CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants

**Independent Auditors' Report**

**To the Members of Siyom Hydro Power Private Limited**

**Report on the Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

1. We have audited the Financial Statements of **Siyom Hydro Power Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

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

**Key Audit Matters**

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

**Other Information**

5. 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, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

6. 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**

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, 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.

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

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

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

10. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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**

11. 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.

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

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with respect to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**;

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

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

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigation, which would impact its financial position as at March 31, 2019.

ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2019;

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's Registration No.101720W / W100355

**Lalit .R. Mhalsekar**
Partner
Membership No.103418

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 25, 2019

**Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report**
**Referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Siyom Hydro Power Private Limited on the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2019**

(i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant and Equipment.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment 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) The Company does not have any immovable property. Therefore the provision of clause 3 (i) (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Therefore the provision of clause 3 (ii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to any company, firm, limited liability partnerships or other party covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(iii) (a), (b) & (c) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) Based on information and explanation given to us in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186(1) of the Act. Further, as the Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities, the provisions of Section 186[except for sub-section (1)] are not applicable to it.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed there under.

(vi) 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 Act, are not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable were outstanding, at the period end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) 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, customs duty, goods and service tax and cess as at March 31, 2019 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute.

**Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report**
**Referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Siyom Hydro Power Private Limited on the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2019**

(viii) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not availed any loan from a financial institution, bank or Government nor it has issued debentures. Hence, the requirements of the Clause 3 (viii) of the said order is no applicable to the Company.

(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 (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year under audit. Therefore, the requirements of the Clause 3 (ix) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

(x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such instance by the management.

(xi) The Company has not paid managerial remuneration. Therefore, provision of clause 3(xi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to the provision of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and section 188 of the Act where applicable.

The details of related party transactions as required under 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, have been disclosed in the financial statements.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence the provision of clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected to its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

Continuation sheet...

CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants

**For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.101720W / W100355

**Lalit .R. Mhalsekar**
Partner
Membership No.103418

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 25, 2019

Continuation sheet...

**Annexure – B to Independent Auditor's report**

**Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report referred to in paragraph "12(f)" under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date on the financial statements of Siyom Hydro Power Private Limited for year ended March 31, 2019.**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with respect to financial statements of **Siyom Hydro Power Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

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

**Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with respect to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with respect 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 respect to financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with respect to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with respect 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.

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 respect to financial statements.

**Annexure – B to Independent Auditor's report**

**Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report referred to in paragraph "12(f)" under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date on the financial statements of Siyom Hydro Power Private Limited for year ended March 31, 2019.**

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with respect to financial statements**

A Company's internal financial control with respect 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 respect 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 respect to financial statements**

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

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with respect 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 respect to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

**For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.101720W / W100355

**Lalit .R. Mhalsekar**
Partner
Membership No.103418

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 25, 2019

Siyom Hydro Power Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | Note | As at March 31, 2019 | As at March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 3.1 | 33,893 | 35,230 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Loans | 3.2 | - | 1,080 |
| Non-current tax assets | 3.3 | 1 | - |
| Other non-current assets | 3.4 | 799 | 602 |
| **Total non-current assets** | | 34,693 | 36,912 |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 3.5(a) | 97 | 145 |
| Loans | 3.5(b) | 113 | 151 |
| Other financial assets | 3.5(c) | - | 54,532 |
| **Total current assets** | | 210 | 54,828 |
| **Total Assets** | | 34,903 | 91,740 |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity share capital | 3.6 | 3,396 | 3,396 |
| Other equity | | | |
| Instrument Entirely equity in nature | 3.7 | 1,188 | 1,188 |
| Reserves and surplus | 3.8 | 7,337 | 70,705 |
| **Total equity** | | 11,921 | 75,289 |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Provisions | 3.9 | 338 | 1,074 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | 338 | 1,074 |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Borrowings | 3.10(a) | 19,208 | 10,800 |
| Other financial liabilities | 3.10(b) | 3,313 | 4,190 |
| Other current liabilities | 3.11 | - | 51 |
| Provisions | 3.12 | 123 | 336 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | 22,644 | 15,377 |
| **Total Equity and Liability** | | 34,903 | 91,740 |
| Significant accounting policies | 2 | | |
| Notes on financial statements | 1 to 16 | | |

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

As per our attached report of even date.

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

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

**Lalit. R. Mhalsekar**
Partner
Membership No : 103418

**Mantu Kumar Ghosh**
Director
DIN : 07644889

**Anand P Budholia**
Director
DIN :07607031

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 25, 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 25, 2019

Siyom Hydro Power Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | Note | Year ended March 31, 2019 | Year ended March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other Income | 3.13 | 50 | - |
| **Total Income** | | **50** | **-** |
| **Expenses** | | | |
| Employee benefits expense | 3.14 | 3,994 | 8,222 |
| Depreciation expense | 3.1 | 1,337 | 1,752 |
| Other expenses | 3.15 | 58,309 | 4,035 |
| **Total expenses** | | **63,640** | **14,009** |
| **Profit /(Loss) before tax** | | **(63,590)** | **(14,009)** |
| **Income tax expense** | | | |
| Current tax | | - | - |
| **Profit/(Loss) for the year (A)** | | **(63,590)** | **(14,009)** |
| **Other Comprehensive Income** | | | |
| **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss** | | | |
| Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation (net) | | 222 | 33 |
| **Other Comprehensive Income for the year (B)** | | **222** | **33** |
| **Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year (A+B)** | | **(63,368)** | **(13,976)** |
| **Earnings per equity share: (Face value of Rs. 10 each)** | | | |
| Basic and Diluted (Refer note 8) | | **(187.25)** | **(41.25)** |
| Significant accounting policies | **2** | | |
| Notes on financial statements | **1 to 16** | | |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

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

**Lalit. R. Mhalsekar**
Partner
Membership No : 103418

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 25, 2019

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

**Mantu Kumar Ghosh**
Director
DIN : 07644889

**Anand P Budholia**
Director
DIN :07607031

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 25, 2019

Siyom Hydro Power Private Limited

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

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer note 3.6)

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|
| **Balance as at April 01, 2017** | 3,396 |
| Changes in equity share capital | - |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2018** | 3,396 |
| Changes in equity share capital | - |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2019** | 3,396 |

B. Other Equity

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | Instruments entirely equity in nature | | Reserves and Surplus | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares | Total (A) | Securities Premium | Retained Earnings | Total (B) | Total Other equity (A+B) |
| **Balance as at April 01, 2017** | 1,188 | 1,188 | 1,513,095 | (1,428,414) | 84,681 | 85,869 |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | - | - | - | (14,009) | (14,009) | (14,009) |
| Other Comprehensive Income for the year | - | - | - | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year | - | - | - | (13,976) | (13,976) | (13,976) |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2018** | 1,188 | 1,188 | 1,513,095 | (1,442,390) | 70,705 | 71,893 |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | - | - | - | (63,590) | (63,590) | (63,590) |
| Other Comprehensive Income for the year | - | - | - | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year | - | - | - | (63,368) | (63,368) | (63,368) |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2019** | 1,188 | 1,188 | 1,513,095 | (1,505,758) | 7,337 | 8,525 |

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

As per our attached report of even date

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

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

**Lalit. R. Mhalsekar**
Partner
Membership No : 103418

**Mantu Kumar Ghosh**
Director
DIN : 07644889

**Anand P Budholia**
Director
DIN :07607031

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 25, 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 25, 2019

Siyom Hydro Power Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

Rupees in thousands

| | Particulars | Year ended March 31, 2019 | Year ended March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | **Cash flow generated from Operating activities** | | |
| | Net Profit/ (Loss) before tax | (63,590) | (14,009) |
| | Adjustments for: | | |
| | Depreciation expenses | 1,337 | 1,752 |
| | Provision for doubtful security deposit | 1,080 | - |
| | Provision for doubtful advances | 54,532 | - |
| | Interest Income | (7) | - |
| | Provision for leave encashment and gratuity | (710) | (376) |
| | **Operating Loss before working capital changes** | (7,358) | (12,633) |
| | Adjustment for : | | |
| | Increase/Decrease in current Liabilities | (1,141) | 1,043 |
| | (Increase)/Decrease in current Assets | 37 | 4 |
| | | (8,462) | (11,586) |
| | Taxes paid (net) | (1) | - |
| | **Net cash used in Operating activities** | (8,463) | (11,586) |
| (B) | **Cash flow generated from Investing activities** | | |
| | Interest received | 7 | 11 |
| | | | - |
| | **Net cash generated from Investing activities** | 7 | 11 |
| (C) | **Cash flow generated from Financing activities** | | |
| | Inter corporate deposit received | 8,408 | 10,800 |
| | **Net cash generated from Financing activities** | 8,408 | 10,800 |
| | **Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)** | (48) | (775) |
| | **Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year:** | | |
| | Bank balance - current account | 130 | 915 |
| | Bank balance - fixed deposits account | 15 | 5 |
| | **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year:** | | |
| | Bank balance - current account | 97 | 130 |
| | Bank balance - fixed deposits account | - | 15 |

**Notes:**

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

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

As per our attached report of even date.
**For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Firm Registration No 101720W / W100355
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

**Lalit. R. Mhalsekar**
Partner
Membership No : 103418

**Mantu Kumar Ghosh**
Director
DIN : 07644889

**Anand P Budholia**
Director
DIN 07607031

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 25, 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 25, 2019

## 1) General information

Siyom Hydro Power Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Power Limited. The Company has been set up as a special purpose vehicle to develop a "1,000 mega watt" run of the river hydroelectric power project on the Siyom River in West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh. Register Address of the company is H-Block 1st Floor, Dhrubhai Ambani Knowledge City, Koparkhaieane, Navi Mumbai-400710

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on May 25, 2019.

## 2) Significant accounting policies, 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").

**Historical cost convention**
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the following:
- Certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value;
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets that are measured at fair value;

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

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

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

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

### b) 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.

**Ind AS - 23 "Borrowing costs"**

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

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

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.

**(c) 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.

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

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

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

**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 except in case of motor vehicles where the estimated useful life has been considered as five year based on technical evaluation by the management.

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.

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

Assets which are subject to depreciation or amortisation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

**(f) Financial instruments:**

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

**Investments and other financial assets**

**i. Classification**

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

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

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

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

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

**ii. Measurement**

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

**Debt instruments**

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

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

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

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

**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 group retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

**v. Income recognition:**

Interest income

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

Dividend

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

**(g) Offsetting Financial instruments:**

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

**(h) Contributed equity:**

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

**(i) Financial liabilities:**

**i. Classification as debt or equity**

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

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

**ii. Initial recognition and measurement:**

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, 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.

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

**iv. Derecognition:**

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

**(j) Borrowing costs:**

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

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

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

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

**Provisions**

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

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

**Contingent liabilities**

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

**Contingent Assets:**

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

**(l) Foreign currency translation:**

**i. Functional and presentation currency**

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

**ii. Transactions and balances**

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

(ii) All exchange differences arising on reporting on 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.

**(m) Revenue from Contracts with Customers and Other Income**

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

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

(m) Employee benefits:

**Short-term obligations**

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

**Other long-term employee benefit obligations**

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

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

**Post employee obligations**

The group operates the following post-employment schemes:
- defined benefit plans such as gratuity
- defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

***Gratuity obligations***

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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 liability 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) 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.

### (p) Earnings per share

**Basic earnings per share**
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

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

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

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

### (q) 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.

### (r) 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 Directors of the Company that makes strategic decisions.

### (s) Dividends:

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

### 2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of 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 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) Defined benefit obligations**

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

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

**(b) Income taxes**

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

**(c) Provision**

Estimates of the amounts of provisions recognised are based on current legal and constructive requirements, technology and price levels. Because actual outflows can differ from estimates due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions are regularly reviewed and adjusted to take account of such changes.

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | Leasehold land* | Buldings | Plant & equipment | Motor Vehicles | Office equipment | Computers | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross carrying amount** | | | | | | | |
| **Carrying amount as at April 01, 2017** | **20,670** | **15,514** | **80** | **1,928** | **2,784** | **155** | **41,131** |
| Additions during the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Carrying amount as at March 31, 2018** | **20,670** | **15,514** | **80** | **1,928** | **2,784** | **155** | **41,131** |
| Additions during the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Carrying amount as at March 31, 2019** | **20,670** | **15,514** | **80** | **1,928** | **2,784** | **155** | **41,131** |
| **Accumulated Depreciation as at April 1, 2017** | **944** | **1,056** | **70** | **1,070** | **945** | **64** | **4,149** |
| Depreciation for the year | 472 | 421 | - | 483 | 331 | 45 | 1,752 |
| **Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2018** | **1,416** | **1,477** | **70** | **1,553** | **1,276** | **109** | **5,901** |
| Depreciation for the year | 472 | 421 | - | 128 | 316 | - | 1,337 |
| **Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2019** | **1,888** | **1,898** | **70** | **1,681** | **1,592** | **109** | **7,238** |
| **Net Carrying Amount** | | | | | | | |
| As at March 31, 2018 | 19,254 | 14,037 | 10 | 375 | 1,508 | 46 | 35,230 |
| As at March 31, 2019 | 18,782 | 13,616 | 10 | 247 | 1,192 | 46 | 33,893 |

**Notes:**

*The land lease deed as entered with the lessor for a period of 99 years, therefore the same is considered as finance lease and capitalised in the books.

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2019 | As at March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **3.2 Loans** | | |
| (Unsecured) | | |
| Security deposits - doubtful | 1,080 | 1,080 |
| Less: Provision for doubtful security deposits | (1,080) | - |
| | - | 1,080 |
| **3.3 Non-current tax assets** | | |
| Advance income tax and tax deducted at source | 1 | - |
| | 1 | - |
| **3.4 Other non-current assets** | | |
| (Unsecured and considered good unless stated otherwise) | | |
| Gratuity fund (Refer Note 8) | 799 | 802 |
| | 799 | 802 |
| **3.5(a) Cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| Balance with banks: | | |
| in current account | 97 | 130 |
| in deposit account with original maturity of less than three months | - | 15 |
| | 97 | 145 |
| **3.5(b) Current Loans** | | |
| Loans to employees | 113 | 151 |
| | 113 | 151 |
| **3.5(c) Other current financial assets** | | |
| (Unsecured) | | |
| Advance to vendor - doubtful | 54,532 | 54,532 |
| Less: Provision for doubtful advances | (54,532) | - |
| | - | 54,532 |

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2019 | As at March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **3.6 Equity share capital** | | |
| **Authorised share capital** | | |
| 245,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 245,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each | 2,450,000 | 2,450,000 |
| | 2,450,000 | 2,450,000 |
| **Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital** | | |
| 339,600 (March 31, 2018: 339,600) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up | 3,396 | 3,396 |
| | 3,396 | 3,396 |

**3.6.1 Reconciliation of number of equity shares**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Equity shares** | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year - 339,600 (March 31, 2018: 339,600) shares of Rs. 10 each | 3,396 | 3,396 |
| Balance at the end of the year - 339,600 (March 31, 2018: 339,600) shares of Rs. 10 each | 3,396 | 3,396 |

**3.6.2 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 share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

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

| | As at March 31, 2019 | | As at March 31, 2018 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | Percentage of share holding | No. of Shares | Percentage of share holding |
| **Equity shares** | | | | |
| Reliance Power Limited | 339,600 | 100.00% | 339,600 | 100.00% |
| | 339,600 | 100% | 339,600 | 100.00% |

**3.6.4 Shares held by Holding Company**

| | As at March 31, 2019 | As at March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **Equity Shares** | | |
| Reliance Power Limited - 339,600 (March 31, 2018: 339,600) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up (Of the above 339,599 (March 31, 2018: 339,599) equity shares are held by Reliance Power Limited, the holding company, and the balance 1 share is jointly held by Reliance Power Limited and its nominee) | 3,396 | 3,396 |
| | 3,396 | 3,396 |

Siyom Hydro Power Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (continued)

Rupees in thousands

| Other equity | As at March 31, 2019 | As at March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **3.7 Instrument Entirely equity in nature** | | |
| **3.7.1 Preference share capital** | | |
| **Authorised share capital** | | |
| 50,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 50,000,000) preference shares of Re. 1 each | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| **Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital** | | |
| 1,187,979 (March 31, 2018: 1,187,979)Preference shares of Re 1 each | 1,188 | 1,188 |
| | 1,188 | 1,188 |

### 3.7.2 Reconciliation of number of Preference Share

| | As at March 31, 2019 | As at March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **Preference shares** | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year - 1,187,979 (March 31, 2018: 1,187,979) shares of Re. 1 each | 1,188 | 1,188 |
| Balance at the end of the year - 1,187,979 (March 31, 2018: 1,187,979) shares of Re. 1 each | 1,188 | 1,188 |

### 3.7.3 Terms/ rights attached to Preference shares

**7.5% Compulsory Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CCRPS)**

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 share. If during the tenure of CCRPS, the Company declares equity dividend, CCRPS holders shall also be entitled to divicend 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.

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

| | As at March 31, 2019 | | As at March 31, 2018 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | Percentage of share holding | No. of Shares | Percentage of share holding |
| **Preference shares** | | | | |
| Reliance Power Limited | 37,979 | 3% | 37,979 | 3% |
| Dhursar Solar Power Private Limited | 68,000 | 6% | 68,000 | 6% |
| Vidarbha Industries Power Limited | 1,082,000 | 91% | 1,082,000 | 91% |
| | 1,187,979 | 100% | 1,187,979 | 100.00% |

### 3.7.5 Shares held by Holding Company / Subsidiaries of Holding Company

| | As at March 31, 2019 | As at March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **Preference shares [refer note no. 3.6.2]** | | |
| Reliance Power Limited - 37,979 (March 31, 2018: 37,979) preference shares of Re.1 each fully paid-up | 38 | 38 |
| Dhursar Solar Power Private Limited - 68,000 (March 31, 2018: 68,000) preference shares of Re.1 each fully paid-up | 68 | 68 |
| Vidarbha Industries Power Limited - 1,082,000 (March 31, 2018: 1,082,000) preference shares of Re.1 each fully paid-up | 1,082 | 1,082 |
| | 1,188 | 1,188 |

### 3.7.6 Movement of instruments entirely equity in nature

| | As at March 31, 2019 | As at March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **Preference shares** | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 1,188 | 1,188 |
| Add : Issued during the year | - | - |
| Balance at end of the year | 1,188 | 1,188 |

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2019 | As at March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **3.8 Reserves and Surplus** | | |
| **Balance at the end of the year** | | |
| Securities premium | 1,513,095 | 1,513,095 |
| Retained earning | (1,505,758) | (1,442,390) |
| **Total** | 7,337 | 70,705 |
| **3.8.1 Securities premium** | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 1,513,095 | 1,513,095 |
| Add during the year | - | - |
| Balance at the end of the year | 1,513,095 | 1,513,095 |
| **3.8.2 Retained earnings** | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | (1,442,390) | (1,428,414) |
| Profit/ (Loss) for the year | (63,590) | (14,009) |
| Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation (net) | 222 | 33 |
| Balance at the end of the year | (1,505,758) | (1,442,390) |
| | 7,337 | 70,705 |

**Nature and purpose of other reserves:**
**Securities premium**
Securities premium is created to record premium received on issue of shares The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act,2013

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2019 | As at March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **3.9 Non-current provisions** | | |
| Provision for leave encashment | 338 | 1,074 |
| | 338 | 1,074 |
| **3.10(a) Current borrowings** | | |
| (Unsecured considered good unless stated otherwise) | | |
| Inter-corporate deposits taken from holding company (Refer Note 7) (Interest free repayable on demand) | 19,208 | 10,800 |
| | 19,208 | 10,800 |
| **3.10(b) Other current financial liabilities** | | |
| Retention money payable | 181 | 181 |
| Dues to Holding Company (Refer Note 7) | 184 | - |
| Creditors for supplies and services | 1,277 | 2,043 |
| Other payables | 1,671 | 1,966 |
| | 3,313 | 4,190 |
| **3.11 Other current liabilities** | | |
| Other payables | - | 51 |
| | - | 51 |
| **3.12 Current provisions** | | |
| Provision for leave encashment | 123 | 336 |
| | 123 | 336 |

| Particulars | Year ended March 31, 2019 | Year ended March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | Rupees in thousands | |
| **3.13 Other income** | | |
| **Interest income:** | | |
| Bank deposits | 7 | - |
| Provision written back | 43 | - |
| | **50** | **-** |
| **3.14 Employee benefits expense** | | |
| Salaries, bonus and other allowances | 3,776 | 7,849 |
| Contribution to provident fund and other funds | 167 | 338 |
| Gratuity (refer note 6) | 26 | 39 |
| leave encashment | 25 | (4) |
| | **3,994** | **8,222** |
| **3.15 Other expenses** | | |
| Repairs and maintenance | | |
| - Others | 680 | 1,629 |
| Stamp duty and filing fees | 7 | 4 |
| Printing and stationery | - | 53 |
| Legal and professional charges | 107 | 133 |
| Postage and telephone | - | 13 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 2 | 233 |
| Rates and taxes | 30 | 13 |
| Insurance | 167 | - |
| Provision for doubtful security deposit | 1,080 | - |
| Provision for doubtful advances | 54,532 | |
| Site expenses | 1,704 | 1,938 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | - | 19 |
| | **58,309** | **4,035** |

## 4) Project Status:

The Company is developing a "1,000 mega watt" run of the river hydroelectric power project on the Siyom River in West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh.
A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) was signed in February 2006 with the Government of Arunachal Pradesh. Under the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement, the project is required to be implemented on a Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) basis for a concession period of forty years from the commissioning date. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the project had been submitted to Central Electricity Authority (CEA). CEA has accorded concurrence to the project. Environmental clearance and Defence clearance is available for the project. Proposal for Forest land diversion has been recommended by State and is in process in MoEF. Proposal for private land submitted to State. Defence clearance for the project is available. State level clearances / NOCs on land/ water availability, fisheries etc available.

## 5) Details of remuneration to auditors:

| | Rupees in thousands | |
|---|---|---|
| | Year ended March 31, 2019 | Year ended March 31, 2018 |
| (a) As auditors | | |
| For statutory audit | 10 | 10 |
| | **10** | **10** |

## 6) Employee Benefit Obligations

The Company has classified various employee benefits as under:

### a) Leave obligations

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

| Provision for leave encashment | Rupees in thousands | |
|---|---|---|
| | Year ended March 31, 2019 | Year ended March 31, 2018 |
| Current* | 123 | 336 |
| Non-current | 338 | 1,074 |

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

### b) Defined contribution plans

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

The provident fund and the state defined contribution plan are operated by the regional provident fund commissioner and the superannuation fund is administered by the trust. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit schemes to fund the benefits.

The Company has recognised following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year:

| | Rupees in thousands | |
|---|---|---|
| | Year ended March 31, 2019 | Year ended March 31, 2018 |
| (i) Contribution to provident fund | 128 | 237 |
| (iii) Contribution to National pension scheme | 2 | 24 |
| (iv) Contribution to employees' pension scheme 1995 | 25 | 55 |

c) **Post employment obligation**

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

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

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

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

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

**Balance sheet amount - Gratuity Plan**

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | Present value of obligation | Fair value of plan assets | Net Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| **April 01, 2018** | **600** | **(1202)** | **(602)** |
| Current service cost | 72 | - | 72 |
| Interest on net defined benefit liability | 42 | (112) | (66) |
| **Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss** | **114** | **(112)** | **2** |
| **Remeasurements** | | | |
| Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense / (income) | - | 9 | 9 |
| (Gain ) / loss from change in financial assumptions | 6 | - | 6 |
| (Gain ) / loss from change in demographic assumptions | - | - | - |
| Experience (gains) / losses | (315) | - | (315) |
| **Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income** | **(308)** | **9** | **(299)** |
| Employer's Contibutions | | | |
| Benefit payments | - | - | - |
| Amount not recognised due to assets limit as per para 64b | - | 101 | - |
| **March 31, 2019** | **405** | **(1204)** | **(799)** |

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | Present value of obligation | Fair value of plan assets | Net Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| **April 01, 2017** | **618** | **(1,226)** | **(608)** |
| Current service cost | 82 | - | 82 |
| Interest on net defined benefit liability | 43 | (108) | (65) |
| **Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss** | **125** | **(108)** | **17** |
| **Remeasurements** | | | |
| Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense / (income) | - | 67 | 67 |
| (Gain ) / loss from change in financial assumptions | (19) | - | (19) |
| (Gain ) / loss from change in demographic assumptions | (131) | - | (131) |
| Experience (gains) / losses | 75 | - | 75 |
| **Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income** | **(75)** | **67** | **(8)** |
| Employer's Contibutions | | | |
| Benefit payments | (68) | 68 | - |
| Amount not recognised due to assets limit as per para 64b | - | (3) | (3) |
| **March 31, 2018** | **600** | **(1202)** | **(602)** |

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

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | March 31, 2019 | March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Present value of funded obligations | 405 | 600 |
| Fair value of plan assets | (1,615) | (1,512) |
| Amount not recognised as an asset | 411 | 310 |
| **Deficit / (surplus)of funded plan** | **(799)** | **(602)** |
| Current Portion | - | - |
| Non- current portion | (799) | (602) |

(ii) **Sensitivity analysis:**

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

| Particulars | Change in assumptions | | Increase in assumptions | | decrease in assumptions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2019 | March 31, 2018 | March 31, 2019 | March 31, 2018 | March 31, 2019 | March 31, 2018 |
| Discount rate | 50 bps | 50 bps | (1.51%) | (2.53%) | (1.55%) | 2.65% |
| Rate of increase in compensation levels | 50 bps | 50 bps | (1.54%) | 2.64% | (1.62%) | (2.55%) |

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

7) **Related party transactions:**

A. **Parties where control exists:**

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

B. **Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year or previous year:**

**Fellow subsidiaries:**
Dhursar Solar Power Private Limited (DSPPL)
Vidarbha Industries Power Limited (VIPL)

C. **Other related parties:**

**Key Managerial Personnel:**

Directors
Shri Anand Prakash Budholia
Shri Mantu Kumar Ghosh
Shri Ashok Kumar Pal

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

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | March 31, 2019 Rupees | March 31, 2018 Rupees |
|---|---|---|
| **Transactions during the year:** | | |
| **Expenses incurred on our behalf** | | |
| R Power | 184 | 4 |
| **Inter- corporate deposits received** | | |
| R Power | 8,408 | 10,800 |

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | March 31, 2019 | March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **Closing balance** | | |
| | | |
| **Equity share capital (excluding premium)** | | |
| R Power | 3,396 | 3,396 |
| **Preference share capital (excluding premium)** | | |
| R Power | 38 | 38 |
| DSPPL | 68 | 68 |
| VIPL | 1,082 | 1,082 |
| **Other payables** | | |
| R Power | 184 | - |
| **Inter corporate deposits payable** | | |
| R Power | 19,208 | 10,800 |

8) **Earnings per share:**

| Particulars | March 31, 2019 | March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **Profit available to equity shareholders** | | |
| Profit / (Loss) after tax (A) (Rupees in thousands) | (63,590) | (14,009) |
| Weighted average number of equity share (B) | 339,600 | 339,600 |
| Earnings per share Basic and diluted (A / B) (Rs.) | (187.25) | (41.25) |
| Nominal value of an equity share (Rs.) | 10.00 | 10.00 |

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

9) **Income and Deferred Taxes**

**9(a) Income Tax Expense:**

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | Year Ended March 31, 2019 | Year Ended March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **(a) Income tax expense** | | |
| ***Current tax*** | | |
| Current tax on profits for the Year | - | - |
| Adjustments for current tax of prior Years | - | - |
| **Total current tax expense (A)** | - | - |
| | | |
| ***Deferred tax*** | | |
| Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets | - | - |
| (Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities | - | - |
| **Total Deferred Tax Expense/(Benefit) (B)** | - | - |
| | | |
| **Income Tax Expense (A+B)** | - | - |

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

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | March 31, 2019 | March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Profit before tax | (63,590) | (14,009) |
| **Tax at the Indian tax rate of 26% (2017-18: 25.75%)** | (16,533) | (3,607) |
| Tax losses for which no deferred income tax was recognised | (16,533) | (3,607) |
| Other items for which no deferred income tax was recognised | - | - |
| **Income tax expense** | - | - |

Note: The Company has not recognised deferred tax asset on the unabsorbed losses as it does not claim the unabsorbed losses in the income tax returns filed by the Company.

9(c): Amounts recognised in respect of current tax / deferred tax directly in Equity:

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | March 31, 2019 | March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Amounts recognised in respect of current tax directly in Equity | - | - |

## 10). Fair value measurements

### (a) Financial instruments by category

The Company does not have any financial assets or liabilities which are measured at FVPL or FVOCI. Financial assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost are as follows:

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | March 31, 2019 | March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets** | | |
| Security Deposits | - | 1,080 |
| Advance to vendor | - | 54,532 |
| Loans/advance to employees | 113 | 151 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 97 | 145 |
| **Total financial assets** | **210** | **55,908** |
| | | |
| **Financial liabilities** | | |
| Inter corporate deposits | 19,208 | 10,800 |
| Creditors for supplies and services | 1,277 | 2,044 |
| Others Payable | 2,036 | 2146 |
| **Total financial liabilities** | **22,521** | **14,990** |

### (b) Fair value hierarchy

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

Rupees in thousands

| Assets 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** | | | | |
| Security Deposits | - | - | - | - |
| **Total financial assets** | - | - | - | - |

Rupees in thousands

| Assets 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** | | | | |
| Security Deposits | - | 1,080 | - | 1,080 |
| **Total financial assets** | - | **1,080** | - | **1,080** |

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

Rupees in thousands

| | March 31, 2019 | | March 31, 2018 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Carrying amount | Fair Value | Carrying amount | Fair Value |
| **Financial assets** | | | | |
| Security Deposits | - | - | 1,080 | 1,080 |
| **Total financial assets** | - | - | **1,080** | **1,080** |

### (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.

**Note**

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

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

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.

## 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 |
| 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 managed at company level depending on the policy surrounding credit risk management. For banks and financial institutions, only high rated banks/institutions are accepted. Generally all policies surrounding credit risk have been managed at company level.

**(i) Cash and cash equivalents**

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks aggregating Rs.97 thousand, and Rs. 145 thousand as at March 31, 2019, and March 31, 2018 respectively. The credit worthiness of such banks is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

### (b) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due.

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 in accordance with practice and limits set by the company.

**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.

**Rupees in thousands**

| March 31, 2019 | Less than 1 years | Between 1 year and 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Inter corporate deposits | 19,208 | - | - | 19,208 |
| Retention money payable | 181 | - | - | 181 |
| Dues to Holding Company | 184 | | | 184 |
| Creditors for supplies and services | 1,277 | - | - | 1,277 |
| Other Payable | 1,671 | - | - | 1,671 |
| **Total financial liabilities** | **22,521** | **-** | **-** | **22,521** |

Rupees in thousands

| March 31, 2018 | Less than 1 years | Between 1 year and 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Inter corporate deposits | 10,800 | - | - | 10,800 |
| Retention money payable | 181 | - | - | 181 |
| Creditors for supplies and services | 2,043 | - | - | 2,043 |
| Other Payable | 1,966 | - | - | 1,966 |
| **Total financial liabilities** | **1,4990** | - | - | **1,4990** |

## 12) Capital Management

(a) Risk Management

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

The Company monitors capital on basis of total equity on a periodic basis. Equity comprises all components of equity includes the fair value impact. Debt represents inter corporate deposit. The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | March 31, 2019 | March 31, 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Equity | 11,921 | 75,289 |
| Debt | 19,208 | 10,800 |
| **Total** | **31,129** | **75,290** |

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

Rupees in thousands

| Particulars | Year Ended March 31,2019 | Year Ended March 31,2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **Short term Borrowings** | | |
| **Inter-corporate deposits** | | |
| Opening Balance | 10,800 | - |
| Availed during the year | 8,408 | 10,800 |
| **Closing Balance** | **19,208** | **10,800** |

## 14) 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 and also all non-current assets are located in India. The Company does not have revenue from any type of product or service or any external customer.

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

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

**16)** Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever necessary to the current year's comparison.

As per our attached report of even date.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP** | **For and on behalf of Board of Directors** | |
| Firm Registration No 101720W / W100355 | | |
| Chartered Accountants | | |
| **Lalit. R. Mhalsekar** | **Mantu Kumar Ghosh** | **Anand P Budholia** |
| Partner | Director | Director |
| Membership No.: 103418 | DIN : 07644889 | DIN :07607031 |
| Place: Mumbai | Place: Mumbai | |
| Date : May 25, 2019 | Date : May 25, 2019 | |