000	100%	4,183,000	100%
Preference shares of Re.1 each fully paid up held by Reliance Power Limited- Holding Company				

3.9.5 Shares held by Holding Company

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
Preference shares (Refer note 3.9.3)				
Reliance Power Limited - 4,183,000 (March 31, 2018: 4,183,000) shares of Re. 1 each fully paid up	42		42	
	<u>42</u>		<u>42</u>	

	As at March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs As at March 31, 2018
3.10 Reserve and Surplus		
Balance at the end of the year		
3.10.1 Securities premium	116,088	116,088
3.10.2 Foreign Currency Monetary Item translation difference account	(8,598)	(7,713)
3.10.3 Retained earnings	304,518	283,427
Total	412,008	391,802
3.10.1 Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	116,088	116,088
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	116,088	116,088
3.10.2 Foreign Currency Monetary Item translation difference account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(7,713)	(10,683)
Addition during the year	(5,975)	(239)
Less: Amortisation during the year	5,090	3,209
Balance at the end of the year	(8,598)	(7,713)
3.10.3 Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year (as at April 1)	283,427	224,847
Add: Profit for the year	21,114	58,520
Remeasurements net defined benefit plan (net) (Refer note 7(c)(ii))	(23)	60
Balance at the end of the year	304,518	283,427
	412,008	391,802

Nature and purpose of other reserves:

a) Securities premium

Securities premium is created to record premium received on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account

The Company has opted to continue the previous GAAP policy for accounting of foreign exchange differences on long term monetary items. This reserve represents foreign exchange accumulated on long term monetary items which are for other than depreciable assets. The same is amortised over the balance period of such long term monetary assets. (Refer note 2.1 (i ii)) (Refer note 2.1 (m ii))

	As at March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs As at March 31, 2018
3.11 Non-current financial liabilities		
3.11(a) Long-term borrowings		
Secured		
Term Loans:		
Rupee loans from banks	102,139	145,285
Foreign currency loans from banks	54,792	74,008
	<u>156,931</u>	<u>219,293</u>
Unsecured		
Deferred payment liabilities:		
Deferred entry tax (Refer note 11)	23,217	25,622
Deferred value added tax (Refer note 11)	1,743	1,843
	<u>24,960</u>	<u>27,465</u>
	<u>181,891</u>	<u>246,758</u>

3.11.a.1 Nature of security for Term Loans

- Term loans from banks of Rs. 210,687 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 262,313 lakhs) is secured / to be secured by first charge on all the immovable and movable assets and intangible asset of the Company on pari passu basis.
- Term loans from banks of Rs. 15,000 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 37,500 lakhs) is secured / to be secured by residual charge on all the movable assets and current assets of the Company on pari passu basis.
- The Holding Company has given financial commitments/guarantee to the lender of the Company. (Refer note 9 G(ii)).
- Current maturities of long term borrowings have been classified as other current financial liabilities (Refer note 3.15(c)).
- A negative lien by Reliance Power Limited (Holding Company) on 51% of its equity shares in the Company.
- The amortised cost disclosed above is net off incidental cost of borrowings aggregating of Rs. 549 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 1,120 lakhs).

3.11.a.2 Terms of Repayment and Interest

- Rupee Term Loans outstanding as at the year end Rs. 108,178 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs.137,747 lakhs) has been obtained from Banks Phase I and Phase II of the project. The loans are repayable in 48 quarterly installments commenced from October 1, 2010 and January 1, 2012, respectively, and carry an average rate of interest 12.17% per annum payable on a monthly basis.
- Rupee term loan outstanding as at the year end Rs. 22,503 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 26,594 lakhs) has been obtained from Bank towards making investments in fellow subsidiaries. The loan is repayable in 48 quarterly installments commenced from June 30, 2013 and carry an interest rate of 12.40 % per annum payable on a monthly basis.
- Rupee term loan outstanding as at the year end Rs. 15,000 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 25,000 lakhs) has been obtained for onlending as subordinate debt / Inter Corporate Deposit / Loans and advances to its holding Company. The loan is repayable in 12 equal quarterly installments starting from December 2017 and carries an interest rate of 11.30 % per annum payable on a monthly basis.
- Rupee term loan outstanding as at the year end Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018: Rs.12,500 lakhs) has been obtained for meeting cash flow mismatches and for funding financing expenses of the facility.
- Foreign currency loan outstanding as at the year end Rs.10,087 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 11,518 lakhs) has been obtained for Phase I of the project . The loan is repayable in 48 quarterly installments commenced from October 1, 2010 and carries an interest rate of USD LIBOR plus 460 basis points per annum, payable on a quarterly basis.
- Foreign currency loan outstanding as at the year end Rs. 22,841 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 26,085 lakhs) has been obtained for Phase II of the project. The loan is repayable in 48 quarterly installments commenced from January 1, 2012 and carries an interest rate of USD LIBOR plus margin ranging from 415 basis points to 475 basis points per annum, payable on a quarterly basis.
- Foreign currency loan outstanding as at the year end Rs. 47,080 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 60,389 lakhs) has been obtained for Phase II of the project. The loan is repayable in 18 quarterly installments commenced from February 2018, and carries an interest rate of USD LIBOR plus 454 basis points per annum, payable on a quarterly basis.
- The amortised cost disclosed above is net off incidental cost of borrowings aggregating of Rs. 549 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 1,120 Lakhs).
- There has been delay in repayment of principal and Interest during the year, however, there were no default as at March 31, 2018. (Refer note 25)

	As at March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs As at March 31, 2018
3.11(b) Other financial liability		
Retention money payable	-	169
	<u>-</u>	<u>169</u>
3.12 Provisions		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note 7)	321	225
Leave encashment	390	336
	<u>711</u>	<u>561</u>
3.13 Deferred tax liabilities		
Net deferred tax (asset) / liability (Refer note 12)	83,426	84,703
	<u>83,426</u>	<u>84,703</u>
3.14 Other non-current liability		
Government Grant (Refer note 11)	2,699	3,299
	<u>2,699</u>	<u>3,299</u>
3.15 Current financial liabilities		
3.15(a) Current borrowings		
Secured		
Working Capital loan from banks	127,180	126,540
	<u>127,180</u>	<u>126,540</u>

3.15.a.1 Nature of security for short term borrowings

- a) Working Capital facilities from banks is secured pari passu with term loan lenders by first mortgage/hypothecation/charge on all the immovable and movable assets and intangible assets of the Company.
- b) A negative lien by Reliance Power Limited (Holding Company) on 51% of its equity in the Company.

3.15.a.2 Interest

Working Capital facilities have a tenure of twelve months from the date of sanction and are repayable on demand and carry an average rate of interest 11.76 % per annum.

	As at March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs As at March 31, 2018
3.15 Current financial liabilities (continued)		
3.15(b) Trade payables		
Trade payables	4,774	10,152
	<u>4,774</u>	<u>10,152</u>
3.15(c) Other financial liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	71,159	79,400
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,315	938
Creditors for capital expenditure (Refer note 14)	470	1,974
Employee benefit payable	881	679
Retention money payable	1,260	1,203
Creditors for supplies and services (Refer note 14)	2,893	3,689
Earnest money Deposit	26	26
Others	414	495
	<u>78,418</u>	<u>88,402</u>
3.16 Other current liabilities		
Statutory liabilities (including Provident fund, tax deducted at source and other miscellaneous payables)	131	78
Government Grant (Refer note 11)	600	600
	<u>731</u>	<u>678</u>
3.17 Provisions		
Provision for employee benefits:		
Leave encashment	77	68
	<u>77</u>	<u>68</u>
3.18 Current tax liabilities		
Provision for income tax (Net of advance tax of Rs. 15 lakhs) (March 31, 2018: Nil)	21,306	15,880
	<u>21,306</u>	<u>15,880</u>

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs Year ended March 31, 2018
3.19 Revenue from operations		
Sale of energy	178,067	257,400
Other operating revenues:		
- Finance Income	63,395	68,612
	241,462	326,012
3.20 Other income		
Interest:		
- on bank deposits	208	220
Miscellaneous income	363	233
	571	453
3.21 Employee benefit expenses		
Salaries, wages and other allowances	3,514	3,491
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 7)	135	136
Gratuity and leave encashment (Refer note 7)	144	210
Staff welfare expenses	261	270
	4,054	4,107
3.22 Finance costs		
Interest expenses on:		
- Rupee term loans	21,547	25,354
- Foreign currency loans	6,719	6,262
- Working capital loans	14,922	13,518
Other finance charges	696	2,723
	43,884	47,857
3.23 Other expenses		
Stores and spares consumed	2,604	3,484
Rent expenses (including rent to related party (Refer note 9 (G)(i))	217	212
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	4,563	4,823
- Building	171	141
- Others	24	17
Legal and professional charges	436	250
Travelling and conveyance	200	280
Directors sitting fees	6	6
Rates and taxes	58	89
Insurance	782	1,007
Loss on foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	637	58
Amortisation of Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account	5,090	3,209
Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer Note 22)	456	1,599
Miscellaneous expenses	1,331	1,581
	16,575	16,756

4) **Contingent liabilities and commitments:**

(i) **Contingent liabilities**

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

- a) Disputed income tax dues for Assessment Year 2013-14 is Rs. 66 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil), Assessment Year 2014-15 is Rs. 65 Lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil) and for Assessment Year 2016-17 is Rs. 900 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil).
- b) The Honourable Supreme Court has passed a decision on 28th February, 2019 in relation to inclusion of certain allowances within the scope of "Basic Wages" for the purpose of determining contribution to Provident Fund under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Acts, 1952. The company is awaiting further clarifications in this matter in order to reasonably assess the impact on its financial statement, if any. Accordingly, the applicability of the judgement to the Company, with respect to the period and the nature of allowances to be covered, and resultant impact on the past provident fund liability, cannot be reasonably ascertained, at present.

(ii) **Capital commitments:**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for is Rs. 2,626 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 1,829 lakhs).

5) **Exceptional item:**

The Company has written off certain receivables aggregating Rs. 49,205 lakhs in view of the financial creditors and operating creditors having filed for debt resolution process through NCLT and comprehensive review of recovery, out of prudence, by way of exceptional items to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019.

6) **Details of remuneration to auditors:**

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
As auditors:		
For statutory audit	55	55
For others	5	1

7) **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	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Current*	77	68
Non-current	390	336

* The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlements.

(b) **Defined contribution plans**

- (i) Provident fund
- (ii) Superannuation fund
- (iii) State defined contribution plans
 - Employer's Contribution to Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance
 - Employer's Contribution to 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 Trustees of the Reliance Life Insurance Company Limited. 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 Statement of Profit and Loss for the year:

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Contribution to provident fund	84	84
Contribution to employees' superannuation fund	5	5
Employer's contribution to Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance	-	-
Employer's contribution to Employees' Pension Scheme 1995	38	-

(c) Post employment obligations

Gratuity:

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service.

(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%
Rate of return on plan assets	7.10%	7.65%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees in number of years	5.53	10.22

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.

(ii) Gratuity Plan

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Rupees in lakhs
			Net amount
As at April 01, 2018	412	(187)	225
Current service cost	60	-	60
Interest on net defined benefit liability / assets	30	(17)	13
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	90	(17)	73
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense / (income)		@	@
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	19	-	19
Experience (gains) / losses	4	-	4
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	@	-	@
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	23	@	23
Benefit payments	(20)	(20)	-
As at March 31, 2019	505	(184)	321

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Rupees in lakhs
			Net amount
As at April 01, 2017	394	(192)	202
Current service cost	69	-	69
Interest on net defined benefit liability / assets	27	12	15
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	96	(12)	84
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense / (income)	-	5	5
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	(18)	-	(18)
Experience (gains) / losses	33	-	33
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	(81)	-	(81)
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(66)	5	(61)
Benefit payments	(12)	12	-
As at March 31, 2018	412	(187)	225

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	505	412
Fair value of plan assets	(184)	(187)
Deficit of funded plan	321	225
Unfunded plans		
Deficit of gratuity plan	321	225
Current portion	-	-
Non-current portion	321	225

(iii) Sensitivity analysis

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

Particulars	Change in assumptions		Impact on closing balance of provision for defined benefit obligation			
			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%	-2.70%	-3.38%	2.84%	3.59%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	0.50%	0.50%	2.81%	3.57%	-2.70%	-3.40%

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. While 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.

(iv) The above defined benefit gratuity plan was administrated 100% by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) as at March 31, 2019 and as at March 31, 2018.

(v) Defined benefit liability and employer contribution :

The Company will pay based on demand raised by LIC towards gratuity liability on time to time basis to eliminate the deficit in defined benefit plan.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 6.94 years (2018 – 6.96 years).

(vi) The actuarial valuation of gratuity liability does not include liability of seconded employees, as the gratuity will be paid by the Holding Company as per the terms of Secondment.

8) Assets pledged as security:

Particulars	Note No.	Rupees in lakhs	
		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Non-current			
First charge			
Financial assets			
Investments	3.3(a)	47,849	47,849
Finance lease receivables	3.3(b)	453,131	473,591
Loans	3.3(c)	2	2
Non-financial assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.1	611	587
Other Intangible assets	3.2	1	1
Other non-current assets	3.4	163	401
Total Non-current assets pledged as security (A)		501,757	522,431
Current			
First charge			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	3.6(a)	80,204	80,199
Cash and bank balances	3.6(b)	3,718	3,278
	3.6(c)		
Loans	3.6(d)	300,890	356,421
Finance lease receivables	3.3(b)	29,972	37,713
Non-financial assets			
Inventories	3.5	32,481	10,797
Other current assets	3.7	6,680	656
Total Current assets pledged as security (B)		453,945	489,064
Total assets pledged as security (A+B)		955,702	1,011,495

9) Related party transactions:

A. Parties where control exists:

Holding Company:
Reliance Power Limited (R Power)

B. Fellow Subsidiaries

Vidarbha Industries Power Limited (VIPL)¹
Siyom Hydro Power Projects Limited (SHPPL)
Kalai Power Private Limited (KPPL)
Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Power Limited (RSTEPL)

C. Joint venture

Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited (RGTPPL)¹

¹The Company also has a significant influence on the party as it holds an equity stake.

D. Investing parties/promoters having significant influence on the Company directly or indirectly:

Companies

Reliance Infrastructure Limited (R Infra)

Individual

Shri Anil D Ambani

E. Enterprises over which Companies/ individual described in clause (D) above have control / significant influences

Reliance General Insurance Company Limited. (RGICL)
Reliance Infocomm Infrastructure Private Limited (RIIPL)

F. Key Management Personnel

Shri Amit Shankar Jangid – Manager and Company Secretary
Shri Karunesh Kumar Mishra – Chief Financial Officer

Directors

Shri D J Kakalia
Shri Ashok Karnavat
Shri Shrikant D Kulkarni
Shri Vibhav Agarwal
Shri B S Prasad
Smt. Jyotsna Deepesh

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

		Rupees in lakhs	
	Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
(i)	Transactions during the year :		
	Remuneration to key management personnel		
	Shri Karunesh Kumar Mishra		
	Short term employee benefits	21	5
	Post employment defined benefits	1	@
	Leave encashment	@	@
	Shri Amit Shankar Jangid		
	Short term employee benefits	10	-
	Post employment defined benefits	1	-
	Leave encashment	@	-
	Shri Laxmi Vyas		
	Short term employee benefits	-	32
	Post employment defined benefits	-	1
	Leave encashment	-	@
	Directors' sitting fees		
	Shri D J Kakalia	2	2
	Shri Ashok Kamavat	3	3
	Insurance Premium		
	RGICL	487	825
	Rent Expenses		
	R Infra	169	167
	Reimbursement of expenses paid by		
	R Power	539	68
	Reimbursement of expenses - paid for		
	VIPL	20	@
	Purchase of Material		
	R Infra	28	72
	VIPL	2	-
	Sale of Material		
	SPL	4	-
	Inter- corporate deposits Given		
	R Power	17,251	66,481
	VIPL	220	6,540
	Inter- corporate deposits refunded to the Company		
	R Power	23,619	37,035
	VIPL	180	6,540
	Inter- corporate deposits assignment to the Company		
	R Power	49,205	-

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

		Rupees in lakhs	
	Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
(ii)	Closing Balance :		
	Investment in equity shares of fellow subsidiary		
	VIPL	3,650	3,650
	RGTPPL	1	1
	Investment in preference shares of fellow subsidiary		
	VIPL	40,202	40,202
	KPPL	3,996	3,996
	Other receivables		
	VIPL	20	-
	RGTPPL	1	1
	Inter corporate deposits		
	R Power	300,829	356,402
	VIPL	40	-
	RGTPPL	10	10
	Equity share capital (excluding premium)		
	R Power	42,441	42,441
	Preference share capital (excluding premium)		
	R Power	42	42
	Corporate guarantee issued on behalf of the Company		
	R Power	15,000	37,500
	Other Current Liabilities		
	R Infra	175	13

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

H. Notes:

- The Holding Company has entered into agreements with the lenders of the Company wherein it has committed/ guaranteed to extend financial support in the form of equity or debt as per the agreed means of finance.
- The above disclosures do not include transactions with public utility service providers, viz. electricity and telecommunication in the normal course of business.

10) Earnings per share:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018*
Profit available to equity shareholders		
Profit after tax (Rupees in lakhs)	21,114	58,520
Less: Dividend on preference shares (Rupees in lakhs) (Including Dividend distribution tax)	-	-
Adjusted net profit for the year (A) (Rupees in lakhs)	21,114	58,520
Weighted average number of equity shares (B)	4 24,405,000	4 24,405,000
Add: Adjustment on account of Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference Shares	418,300	418,300
Weighted average number of equity/preference shares (C)	424,823,300	424,823,300
Earnings per share – Basic (Rupees) (A/B)	4.98	13.79
Earnings per share – Diluted (Rupees) (A/C)	4.97	13.78
Nominal value of an equity share (Rupees)	10	10

* Restated (Refer note 15).

7.5% Compulsory Convertible Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares had an anti diluting effect on earnings per share and hence have not been considered for the purpose of computing dilutive earnings per shares in the previous financial year.

11) Government Grants:

The Company is liable to pay entry tax on inter-state purchase of certain goods under "Uttar Pradesh Tax on Entry of Goods in Local Area Act, 2007". As per Uttar Pradesh Power Policy 2003 read with Notification 1770 dated July 05, 2004 issued by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Company is eligible for grant of a moratorium period of nine years from the date of commencement of operation for payment of entry tax on each phase of the project. Accordingly, considering the said policy, the Company is filing the returns and would make the payments to the regulatory authorities on completion of moratorium period.

The Company is liable to pay value added tax on purchase of goods under "Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax Act, 2008". As per Uttar Pradesh Power Policy 2003 read with Notification 1772 dated July 05, 2004 issued by Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Company is eligible for grant of a moratorium period of nine years from the date of commencement of operation, for payment of Value added tax. Accordingly, considering the said policy, the Company is filing the returns and would make the payments to the regulatory authorities on completion of moratorium period.

The Company has been awarded the Government grant in the form of deferred payment benefits for Entry tax and Value added tax. The above two benefits have been accounted for as government grant in the books.

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening balance	3,899	4,058
Grants during the year	-	441
Released to statement of profit and loss	(600)	(600)
Closing balance	3,299	3,899

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Current portion	600	600
Non-current portion	2,699	3,299

12) Income Taxes:

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

(a) Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Income tax expense		
Current tax (net off tax for earlier year)	5,449	15,550
Deferred tax	(1,277)	300
Total Income tax expense	4,172	15,850

(b) The reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Profit before tax	25,285	74,369
Tax at the Indian corporate tax rate of 34.944% (previous year 34.608%)	8,836	25,738
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Expenses (admissible) / inadmissible under income tax act (net)	2,346	1,766
Effect of finance lease reduction from lease receivable	(9,026)	(8,521)
Effect of tax on account of available tax holiday under section 80IA of the Income tax Act	(3,433)	(18,682)
Minimum alternate tax on which no deferred tax has been recognised	5,449	15,550
Income tax expense	4,172	15,850

(c) Tax liabilities (net of assets)

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Provision for income tax (advance tax) - Opening balance	15,880	14,904
Taxes paid (net of refund)	(23)	(14,574)
Current Tax payable for the year	5,449	15,550
Provision for income tax (advance tax) - Closing balance	21,306	15,880

(d) Unutilised MAT credit	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Unutilised MAT credit for which no deferred tax assets has been recognised	116,385	111,679

The Company does not expect income tax liability under normal provision in the foreseeable future; hence the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets on MAT credit.

(e) Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
At March 31, 2017		(84,403)
(Charged) / credited to Statement of Profit and Loss		(300)
At March 31, 2018		(84,703)
(Charged) / credited to Statement of Profit and Loss		1,277
At March 31, 2019		(83,426)

(f) Deferred Tax balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Deferred tax liability on account of:		
Carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment	(121,458)	(122,813)
Impact of effective interest rate on borrowings	(192)	(398)
Total deferred tax liability (a)	(121,650)	(123,211)
Deferred tax assets on account of:		
Finance Lease arrangement	37,948	38,508
Provisions	276	-
Total deferred tax assets (b)	38,224	38,508
Net deferred tax liability (a)-(b)	(83,426)	(84,703)

13) Exchange differences on foreign currency monetary items:

As explained above in note 2.1 (I) with respect to exchange rate difference arising on long term foreign currency monetary items, the Company has availed the option available in Companies (Accounting Standards) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011, vide notification dated December 29, 2011 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Accordingly, the Company has recognised exchange loss of Rs. 5,975 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Loss Rs. 239 lakhs) to the foreign currency monetary item translation difference account (FCMITDA).

14) Micro and Small Scale Business Entities:

Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act as per the intimations received from them as request made by the Company. There are no overdue principal amounts / interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance Sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly, there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payments made during the year or brought forward from previous years.

15) Restatement

The Company had filed a multi-year tariff (MYT) petition before Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC) for (a) true up of tariff determined by UPERC vide earlier order dated March 28, 2011 in respect of Stage I for the period March 12, 2010 to March 31, 2014 (b) determination of final tariff of Stage II for the period April 01, 2012 to March 31, 2014 and (c) determination of tariff of Stage I and Stage II of Rosa TPP for the period April 01, 2014 to March 31, 2019.

UPERC passed the Tariff Order in the aforesaid petitions on August 22, 2017 rejecting various claims of the Company pursuant to the provisions of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The Company filed a review petition with the UPERC and also preferred an appeal before APTEL on October 03, 2017 on the tariff determined/ true-up for the period March 12, 2010 to March 31, 2014. The Company also preferred a writ petition before Lucknow Bench of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court challenging the UPERC (Terms & Condition of Generation Tariff) Regulations, 2014 which was applied by UPERC for the tariff determined for the period April 01, 2014 to March 31, 2019. In respect of the review petition, UPERC issued Order on April 25, 2018 rejecting certain contentions of the Company.

Pending the appeal before APTEL and the writ petition before Lucknow Bench of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court, the Company has been recognizing revenues based on the UPERC Tariff Order dated March 28, 2011 and UPERC Order dated May 21, 2012.

Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its Judgment dated April 19, 2018 in a similar matter has held that Regulations override the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) unless a carve out within the Regulation enables the applicability of the PPA. Further, Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its Judgment dated January 21, 2019 in another similar matter has held that unless the Regulations falls in the paradigm of manifest unreasonableness or arbitrariness and suffers from any constitutional or statutory uncertainty, the interference of the court is unwarranted.

In view of the above circumstances the Company believes that revenue must be recognized as per the Tariff Order of UPERC dated August 22, 2017 subject only to the extent that the Regulations have a carve out relating to earlier PPAs. As the Supreme Court judgement would be held to lay down the law as it always was, effect of the same has also to be given in the Financial Statements for the financial year 2017-18. The Company, therefore, filed a Writ Petition in the Hon'ble Bombay High Court for seeking liberty to file application under Section 131 of the Act along with the revised Financial Statements for the financial year 2017-18 before National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai Bench. The Hon'ble Bombay High Court, has vide its order dated March 26, 2019, granted liberty to the Company to revise the Financial Statement for the financial year 2017-18, in light of the ratio laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its recent orders dated April 19, 2018 and January 21, 2019 and seek the approval of the NCLT under section 131 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has accrued revenue for the year ended March 31, 2019 based on the UPERC (Terms & Condition of Generation Tariff) Regulations, 2014 as stated above. Whereas impact relating to period previous to March 31, 2017, has been given in other equity.

Restatement effects of the above are as below:

A. Changes in Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs		
	As at March 31, 2018 (Reported)	Restatements	As at March 31, 2018 (Restated)
ASSETS			
Trade receivables	180,143	(99,944)	80,199
Total Assets	1,111,439	(99,944)	1,011,495
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Other Equity	489,236	(97,434)	391,802
Current tax liabilities (net)	18,390	(2,510)	15,880
Total Equity and Liabilities	1,111,439	(99,944)	1,011,495

B. Changes in statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018 (Reported)	Restatements	Rupees in lakhs
			For the year ended March 31, 2018 (Restated)
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	337,772	(11,760)	326,012
Profit before tax	86,129	(11,760)	74,369
Current tax	18,381	(2,510)	15,871
Profit for the year	67,770	(9,250)	58,520
Earnings per equity share: (Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
- Basic	15.97	-	13.79
- Diluted	15.95	-	13.78

C. Changes in Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2017:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2017 (Reported)	Restatement	Rupees in lakhs
			As at April 1, 2017 (Restated)
ASSETS			
Trade receivables	180,143	(88,184)	91,959
Total Assets	1,111,439	(88,184)	1,023,255
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Other Equity	4,89,278	(88,184)	401,094
Total Equity and Liabilities	1,111,439	(88,184)	1,023,255

16) Fair value measurements:

(a) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financial assets	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Loans	300,890	356,421
Finance lease receivable	483,103	511,304
Trade receivables	80,204	80,189
Cash and cash equivalents	629	331
Other bank balances	3,089	2,947
Other financial assets	2	2
Total financial assets	867,917	951,204
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	309,071	373,297
Trade payables	4,774	10,152
Current maturities of long term debt	71,159	79,400
Creditors for capital expenditure	470	1,974
Other financial liabilities	6,789	7,198
Total financial liabilities	392,263	472,021

(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.

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed as at March 31, 2019

Rupees in lakhs				
Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Security deposits	-	-	2	2
Finance lease receivable	-	539,388	-	539,388
Total financial assets	-	539,388	2	539,390
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	251,412	-	251,412
Total financial liabilities	-	251,412	-	251,412

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed as at March 31, 2018

Rupees in lakhs				
Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Security deposits	-	-	2	2
Finance lease receivable	-	624,268	-	624,268
Total financial assets	-	624,268	2	624,270
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	327,094	-	327,094
Retention Money Payable	-	-	169	169
Total financial liabilities	-	327,094	169	327,263

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

Rupees in lakhs				
Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Security deposits	2	2	2	2
Finance lease receivable	483,103	539,388	511,304	624,268
Total financial assets	483,105	539,390	511,306	624,270
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	251,412	251,412	327,094	327,094
Retention Money Payable	-	-	169	169
Total financial liabilities	251,412	251,412	327,263	327,263

(d) Valuation technique used to determine fair values

The fair values for finance lease receivables were calculated based on cash flows discounted using weighted average cost of capital.

The carrying amount of current financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The fair value 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). Further, the Company has no long-term Borrowings with fixed-rate of interest.

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 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. This is the case for long term borrowings which is included in this level.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There are 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.

17) Financial risk management:

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

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
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 rupees (Rs)	Sensitivity analysis	Un hedged
Market risk – interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Un hedged

(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 with trade customer towards sale of electricity as per the terms of PPA read with the regulation issued by UPERC including outstanding receivables.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

The Company's credit risk arises from accounts receivable balances on sale of electricity and finance lease receivable are based on tariff rate approved by electricity regulator and inter-corporate deposits/loans are given to the holding company. The credit risk is very low as the sale of electricity based on terms of PPA which has been approved by the regulator and the inter-corporate deposits are within the same group.

For banks and financial institutions, only highly rated banks/institutions are accepted. Generally all policies surrounding credit risk have been managed at company level. The Company's policy to manage this risk is to invest in debt securities that have a good credit rating.

(b) Liquidity risk

(i) Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

In respect of its existing operations, the Company funds its activities primarily through long-term loans secured against each power plant and long terms loans and advances. In addition, each of the operating plants has working capital loans available to it which are renewable annually, together with certain intra-group loans. The Company's objective in relation to its existing operating business is to maintain sufficient funding to allow the plants to operate at an optimal level.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows with customer and by considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

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

Rupees in lakhs				
March 31, 2019	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Interest bearing borrowings*	225,808	196,423	10,010	432,241
Trade payables	4,774	-	-	4,774
Retention money payable	1,260	-	-	1,260
Creditors for capital expenditure	470	-	-	470
Creditors for supplies and services	2,893	-	-	2,893
Others	1,321	-	-	1,321
Total financial liabilities	236,526	196,423	10,010	442,959

Rupees in lakhs				
March 31, 2018	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Interest bearing borrowings*	233,471	265,021	21,440	519,932
Trade payables	10,152	-	-	10,152
Retention money payable	1,203	169	-	1,372
Creditors for capital expenditure	1,974	-	-	1,974
Creditors for supplies and services	3,689	-	-	3,689
Others	1,200	-	-	1,200
Total financial liabilities	251,689	265,190	21,440	538,319

* 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. Further it has long term monetary liabilities which are in US dollar other than its functional currency.

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

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings including interest accrued	80,920	98,781
Creditors / Retention	144	68
Net foreign currency exposure (liabilities)	81,064	98,849

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 and the impact on other components of equity arises from long term monetary foreign currency items for which the Company has opted to accumulate foreign currency translation difference in equity.

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs			
	Impact on profit before tax		Impact on other components of equity	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
USD sensitivity				
INR/USD-Increase by 6% on closing rate on reporting date*	(57)	(291)	(4,806)	(5,926)
INR/USD-Decrease by 6% on closing rate on reporting date*	57	291	4,806	5,926
* Holding all other variables constant				

The above impact has been assessed taking into consideration the accounting policies adopted by the company for the accounting for exchange differences (Refer note 2.1(i)).

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

(a) 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:

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Variable rate borrowings*	37,503	64,094
Total borrowings	37,503	64,094

*The above borrowings do not include project loans of Rs 315,364 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 361,139 lakhs) as interest on these loans are pass-thru, hence there is no interest rate risk involved.

(b) Interest Sensitivity

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

Interest sensitivity	Rupees in lakhs	
	Impact on profit before tax	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest cost – increase by 5% on existing Interest cost* #	(173)	(306)
Interest cost – decrease by 5% on existing Interest cost*	173	306
* Holding all other variables constant		

The above interest cost sensitivity does not include interest on project loans as interest on these loans are pass-thru, hence there is no interest rate risk involved. Sensitivity of project loans on 5% increase/ decrease will be Rs 886 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 905 lakhs)

18) 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.

The Company monitors capital on basis of total equity and debt on a periodic basis. Equity comprises all components of equity excluding other reserves and including the fair value impact and debt includes term loan and short term loans. The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Equity (excluding FCMITDA)	463,089	441,997
Debt	352,318	425,233
Total	815,407	867,330

(b) There has been delay in repayment of its dues to lenders, however as on March 31, 2019 there are no defaults in repayment of its dues to lenders (Refer note 25)

(c) Final dividends on equity shares for the year ended March 31, 2019 is Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil). Dividend and participative dividend on preference shares is Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil).

19) 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.

Information about major customers

Revenue for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 were from customer located in India. Customer include government controlled public electricity distribution entities. Revenue to specific customer exceeding 10% of total revenue for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 were as follows: (Refer note 2 (m) and 2 (n) for further details).

Customer Name	Rupees in lakhs			
	For the year ended			
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Revenue	Percent	Revenue	Percent
UPPCL (Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited)	241,462	100%	326,012	100%

20) Cost of fuel consumed (including coal, heavy furnace oil and light diesel oil):

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	1933	26,130
Add: Purchases during the year	124,990	159,159
Less: Balance at the end of the year	23,984	1,933
Consumed during the year	102,939	183,356

21) Finance Lease Receivables:

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Current finance lease receivables	29,972	37,713
Non-current finance lease receivables	453,131	473,591
Total	483,103	511,304

Minimum lease payments

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Not later than one year	89,534	102,085
Between one year and five year	307,294	354,512
Later than five year	556,452	578,252
Total	953,280	1,034,849
Less: Unearned finance income	725,000	778,100
Present value of Minimum lease payments	228,280	256,749
Less: Expected cash outflows	-	268
Add: Unguaranteed residual value	254,823	254,823
Net investments in lease	483,103	511,304

Present value of minimum lease payments

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Not later than one year	29,972	37,713
Between one year and five year	106,412	146,019
Later than five year	91,896	73,018
Total	228,280	256,750

The finance lease receivables, accounted for as finance lease in accordance with Appendix C of Ind AS 17 and Ind AS 17, relate to the 25-year power purchase agreement under which RPSCL sells all of its electricity output of its coal based generation capacity at Rosa village in Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh in two Phases of 800 MW each (Both the stages comprise two units of 300 MW each and employ subcritical Pulverized Coal Combustion (PCC) technology) to its off taker, Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL).

The effective interest rate implicit in the finance lease was approximately 13% for both 2019 and 2018.

22) Corporate Social Responsibility

As per the section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is required to spend Rs 1,538 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 1,585 lakhs) being 2% of the average net profit during the three immediately preceding financial years, towards corporate social responsibility, calculated in the manner as stated in the Act. Against the said required amount, the Company has spent Rs.456 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs.1,599 lakhs) for purpose other than acquisition/construction of asset during the financial year.

23) Assets under lease

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs			
	Previous GAAP carrying value as at March 31, 2018	Gross Block (At Cost) Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31, 2019
Freehold land	1,018	-	-	1,018
Leasehold land	2,271	-	-	2,271
Buildings	33,036	-	4	33,032
Railway sidings	21,444	-	-	21,444
Plant and machinery	646,426	2,417	8	648,835
Furniture and fixtures	164	-	2	162
Motor vehicle	65	-	19	46
Office equipments	170	-	3	167
Computers	399	-	-	399
Total	704,993	2,417	36	707,374

Note: The above value does not include exchange difference of Rs.5,975 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 239 lakhs) for the year.

24) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Long term Borrowings		
Opening Balance	-	-
- Non Current	219,293	297,477
- Current	79,400	62,290
Changes in Fair Value		
- Impact of Effective Rate of Interest	578	905
- Unrealised foreign currency gain/ loss	6,613	297
Repaid During the year	(80,746)	(62,277)
Closing Balance	255,137	298,692
Short term Borrowings		
Opening Balance	126,540	127,665
Availed during the year	640	
Repaid During the year	-	(1,125)
Closing Balance	127,180	126,540
Interest Expenses		
Opening Balance	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	936	968
Interest Charge as per Statement Profit & Loss	43,884	47,857
Changes in Fair Value		
- Impact of effective Rate of Interest	(578)	(905)
Interest paid to Lenders	(42,927)	(46,985)
Closing Balance	1,315	936

25) Delay in repayment of principal and interest:

Sr. No	Name of Lender	Rupees in lakhs			
		Principal		Interest	
		During the year ended March 31, 2019		During the year ended March 31, 2019	
		Rupees in lakhs	Maximum days	Rupees in lakhs	Maximum days
I	Rupee Term Loan				
	State Bank of India	11,573	60	4210	47
	Syndicate Bank	2,359	60	1,030	75
	IDBI Bank	6,169	60	3,057	76
	Bank of Baroda	761	60	410	76
	State Bank of Mysore	357	60	246	75
	ICICI Bank	5,000	84	1,038	63
	Punjab National Bank	755	23	366	76
	Axis Bank	9,375	60	518	46
II	External Commercial Borrowings				
	Syndicate Bank - London	222	25	76	23
	Allahabad Bank - Hong - Kong	222	42	76	40
	IDBI Bank - Dubai	520	25	199	25
	Axis Bank - Hong Kong	1,769	85	637	84
	ICICI Bank - Bahrain	4,407	47	1,909	67
Total		43,489		13,772	

26) Assignment of loans:

Pursuant to the agreement, Reliance Power Limited, the Holding Company has assigned its receivables aggregating to Rs. 49,205 lakhs at book value.

Rosa Power Supply Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

As per our attached Report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 107783W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal D.Shah

Partner

Membership No. 119303

Shrikant D Kulkarni

Director

DIN 05136399

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 28, 2019

Ashok Kachardas Karnaval

Director

DIN 01098455

D J Kakalia

Director

DIN 00029159

Karunesh Mishra

Chief Financial Officer

Amit Jangid

Company Secretary & Manager

Membership No. A29018

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 28, 2019

