Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Reliance CleanGen Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of **Reliance CleanGen 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").

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 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 loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("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.

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 be communicated in our report.

Other Information

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 and Shareholder's Information but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we 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

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.

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

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.

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 these 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

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.

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;

Continuation sheet...

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 the 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. There were no pending litigations which would impact the financial position of the Company.

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 Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered accountants
Firm Registration No: 101720W/W100355

Lalit R. Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No. 103418

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2019

Annexure 'A' to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Reliance CleanGen 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 fixed assets.

b) The fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies between the book records and the physical inventory have been noticed. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us, the title deed of building are in the name of erstwhile company i.e. Western Alliance Power Limited which has merged with the Company under Section 391 to 394 of the Companies Act, 1956 pursuant to scheme of amalgamation approved by Honorable High Court, with an appointed date of January 1, 2010.

ii. The Company does not have any inventory. Therefore the provisions of clause 3 (ii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2015 are not applicable.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not granted any loans secured/unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, paragraph 3 (iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to its director or any other person in whom director is interested. As the Company is engaged in providing infrastructure facilities as specified in Schedule VI of the Act, provisions of section 186 except sub section (1) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 186 of the Act.

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 of the Act and the rules framed there under to the extent notified. During the year under audit, no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve bank of India or any other tribunal.

vi. According to the information & explanations given to us, provisions relating to maintenance of cost records as prescribed under subsection (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.

Annexure 'A' to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Reliance CleanGen Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

vii.

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, Goods and Service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable with appropriate authorities. There are no undisputed amounts payable outstanding as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, Goods and Service tax, duty of customs and duty of excise or value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has defaulted in repayment of dues to financial institution as at the balance sheet date. The details of which is as under:

Name of Lender	Principal As on March 31, 2019		Interest As on March 31, 2019	
	Amount	**Period (Maximum days)**	**Amount**	**Period (Maximum days)**
Reliance Capital Ltd	500	129	76	129

ix. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer, further public offer during the year under audit. The Company has raised moneys through debt instruments and term loans during the year, which on an overall basis have been applied for the purpose 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 any material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

Annexure 'A' to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Reliance CleanGen Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

xi. The Company has not paid managerial remuneration, accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company, accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with related parties are in accordance with the provisions of Section 177 and Section 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard () 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) under Section 133 of the Act..

xiv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year under audit, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under audit. Hence the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered in any non-cash transactions with directors and persons connected with him. Hence the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. The company, as legally advised, 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. (Also refer note 15 of the financial statements)

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered accountants
Firm Registration No: 101720W/W100355

Lalit R. Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No. 103418

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2019

Annexure 'B' to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Reliance CleanGen 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 Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of **Reliance CleanGen 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 reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

   Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

Annexure 'B' to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Reliance CleanGen Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

4. 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.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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 the Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control 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.

Annexure 'B' to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Reliance CleanGen Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

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 respect 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 Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered accountants
Firm Registration No: 101720W/W100355

Lalit R. Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No. 103418

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2019

Reliance CleanGen Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.1	3	3
Financial assets	3.2		
Investments	3.2(a)	12,260	10,670
Other financial assets	3.2(b)	151	1,190
Other non-current assets	3.3	313	919
Total non-current assets		12,727	12,782
Current assets			
Financial assets	3.4		
Cash and cash equivalents	3.4(a)	21	49
Loans	3.4(b)	72,168	2,16,466
Other financial assets	3.4(c)	3	13,948
Total current assets		72,192	2,30,463
Total Assets		84,919	2,43,245
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	3.5.1	2,255	2,255
Instrument entirely equity in nature	3.5.2	1,440	1,440
Other equity	3.6	(488)	3,203
Total equity		3,207	6,898
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	3.7	21,287	1,78,742
Total non-current liability		21,287	1,78,742
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	3.8(a)	53,982	45,443
Other financial liabilities	3.8(b)	5,235	12,140
Other current liabilities	3.9	1,208	22
Total current liability		60,425	57,605
Total Equity and Liabilities		84,919	2,43,245
Significant accounting policies	2		
Notes to financial statements	3 to 22		

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

Reliance Cleangen Limited

As per our attached report of even date.

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101720W/W100355

Lalit R Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No. 103418

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2019

For and on behalf on the Board of Directors

Sameer Gupta
Director
DIN No. 03486281

Anand Budholia
Director
DIN No. 07607031

Ashok Kumar Pal
Chief Financial Officer

Dipali Shinde
Company Secreatary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2019

Reliance CleanGen Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Other Income	3.10	4,382	5,101
Total Income		**4,382**	5,101
Expenses			
Finance cost	3.11	8,030	5,632
Other expenses	3.12	43	62
Total expenses		**8,073**	5,694
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**(3,691)**	(593)
Income tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year (A)		**(3,691)**	(593)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Other Comprehensive Loss for the year (B)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year (A+B)		**(3,691)**	(593)
Earnings per equity share: (Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted (Rupees)	8	**(16.37)**	(2.63)

Significant accounting policies	2
Notes to financial statements	3 to 22

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Reliance Cleangen Limited

As per our attached report of even date.

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101720W/W100355

Lalit R Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No. 103418

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2019

For and on behalf on the Board of Directors

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Director
DIN No. 03486281

Anand Budholia
Director
DIN No. 07607031

Ashok Kumar Pal
Chief Financial Officer

Dipali Shinde
Company Secreatary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2019

Reliance CleanGen Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
		Rupees in lakhs
(A) Cash Flow from / (used in) Operating Activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(3,691)	(593)
Adjusted for:		
Interest on deposits	(4,291)	(5,080)
Interest and finance cost	8,030	5,632
Operating Profit / (loss) before working capital changes	48	(41)
Adjustments for:		
Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	485	(842)
Increase / (decrease) in other current financial liabilities	12	1
	545	(882)
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	605	(489)
Net Cash flow generated from / (used in) Operating Activities	1,150	(1,371)
(B) Cash Flow from / (used in) Investing Activities		
Investment in Equity Shares of fellow Subsidiaries/Share Application money pending allotment	(551)	(11,783)
Inter corporate deposit given to subsidiaries	(23,825)	(42,167)
Inter corporate deposit given to fellow subsidiary	(2,565)	-
Refund of Inter corporate deposit given to subsidiaries	300	942
Inter corporate deposit given to related party	-	(21,150)
Refund of Inter corporate deposit given to related party	-	9,012
Inter corporate deposit / loans and advances to others	-	(13,357)
Refund of Inter corporate deposit / loans and advances to others	-	-
Interest on deposits	18,237	5,855
Net Cash flow used in Investing Activities	(8,404)	(72,648)
(C) Cash flow from / (used in) Financing Activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	31,097	23,168
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(23,168)	-
Proceeds from short-term Inter corporate deposits	7,200	22,275
Repayment of short-term Inter corporate deposits	(6,590)	-
Proceeds from long term Inter corporate deposits	35,378	97,355
Repayment of long term Inter corporate deposits	(22,444)	(67,266)
Advance Received From Related Party	700	-
Bank charges	(485)	-
Interest and finance Cost	(14,462)	(1,538)
Net Cash flow generated from Financing Activities	7,226	73,994
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(28)	(25)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year:		
Bank balance - current account	31	56
Balance in deposit Account	18	18
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year:		
Bank balance - current account	3	31
Balance in deposit Account	18	18

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

Reliance Cleangen Limited

As per our attached report of even date.

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101720W/W100355

Lalit R Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No. 103418

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2019

For and on behalf on the Board of Directors

Sameer Gupta
Director
DIN No. 03486281

Anand Budholia
Director
DIN No. 07607031

Ashok Kumar Pal
Chief Financial Officer

Dipali Shinde
Company Secreatary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2019

Reliance CleanGen Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

A. **Equity Share Capital (Refer note 3.5.1)**

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs
Balance as at April 01, 2017	2,255
Changes in share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	2,255
Changes in share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**2,255**

B. **Other Equity (Refer note 3.6)**

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	Instrument entirly equity in nature (Refer Note 3.5.2)	Reserves and Surplus		Other reserves		Total
	Preference Shares	Securities Premium Account	Retained Earnings	General Reserve ([arisen pursuant to scheme of amalgamation]	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 1 April 2017	1,440	3,50,460	(2,906)	1,936	(3,45,694)	5,236
Profit for the year	-	-	(593)	-	-	(593)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	(593)	-	-	(593)
Issued During the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	1,440	3,50,460	(3,499)	1,936	(3,45,694)	4,643
Profit for the year	-	-	(3,691)	-	-	(3,691)
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	(3,691)	-	-	(3,691)
						-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1,440**	**3,50,460**	**(7,190)**	**1,936**	**(3,45,694)**	**952**

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

Reliance Cleangen Limited

As per our attached report of even date.

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101720W/W100355

Lalit R Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No. 103418

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2019

For and on behalf on the Board of Directors

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DIN No. 03486281

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DIN No. 07607031

Ashok Kumar Pal
Chief Financial Officer

Dipali Shinde
Company Secreatary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2019

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

1) General Information

Reliance CleanGen Limited ("the Company") is a subsidiary of Reliance Power Limited and has been incorporated under provisions of Companies Act, 1956, inter alia, for generation of power from conventional and non - conventional sources. Registered address of the company is located at H Block, 1st Floor, Dhirubhai Ambani Knowledge City, Navi Mumbai - 400710.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on May 27, 2019.

2) Significant accounting policies and critical accounting estimate and judgments:

2.1 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements 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.

The financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees', which is the Company's functional currency.

(b) 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;
- Equity instruments in subsidiaries 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 minimizing 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:

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

Current vis-à-vis non-current classification

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

(c) 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.

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.

Since as on the balance sheet date, the Company does not have any Lease arrangement hence there is no impact on the Ind AS financial statements on the application of the above standard.

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.

Since as on the balance sheet date, the Company does not have any employees hence there is no impact on the Ind AS financial statements on the application of the above standard.

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 data 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.

Since as on the balance sheet date, the Company does not have any borrowing cost on qualifying asset, hence there is no impact on the Ind AS financial statements on the application of the above standard.

(d) 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.

(e) Foreign currency translation:

i. Functional and presentation currency

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

ii. Transactions and balances

(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) 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.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives ad residual value:

Depreciation is provided to the extent of depreciable amount on Straight Line Method (SLM) based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

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.

(g) Financial instruments:

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

Investments and other financial assets

i. Classification

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

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

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments in subsidiaries, the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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.

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 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.

Equity Investments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments in subsidiaries at fair value. The Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

iii. **Impairment of financial assets:**

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

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

iv. **Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

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

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

v. **Income recognition:**

Interest income

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes 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 standards on the financial statements.

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

(h) 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 other payables, loans and borrowings.

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.

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

Where guarantees in relation to loans of subsidiaries are provided for no compensation, the fair values are expensed out in the Statement of profit and loss. On transition to Ind AS, the Company has recognised fair value changes as part of the retained earnings.

iv. **Derecognition:**

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/ (losses).

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

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

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(l) 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.

(m) Revenue recognition:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of discounts, returns, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement

I. **Service Income**
Service income represents income from support services recognised as per the terms of the service agreements entered into with the respective parties.

(n) Income tax

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. 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.

(o) 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 adjust 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.

(p) 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.

(q) 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.

(r) Business combinations:

Business combinations involving entities that are controlled by the Company are accounted for using the pooling of interests method as follows:

i. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts.
ii. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities.
iii. Adjustments are only made to harmonise accounting policies.
iv. The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods is restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination. However, where the business combination had occurred after that date, the prior period information is restated only from that date

v. The balance of the retained earnings appearing in the financial statements of the transferor is aggregated with the corresponding balance appearing in the financial statements of the transferee or is adjusted against general reserve.
vi. The identities of the reserves are preserved and the reserves of the transferor become the reserves of the transferee.
vii. The difference, if any, between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve and is presented separately from other capital reserves.

2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

(a) Fair value measurement and valuation process

The Company measured its investments in equity shares of subsidiary at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The management determines the appropriate valuation technique and inputs for fair value measurement. In estimating the fair value, the management engages third party qualified valuer to perform the valuations.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. (Refer note 10).

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Rupees in lakhs

Gross carrying amount	Building
Balance as at April 01, 2017	3
Additions during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	3
Additions during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	3
Accumlated Depreciation	
Balance as at April 01, 2017	-
For the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	-
For the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	-
Net carrying amount	
Balance as at March 31, 2018	3
Balance as at March 31, 2019	3

Notes: Refer Note 14 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as a security by the company

Reliance CleanGen Limited
Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Continued)

3.2(a) Investments

Particulars	Face Value	As at March 31, 2019 No. of Shares	As at March 31, 2019 Rupees in lakhs	As at March 31, 2018 No. of Shares	As at March 31, 2018 Rupees in lakhs
A. Equity Shares (Fully paid-up and unquoted)					
In Subsidiary Companies [(2)]					
Moher Power Limited	10	50,000	5	50,000	5
Samalkot Power Limited [(1)]	10	1,96,09,400	-	1,96,09,400	-
Reliance Solar Resources Private Limited	10	10,000	1	10,000	1
Reliance Wind Power Private Limited	10	10,000	1	10,000	1
Lara sumta Hydro Power Private Limited	10	1,19,300	981	1,19,300	981
Purthi Hydro Power Private Limited	10	3,15,300	2,931	3,15,300	2,931
Sumte Kothang Hydro Power Private Limited	10	1,45,300	1,259	1,45,300	1,259
Amulin Hydro Power Private Limited	10	3,93,200	@	3,93,200	@
Emini Hydro Power Private Limited	10	3,64,600	@	3,64,600	@
Mihundon Hydro Power Private Limited	10	2,50,300	2	2,50,300	2
In Fellow Subsidiaries					
Reliance Power Holding (FZC) (Face value of AED 5000 each)	-	1,786	1,591	1	1
Reliance Bangladesh LNG Terminal Limited (Face value of TAKA 10 each)	-	1	@	1	@
Reliance Bangladesh LNG & Power Limited (Face value of TAKA 10 each)	-	1	@	-	-
Reliance Green Power Private Limited	10	1	-	1	-
B. Preference Shares (Fully paid-up and Unquoted)					
In Subsidiary Companies					
7.5% Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up[(3)]					
Samalkot Power Limited [(1)]	10	1,50,09,400	-	1,50,09,400	-
Moher Power Limited	1	2,625	26	2,625	26
Reliance Wind Power Private Limited	1	4,300	43	4,300	43
Lara sumta Hydro Power Private Limited	1	1,07,900	1,079	1,07,900	1,079
Purthi Hydro Power Private Limited	1	3,01,900	3,019	3,01,900	3,019
Sumte Kothang Hydro Power Private Limited	1	1,32,000	1,320	1,32,000	1,320
Amulin Hydro Power Private Limited	1	11,600	@	11,600	@
Emini Hydro Power Private Limited	1	5,400	@	5,400	@
Mihundon Hydro Power Private Limited	1	400	2	400	2
			12,260		10,670
Aggregate book value of Unquoted Non Current investments			12,260		10,670

(1) Shares Pledged to IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited for financial assistance in the form of rupee loans and US dollar loans from Export -Import Bank of United States availed by Samalkot Power Limited. The Company has pledged 19,609,394 equity shares and 15,060,400 preference shares.
(2) The above subsidiary companies are wholly owned by the Company except Samalkot Power Limited.
(3) 7.5 % Compulsory Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CCRPS).
The issuer companies shall have a call option on the 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, the CCRPS shall be redeemed at an issue price (i.e. face value and premium). The Company, however, shall have an option to convert the 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 holders 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 shares 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.

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

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
3.2(b) Other non-current financial assets		
Share Application Money pending allotment (Refer note 6)	151	1,190
	151	1,190

Nature

During the year, the Company by way of Share application money invested in Reliance Power Holding (FZC) amounting to Rs. 150.98 lakhs and Reliance Chittagong Power Limited amounting to Rs. @. The respective companies are in the process of converting the share application money into equity shares. Pending allotment as on March 31, 2019, the same has been considered as Other Non current financial assets.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
3.3 Other non-current assets		
Non Current tax assets (net of provision)	313	919
	313	919
3.4(a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks:		
in current account	3	31
in deposit account with original maturity of less than three months	18	18
	21	49
3.4(b) Current Loans		
(Unsecured and considered good)		
Inter corporate deposits to related party (Refer note 6)	-	1,36,789
Inter corporate deposits to others (Refer Note 6)	@	33,600
Inter corporate deposits to subsidiaries (Refer Note 6)	69,217	45,693
Inter corporate deposits to Fellow subsidiaries (Refer Note 6)	2,948	382
Inter corporate deposits to Fellow Associates (Refer Note 6)	3	3
	72,168	2,16,466
3.4(c) Other current financial assets		
(Unsecured and considered good)		
Advance recoverable in cash	3	3
Interest accrued on inter corporate deposits	-	13,945
	3	13,948

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

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
3.5.1 Share capital		
Authorised share capital		
30,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 30,000,000) Equity shares of Rs 10 each	3,000	3,000
15,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 15,000,000) Preference shares of Rs 10 each	1,500	1,500
	4,500	4,500
3.5.1 Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital		
22,550,000 (March 31, 2018: 22,550,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	2,255	2,255
	2,255	2,255
3.5.2 Instrument entirely equity in nature		
1,500,601 (March 31, 2018: 1,500,601) 6% Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	150	150
12,900,000 (March 31, 2018: 12,900,000) 7.5% Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	1,290	1,290
	1,440	1,440
3.5.3 Reconciliation of number of equity shares		
Equity shares		
Balance at the beginning of the year - 22,550,000 (March 31, 2018: 22,550,000) shares of Rs 10 each	2,255	2,255
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year - 22,550,000 (March 31, 2018: 22,550,000) shares of Rs 10 each	2,255	2,255
6% Preference Shares		
Balance at the beginning of the year - 1,500,601 (March 31, 2018: 1,500,601) shares of Rs. 10 each	150	150
Balance at the end of the year - 1,500,601 (March 31, 2018: 1,500,601) shares of Rs. 10 each	150	150
7.5% Preference Shares		
Balance at the beginning of the year - 12,900,000 (March 31, 2018: 12,900,000) shares of Rs. 10 each	1,290	1,290
Balance at the end of the year - 12,900,000 (March 31, 2018: 12,900,000) shares of Rs. 10 each	1,290	1,290

3.5.4 Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

a) Equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having face value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of the equity shares 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 remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

b) Preference shares

i. 6% Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares

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 (9 years) of the said shares. In case the call option is exercised, CCRPS shall be redeemed at an issue price (i.e face value). 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. 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 6%. These preference shares shall continue to be non cumulative. These shares are issued pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation for consideration other than cash."

ii. 7.5% Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares

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. 990 per share. If during the tenure of CCRPS, the Company declares equity dividend, CCRPS holders shall also be entitled to dividend on their shares at the same rate as the equity dividend and this dividend will be over and above the coupon rate of 7.5%. These preference shares shall continue to be non cumulative."

3.5.5 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 share holding	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding
Equity shares				
Reliance Power Limited	2,25,50,000	100%	2,25,50,000	100%
	2,25,50,000	100%	2,25,50,000	100%
7.5% Preference Shares				
Reliance Power Limited	1,29,00,000	100%	1,29,00,000	100%
	1,29,00,000	100%	1,29,00,000	100%
6% Preference Shares				
Unislim Infotech Private Limited				
Reliance Power Limited	15,00,601	100%	15,00,601	100%
	15,00,601	100%	15,00,601	100%

3.5.6 Shares held by Holding Company

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Equity Shares		
Reliance Power Limited 22,550,000 (March 31, 2018: 22,550,000) shares of Rs 10 each (Of the above, 22,549,994 (March 31, 2018: 22,549,994) equity shares are being held by Reliance Power Limited, the Holding Company and 6 shares are jointly held by Reliance Power Limited and its nominees)	2,25,50,000	2,25,50,000
	2,25,50,000	2,25,50,000
Preference shares		
Reliance Power Limited 1,500,601 (March 31, 2018: 1,500,601) shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	15,00,601	15,00,601
Reliance Power Limited 12,900,000 (March 31, 2018: 12,900,000) shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	1,29,00,000	1,29,00,000
	1,44,00,601	1,44,00,601

Reliance CleanGen Limited
Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Continued)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
		Rupees in lakhs
3.6 Other equity		
Balance at the beginning of the year		
3.6.1 Securities premium account	3,50,460	3,50,460
3.6.2 General reserve (arisen pursuant to various schemes)	1,936	1,936
3.6.3 Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(3,45,694)	(3,45,694)
3.6.4 Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	(7,190)	(3,499)
Balance at the beginning of the year	(488)	3,203
3.6.1 Securities premium account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,50,460	3,50,460
Add : Issued during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	3,50,460	3,50,460
3.6.2 General reserve (arisen pursuant to scheme of amalgamation)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,936	1,936
Balance at the end of the year	1,936	1,936
3.6.3 Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(3,45,694)	(3,45,694)
Add / (less) during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	(3,45,694)	(3,45,694)
3.6.4 Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(3,499)	(2,906)
Profit for the year	(3,691)	(593)
Balance at the end of the year	(7,190)	(3,499)

Nature and purpose of other reserves:

Securities premium account
Securities premium reserve is used to record premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act.

General Reserves (arisen pursuant to scheme of amalgamation):
The General Reserve had arisen pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation between the Company and Western Alliance Power Limited (WAPL) The said scheme has been sanctioned by Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay vide order dated January 01, 2010.

Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income:
The fair value changes of the equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value changes on the said instruments are transferred to Retained earnings.

		Rupees in lakhs
Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	As at March 31, 2018
3.7 Non-current borrowings		
Unsecured - at amortised cost		
Loan from holding company (Refer note 6)	**21,287**	1,78,742
	21,287	1,78,742

3.7(a) Terms of Repayment and Interest

(i) Loan from The Holding Company i.e. Reliance Power Limited of Rs. 21,287 lakhs (March 31, 2018 Rs. 1,78,742) is repayable on May 31st, 2019 and is interest free.

3.8(a) Current borrowings		
Secured - at amortised cost		
Rupee loans		
from Financial Institutions (Related Party) (Refer Note 6 & 14)	**31,097**	23,168
Unsecured - at amortised cost		
ICD Received from Related Party (Refer Note 6)	**500**	500
ICD Received from Others	**22,385**	21,775
	53,982	45,443

3.8(a1) Nature of security for Rupee loans

(i) Rupee loan from Non banking financial institution of Rs. 21,254 lakhs (March 31, 2018 Rs. Nil) is secured by subservient charge on fixed and current assets.

(ii) Rupee loan from Non banking financial institution of Rs. 5,795 lakhs (March 31, 2018 Rs. Nil) is secured by subservient charge on fixed and current assets.

(iii) Rupee loan from Non banking financial institution of Rs. 4,048 lakhs (March 31, 2018 Rs. Nil) is secured by subservient charge on current assets.

(iv) Rupee loan from Non banking financial institution of Rs. Nil lakhs (March 31, 2018 Rs. 19,168 lakhs)) is secured by subservient charge on fixed and current assets.

(v) Rupee loan from Non banking financial institution of Rs. Nil lakhs (March 31, 2018 Rs. 4,000 lakhs) is secured by subservient charge on fixed and current assets.

3.8(a2) Terms of Repayment and Interest

Secured

(i) Rupee loan from Non banking financial institution of Rs. 21,254 lakhs (March 31, 2018 Rs. Nil) is repayable in one instalment on July 1, 2019 and carries an interst rate of 13.50% per annum payable on maturity.

(i) Rupee loan from Non banking financial institution of Rs. 5,795 lakhs (March 31, 2018 Rs. Nil) is repayable in one instalment on January 15, 2020 and carries an interst rate of 13.50% per annum payable on maturity.

(ii) Rupee loan from Non banking financial institution of Rs. 4,048 lakhs (March 31, 2018 Rs. Nil) is repayable in one instalment on September 12, 2019 and carries an interst rate of 13.50% per annum payable on maturity.

(iii) Rupee loan from Non banking financial institution of Rs. Nil lakhs (March 31, 2018 Rs. 19,168 lakhs) is repayable in one instalment on June 1, 2018 and carries an interst rate of 13.50% per annum payable on monthly basis.

(iv) Rupee loan from Non banking financial institution of Rs. Nil lakhs (March 31, 2018 Rs. 4,000 lakhs) is repayable in one instalment on October 1, 2018 and carries an interst rate of 13.50% per annum payable on monthly basis.

Unsecured

(i)* Inter corporate deposit from Reliance Capital is repayable on November 23, 2018 and carries an interest rate of 12.50% per annum.

(ii) Inter corporate deposit from Crest Logistics & Engineers Private Limited is repayable on February 9, 2020 and carries an interest rate of 12.50% per annum.

(iii) Inter corporate deposit from Creative Ashtech Power Projects is repayable on September 29, 2019 and is interest free.

(iv) Inter corporate deposit from Reliance Venture Asset Management Company is repayable on August 31st 2019 and carries an interest rate of 13.75% per annum.

(v) Inter corporate deposit from Gamesa Investment Management Private Limited is repayable on October 30, 2019 and carries an interest rate of 13.60% per annum.

* There has been default in repayment of principal and interest on the above borrowing during the year (Refer Note 18)

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
3.8(b) Other financial liabilities		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (Refer Note 6)	**5,221**	287
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	11,851
Other payables	**14**	2
	5,235	12,140
3.9 Other current liabilities		
Other payables	**508**	22
Advance received from related party (Refer Note 6)	**700**	-
	1,208	22

Rupees in lakhs

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
3.10	**Other income**		
	Interest income on:		
	Bank deposits	1	1
	Inter-corporate deposits (Refer note 6)	4,291	5,079
	Others	90	21
		4,382	5,101
3.11	**Finance cost**		
	Interest on:		
	Inter corporate deposits (Refer note 6)	3,872	3,191
	Interest on borrowings from Financial Institutions (Refer note	3,673	1,523
	Others	-	617
	Other finance charges	485	301
		8,030	5,632
3.12	**Other expenses**		
	Legal and professional charges	37	2
	Directors sitting fees	-	1
	Miscellaneous expenses	6	59
		43	62

4) **Other commitment**

The Company has, jointly and severally with its holding company, given ongoing commitments to lenders to extend support and provide equity in respect of various projects undertaken by the respective subsidiaries, wherein the amounts of investment would vary considering the project cost and debt equity ratio agreed with the respective lenders.

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

Rupees in Lakhs

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) As auditors		
For statutory audit *	@	@
For Certification	3	-
	3	@

* Statutory Audit Fee is excluded GST

6) **Related party transactions:**

A. **Parties where control exists:**

i. **Holding Company:**
Reliance Power Limited (R Power)

ii. **Subsidiaries**
Moher Power Limited (MPL) (formerly known as Bharuch Power Limited)
Samalkot Power Limited (SMPL)
Reliance Solar Resources Power Private Limited (RSRPPL)
Reliance Wind Power Private Limited (RWPPL)
Lara Sumta Hydro Power Private Limited (LHPPL)
Purthi Hydro Power Private Limited (PHPPL)
Sumte Kothang Hydro Power Private Limited (SKPL)
Mihundon Hydro Power Private Limited (MHPPL)
Amulin Hydro Power Private Limited (AHPPL)
Emini Hydro Power Private Limited (EHPPL)

iii. **Fellow subsidiary**
Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited (RGTPL)
Reliance Green Power Private Limited (RGPPL)
Kalai Power Private Limited (KPPL)
Reliance Power Holding (FZC) (RFZC)
Reliance Bangladesh LNG Terminals Limited (RBLTL)
Reliance Chittagong Power Limited (RCPL)
Reliance Bangladesh LNG & Power Limited (RBLPL)
Sasan Power Limited (SAPL)

iv. **Fellow Associates**
RPL Photon Private Limited (RPHOTONPL)
RPL Sun Technique Private Limited (RSUNTPL)
RPL Sunpower Private Limited (RSUNPPL)

B. **Key Managerial Personnel***

Sameer Kumar Gupta - Director
Shrikant Digambar Kulkarni – Director
Anand Prakash Budholia - Director
Ashok Kumar Pal – Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. June 22, 2018)
Dipali Shinde - Manager and Company Secretary

* No transactions with the Company during the year.

C. **Major investing parties/ promoters having significant influences on the holding company directly or indirectly:**

i. **Companies**
Reliance Infrastructure Limited (RInfra)

Reliance CleanGen Limited
Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Continued)

ii. **Individual**
Shri Anil D. Ambani

D. **Enterprises over which companies / individual described in clause C above has control / joint control:**
i. Reliance Communication Limited (RCOM)
ii. Reliance Capital Limited (RCAP)
iii. Reliance Big Entertainment Private Limited (RBEPL)
iv. Reliance Commercial Finance Limited (RCFL)
v. Reliance Home Finance Limited (RHFL)

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

SN	Particulars	Rupees in lakhs 2018-19	2017-18
	(i) Transactions during the year :		
1	Investment made	-	10,593
2	**Interest expense towards Inter-corporate deposits**		
	RCAP	63	22
	RCFL	3,372	1,523
	RHFL	301	-
	RPOWER	1,435	3,191
3	**Interest income from**		
	RBEPL	1,126	1,495
4	**Reversal of Interest Income accrued earlier**		
	RCOM	-	212
5	**Short term/Long term borrowings / ICD taken from**		
	RCAP	-	500
	RCFL	27,049	23,168
	RHFL	4,048	-
	RPOWER	35,378	97,355
6	**Refund of Short term / Long term borrowings / ICD to**		
	RCFL	23,168	-
	RPOWER	13,398	67,266
7	**Inter-corporate deposits given to**		
	RCOM	-	21,150
	SMPL	23,825	42,166
	KPPL	2,565	-
8	**Inter-corporate deposits received back from**		
	RCOM	-	9,012
	SMPL	300	942
9	**Assignment of ICD to**		
	RPOWER	1,79,435	-
10	**Assignment of accrued interest to**		
	RPOWER	13,231	-

SN	Particular	2018-19	2017-18
11	**Assignment of ICD for**		
	RBEPL	11,500	-
	RCOM	1,27,134	-
12	**Assignment of accrued interest for**		
	RBEPL	4,403	-
13	**Share Application Money Pending Allotment**		
	RFZC	551	1,190
	RCPL	-	@
14	**Conversion of Share Application Money in Equity**		
	RFZC	1,591	-
15	**Advance from**		
	SAPL	700	-
	(ii) Outstanding closing balances:		
16	**Equity share capital (excluding premium)**	2,255	2,255
17	**7.5% Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference share capital (excluding premium)**	1,290	1,290
18	**6.0 % Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference share capital (excluding premium)**	150	150
19	**Investment in Equity shares of subsidiaries / fellow subsidiaries**		
	MPL	5	5
	RSRPL	1	1
	RWPPL	1	1
	LHPPL	981	981
	PHPPL	2,931	2,931
	SKHPPL	1,259	1,259
	AHPPL	@	@
	EHPPL	@	@
	MHPPL	2	2
	RFZC	1,591	1
	RBLTL	@	@
	RBLPL	@	-
20	**Investment in Preference shares of subsidiaries**		
	MPL	26	26
	RWPPL	43	43
	LHPPL	1,079	1,079
	PHPPL	3,019	3,019
	SKHPPL	1,320	1,320
	AHPPL	@	@
	EHPPL	@	@
	MHPPL	2	2

SN	Particular	2018-19	2017-18
21	**Inter corporate deposits given including Interest receivables**		
	RCOM	-	1,25,290
	RBEPL	-	14,936
	SMPL	69,213	45,688
	MPL	1	1
	RSRPL	3	3
	RWPPL	1	1
	KPPL	2,565	-
	RGTPPL	16	16
	RGPPL	366	366
	RPHOTONPL	@	@
	RSUNTPL	@	@
	RSUNPPL	2	2
22	**Other financial liabilities**		
	RCAP	78	-
	Rpower	-	10,567
	RCFL	1,972	287
	RHFL	271	-
23	**Other Financial Assets**		
	RFZC	151	1,190
	RCPL	@	@
24	**Short term borrowings**		
	RCAP	500	500
	RCFL	27,049	23,168
	RHFL	4,048	-
25	**Long term borrowings**		
	RPOWER	21,287	1,78,742
26	**Other Current Liabilities**		
	SAPL	700	-

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

(iii) Other Transaction:

a) As per the terms of the sponsor support agreement dated December 23, 2011, the Company has agreed to pledge 100% of its holding in equity and preference shares of Samalkot Power Limited as a security towards term loan availed by Samalkot Power Limited. Accordingly, the Company has pledged 196,09,394 Equity shares and 1,59,09,400 preference shares.

b) The above disclosures do not include transactions with public utility service providers, viz, electricity, telecommunications in the normal course of business.

7) Disclosure of loans and advances to subsidiaries:

Rupees in lakhs

Name of Subsidiaries	Amount outstanding* As at March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Samalkot Power Limited	69,213	45,688	69,213	46,630
Moher Power Limited	1	1	1	1
Reliance Solar Resources Private Limited	3	3	3	3
Reliance Wind Power Private Limited	1	1	1	1

*Includes inter corporate deposits and other receivables.

As at the year end, the Company has no loans and advances in the nature of loans to firms/companies in which directors are interested.

8) Earnings per share:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Profit/ (loss) available to equity shareholders		
Profit / (loss) after tax (A) (Rupees in lakhs)	(3,691)	(593)
Number of equity shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (Basic) (B)	2,25,50,000	2,25,50,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (A / B) (Rs.)	(16.37)	(2.63)
Nominal value of an equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

Both the classes of Compulsory Convertible Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares held and anti-dilutive effect on per share and hence have not been considered for the purpose of computing dilutive earning per share.

9) Income taxes

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

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Profit before tax	(3,691)	(593)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 26% (2017-18 : 34.608%)	(959.66)	(205)
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax was recognised	(959.66)	(205)
Income tax expense	-	-

10) Fair value measurements

(a) Financial instruments by category

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2019 FVOCI	March 31, 2019 Amortised cost	March 31, 2018 FVOCI	March 31, 2018 Amortised cost
Financial Assests				
Investments				
Equity instruments	12,260	-	10,670	-
Other financial assets	-	154	-	15,138
Cash and cash equivalents	-	21	-	49
Loan	-	72,168	-	2,16,466
Total financial assets	**12,260**	**72,343**	**10,670**	**2,31,653**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	75,269	-	2,24,185
Other financial liabilities	-	5,935	-	12,140
Total Financial Liabilities	-	**81,204**	-	**2,36,325**

The Company does not have any financial assets or liabilities which are measured at FVTPL.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

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

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements as at March 31, 2019	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets				
<u>Financial Investments at FVOCI</u>				
Unquoted equity instruments - Investments in Subsidiares	-	-	12,260	**12,260**
Total financial assets	-	-	**12,260**	**12,260**

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclose as at March 31, 2019	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial Assets				
Other Non current financial asset	-	-	151	**151**
Total financial Assets	-	-	151	**151**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	75,269	-	**75,269**
Total financial liabilities	-	**75,269**	-	**75,269**

Rupees in lakhs

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements as at March 31, 2018	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Financial Investments at FVOCI				
Unquoted equity instruments - Investments in Subsidiaries	-	-	10,670	10,670
Total financial assets	-	-	**10,670**	**10,670**

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclose as at March 31, 2018	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial Assets				
Other Non current financial asset	-	-	1,190	1,190
Total financial Assets	-	-	**1,190**	**1,190**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	2,24,185		**2,24,185**
Total financial liabilities	-	**2,24,185**		**2,24,185**

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

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Financial assets				
Other Non-current financial assets	151	151	1,190	1,190
Total financial assets	**151**	**151**	**1,190**	**1,190**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	75,269	75,269	2,24,185	2,24,185
Total financial liabilities	**75,269**	**75,269**	**2,24,185**	**2,24,185**

(d) Valuation technique used to determine fair values

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 security deposits and borrowings has been considered same as carrying value since there have not been any material changes in the prevailing interest rates. Impact on account of changes in interest rates, if any has been considered immaterial.

Note

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

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

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

There were no transfers between any levels during the year.

11) Financial risk management

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

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, letters of credit
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

(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 and financial assets carried at amortised cost.

Credit risk management

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

The Company's credit risk arises on account of inter-corporate deposits / loans are given to subsidiaries incorporated as special purpose vehicle for power projects awarded to the Company and to other corporate. With respect to inter corporate deposits/ loans given to subsidiaries, the Company will be able to control the cash flows of those subsidiaries. The Inter-corporate deposits / loan are given to corporate which has good credit ratings.

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

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's treasury function maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

In respect of its existing operations, the Company funds its activities primarily certain intra-group loans.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at the operating subsidiaries level of the Company in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. These limits vary by location to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintained debt financing plans.

Maturities of financial liabilities

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

Ruppes in Lakhs

March 31, 2019 Financial liabilities	Less than 1 years	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	53,982	-	-	53,982
Dues to holding company	-	21,287	-	21,287
Interest accrued but not due	5,221	-	-	5,221
Others	714	-	-	714
Total financial liabilities	**59,917**	**21,287**	-	**81,204**

March 31, 2018	Less than 1 years	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	45,443	-	-	45,443
Dues to holding company	-	1,78,742	-	1,78,742
Interest accrued but not due	287	-	-	287
Interest accrued and due	11,851			11,851
Others	2	-	-	2
Total financial liabilities	**57,583**	**1,78,742**	-	**2,36,325**

12) Capital Management

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 on a periodic basis. The following table summarizes the capital of the Group:

Rupees in lakhs

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Equity	3,46,965	3,50,656
Debt	75,269	2,24,185
Total	**4,22,234**	**5,74,841**

13) 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.

14) Assets pledged as security

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.1	3	3
Total Fixed assets pledged as security		3	3
Current			
Financial assets			
Cash and bank balances	3.4 (a)	21	49
Loans	3.4 (b)	72,168	2,16,466
Other financial assets	3.4 (c)	3	13,948
Total current assets pledged as security		**72,192**	**2,30,463**
Total assets pledged as security		**72,195**	**2,30,466**

15) Project status of Samalkot Power Limited (SMPL)

The Management of SMPL had planned to set up a gas-based power plant consisting of 3 modules of 754 MW each at Samalkot (Andhra Pradesh), with gas being sourced from KG-D6 basin. After making significant progress in the construction of the said plant, due to severe domestic gas shortage and non-availability of long-term domestic gas linkage, SMPL in the interim stopped further construction of the plant.

Out of the three modules, one module is planned to be moved to Bangladesh. Reliance Power Limited (Rpower), the ultimate holding company, had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) in June 2015 for developing a gas-based project of 3000 MW capacity in a phased manner. Pursuant to the above, Reliance Bangladesh LNG and Power Limited (RBLPL), ultimate subsidiary of the Rpower has taken steps to conclude a long-term power purchase agreement (PPA) for supply of 718 MW (net) power from a combined cycle gas-based power plant to be set up at Meghnaghat near Dhaka in Bangladesh. The Rpower has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on March 21, 2017 for sale of one module of 754 MW to RBLPL for a consideration not less than carrying value of such assets. RBLPL has initialed all the project agreements (Power Purchase Agreement, Implementation Agreement, Land Lease Agreement and Gas Supply Agreement) with Government of Bangladesh authorities, and has also finalized the EPC contractor for the project. The project has also received the in principle approval from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for financing of the project. SMPL shall proceed with the construction of the project subsequent to achieving financial closure of the project which is expected by November 2019.

Considering the aforesaid developments, management of the SMPL is confident that RBLPL will be able to execute the project and SMPL will be able to realize the proceeds for transfer of one Module in the near future. The proceeds from the sale of first module to Bangladesh will be sufficient to repay the entire outstanding US Exim loan of SMPL. The aggregate value of assets that would be sold to RBLPL is being carried forward as asset held for sale in the financial statements of SMPL.

For balance two modules, SMPL is evaluating various alternatives including setting up next phase of the project in Bangladesh based on the MOU referred above or selling it to other third parties. SMPL has made an impairment assessment for the two modules and based on valuation report by an independent valuer, SMPL has recorded an impairment provision of Rs. 27,640 lakhs. The said impairment assessment involved significant judgment with regards to negotiation discount to the quoted price, time it would take to identify the customer and the discount rate, as management is still in the process of finalizing a customer / alternatives. The changes in key assumptions may have a material adverse impact on the financial statements. The Management of SMPL intends to periodically review the assessment based on the updated facts. As the amount of impairment of assets is material to the SMPL's financial statement, the same has been disclosed under "Exceptional Items" in the Statement of Profit and Loss of SMPL.

The assets for balance two modules continue to be carried forward as capital work in progress as per the guidance under Ind AS 105, as the probability of the plant being sold in next one year is low.

Considering the above facts, including the active discussions with the lenders to revise terms of the agreement and financial assistance from Reliance Power Limited, SMPL's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern assumption.

16) The Company, based on the objects given in the Memorandum of Association, its operation through subsidiaries and other considerations, has been legally advised that the Company is not covered under the provisions of Non-Banking Financial Company as defined in Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the said Act. Further, the Management has been legally advised that the Company would qualify as an Infrastructure Company within the meaning of clause (a) of sub-section 11 of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

Disclosure of amounts 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. 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.

18) During the year, The Company has defaulted in repayment of its dues to Reliance Capital Limited amounting to Rs. 576 Lakhs including accrued interest of Rs. 76 lakhs for a period of 129 days.

19) Changes in Liabilities arising from Financing activities:

Disclosure pursuant to para 44 A to 44 E of Ind AS 7 - Statement of cash flows

Rupees in lakhs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2019	Year Ended March 31,2018
Long term Borrowings		
Opening Balance	1,78,742	1,48,654
Availed during the year/period	35,378	97,354
Repaid During the year/period	(1,92,833)	(67,266)
Closing Balance	**21,287**	**1,78,742**
Short term borrowing		
Opening Balance	45,443	-
Availed during the year/period	38,297	45,443
Repaid During the year/period	(29,758)	-
Closing Balance	**53,982**	**45,443**
Interest Expenses		
Opening Balance	12,138	8,044
Interest Charge as per Statement Profit & Loss / Intangible assets under development	8,030	5,632
Interest paid to Lenders	(14,947)	(1,538)
Closing Balance	**5,221**	**12,138**

20) Assignment of Assets & Liabilities to Reliance Power Limited

Pursuant to the agreement with its holding company, Reliance Power Limited, the Company has assigned its receivables of Rs 1,92,242 Lakhs.

21) Amalgamation of Hydro Companies

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting dated January 27, 2018 approved a scheme of amalgamation between the Reliance Cleangen Limited and Amulin Hydro Power Private Limited, Emini Hydro Power Private Limited, Mihundon Hydro Power Private Limited, Lara Sumta Hydro Power Private Limited, Sumte Kothang Hydro Power Private Limited, Purthi Hydro Power Private Limited.

The Scheme has been filed with the Hon'ble High court of Mumbai and Chandigarh. The matter is pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Chandigarh hence no impact has been given in the financial statements. The Final approval of NCLT, Mumbai has been received vide order dated August 30, 2018. The final hearing with NCLT, Chandigarh is pending.

22) Previous year's figures are regrouped / reclassified, wherever necessary.

Reliance Cleangen Limited

As per our attached report of even date.

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101720W/W100355

Lalit R Mhalsekar
Partner
Membership No. 103418

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2019

For and on behalf on the Board of Directors

Sameer Gupta
Director
DIN No. 03486281

Anand Budholia
Director
DIN No. 07607031

Ashok Kumar Pal
Chief Financial Officer

Dipali Shinde
Company Secreatary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2019