

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Sasan Power Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sasan Power Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the 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, 2020, and loss and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs 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.

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management and Board of Directors are 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.

Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) 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.

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

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules made thereunder.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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

g) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

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

- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2020 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 4 to the financial statements;
- ii. There were no foreseeable losses, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts in respect of which provisions would be required to be made, under the applicable law or accounting standards;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and

For Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 107783W/W100593

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

Membership No. 119303

UDIN: 20119303AAAABZ6699

Date: May 07, 2020

Place: Mumbai

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in Paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Sasan Power Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

- (i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets, by which all fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the fixed assets has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies between the book records and the physical inventory have been noticed.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties other than self-constructed immovable property (buildings) as disclosed in fixed assets [Note 3.1] to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company, except freehold land aggregating 5.18 hectares amounting to Rs. 303.62 Lakhs which is pending for registration/mutation.

In respect of immovable properties taken on lease and disclosed as fixed assets to the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

- (ii) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not material.
- (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 clause 3(iii) (a), (b) & (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to its directors or any other person in whom director is interested. As the Company is engaged in providing infrastructural facilities as specified in schedule VI of the Act, provisions of section 186 except sub-section (1) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions sub-section (1) of Section 186 of the Act.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the provisions of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company in respect of products where the maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act and the rules framed there under and we are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Sasan Power Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

- (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 in respect of Madhya Pradesh Gramin Avsanrachna Tatha Sadak Vikas Adhiniyam (MPGATSV), Provident Fund, Income-tax, Goods and Services tax, Duty of Customs and other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities except in the case of Electricity duty, Energy Development Cess, Royalty, Forest Transit Fees, Contribution to District Mineral Fund and National Mineral Exploration Trust charges where there have been significant delays in depositing these dues. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Duty of Excise, Service tax, Value added tax, Sales tax and Employee's State Insurance.

There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such applicable statutory dues as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became applicable, except for the following cases-

Name of the statute	Nature of tax	Amount in lakhs	Period to which it relates	Due date
The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Duty (Amendment) Act, 2011	Electricity duty and Energy development cess	Rs 14,005	April 2019 to August 2019	May 2019 to September 2019
Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957	Royalty	Rs 8,301	April 2019 to September 2019	April 2019 to September 2019
Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957	National Mineral Exploration Trust Charges (NMET Charges)	Rs.36	April 2019 to August 2019	May 2019 to September 2019
Indian Forests Act, 1927	Forest Transit Fees	Rs 87	April 2019 to August 2019	May 2019 to September 2019
Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957	Contribution to District mineral fund	Rs 3,153	April 2019 to August 2019	May 2019 to September 2019

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of Income-tax, Goods and Services tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Sales tax and Service Tax as at March 31, 2020 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute except, for the following:

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Sasan Power Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Name of the statute	Nature of Dues	Amount in lakhs	Period which relates to it	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	Rs 36 ¹	AY 2016-17	CTI (Appeals), Mumbai
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	Rs 193	AY 2012-13	Delhi High Court
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	Rs.32 ²	AY 2008-09	Supreme Court

Includes ¹Rs. 7 Lakhs, ²Rs 24 Lakhs paid under protest.

- (viii) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution and banks. The Company did not have any loan and borrowings from Government and any amount due to debenture holders during the year.
- (ix) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Further on an overall basis, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were raised except for the unutilized proceeds of term loans, to the extent of Rs 3,021 lakhs that were obtained for capital expenditure but temporarily parked in mutual funds.
- (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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable.

The details of related party transactions as required under Ind AS 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 provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Sasan Power Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions during the year with its Directors or persons connected with them.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 107783W/W100593

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

Membership No. 119303

UDIN: 20119303AAAABZ6699

Date: May 07, 2020

Place: Mumbai

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Sasan Power Limited for the year ended March 31, 2020.

Referred to in paragraph 1(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Sasan Power Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 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 and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ("Guidance Note") 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 reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 107783W/W100593

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

Membership No. 119303

UDIN: 20119303AAAABZ6699

Date: May 07, 2020

Place: Mumbai

Sasan Power Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

			Rupees in Lakhs
Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.1	2,320,679	2,382,147
Capital work-in-progress	3.2	790	1,233
Intangible assets	3.3	2,593	2,704
Financial assets	3.4		
Margin Money deposits	3.4(a)	1,699	598
Other financial assets	3.4(b)	7,062	9,481
Deferred tax assets (net)	3.5	42,961	50,520
Other non-current assets	3.6	46,307	69,596
Non-current tax assets	3.6(a)	734	685
Total Non Current Assets		2,422,825	2,516,964
Current assets			
Inventories	3.7	59,431	62,929
Financial assets	3.8		
Investments	3.8(a)	3,021	22,366
Trade receivables	3.8(b)	55,106	47,232
Cash and cash equivalents	3.8(c)	808	236
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	3.8(d)	4,997	3,270
Other financial assets	3.8(e)	5,124	11,566
Other current assets	3.9	2,299	46,443
Total Current Assets		130,786	194,042
Total Assets		2,553,611	2,711,006
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	3.10	432,737	432,737
(b) Other equity			
Instruments entirely equity in nature	3.11	23,579	23,579
Reserves and surplus	3.12	382,430	391,868
Total Equity		838,746	848,184
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	3.13		
Borrowings	3.13(a)	1,265,811	1,334,421
Other financial liabilities	3.13(b)	8,270	12,229
Provisions	3.14	3,489	3,142
Other non-current liabilities	3.15	139,233	150,846
Total Non- current liabilities		1,416,803	1,500,638
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	3.16		
Borrowings	3.16(a)	37,796	54,691
Trade payables	3.16(b)		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		55	149
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		23,128	29,773
Other financial liabilities	3.16(c)	156,099	215,994
Other current liabilities	3.17	80,698	61,310
Provisions	3.18	286	267
Total Current Liabilities		298,062	362,184
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,553,611	2,711,006

Significant accounting policies
Notes on financial statements

2
3 to 23

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

Sasan Power Limited

As per our attached report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 107783W/W100593

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

Membership Number: 119303

Shrikant Digambar Kulkarni

Director

DIN No.05136399

Umesh Kumar Agrawal

Director

DIN No.02908684

Laxmi Dutt Vyas

Chief Financial Officer

Murti Manohar Purohit

Company Secretary

FCS 9040

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 07, 2020

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 07, 2020

Sasan Power Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Note	Rupees In Lakhs	
		Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue from Operations	3.19	456,159	460,105
Other Income	3.20	39,994	19,916
Total Income		496,153	480,021
Expenses			
Cost of fuel consumed (including cost of coal excavation)	3.21	133,960	119,245
Employee benefits expense	3.22	10,877	8,812
Finance costs	3.23	147,431	166,604
Depreciation and amortization expense	3.1	135,965	132,143
Generation, administration and other expenses	3.24	69,673	76,609
Total expenses		497,906	503,413
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(1,753)	(23,392)
Income tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	13	7,559	(4,835)
Excess provision of earlier years written back		-	6
Profit / (Loss) for the year (A)		(9,312)	(18,563)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans		(126)	(71)
Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (B)		(126)	(71)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B)		(9,438)	(18,634)
Earnings per equity share: (Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic (Rupees)	10	(0.22)	(0.43)
Diluted (Rupees)	10	(0.21)	(0.43)

Significant accounting policies

2

Notes on financial statements

3 to 23

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

Sasan Power Limited

As per our attached report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 107783WW/100593

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership Number: 119303

Shrikant Digambar Kulkarni
Director
DIN No.05136399

Umesh Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN No.02908684

Laxmi Dutt Vyas
Chief Financial Officer

Murli Manohar Purohit
Company Secretary
FCS 9040

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 07, 2020

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 07, 2020

Sasan Power Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Note	Rupees in lakhs Amount
As at April 01, 2018	3.10	432,737
Changes in equity share capital		-
As at April 01, 2019		432,737
Changes in equity share capital	3.10	-
As at March 31, 2020		432,737

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Note	Instruments entirely equity in nature			Reserves and surplus			Rupees in lakhs
		Preference Shares [Refer note 3.11.3(a)]	Intercorporate Deposits [Refer note 3.11.3(b)]	Total	Securities Premium [Refer note 3.12.1]	Retained Earnings [Refer note 3.12.2]	Total	
As at April 01, 2018								
Profit/(Loss) for the year		3,579	20,000	23,579	358,184	52,318	410,502	434,081
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(18,563)	(18,563)	(18,563)
		-	-	-	-	(71)	(71)	(71)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(18,634)	(18,634)	(18,634)
Balance as at March 31, 2019		3,579	20,000	23,579	358,184	33,684	391,868	415,447
As at April 01, 2019								
Profit/(Loss) for the year		3,579	20,000	23,579	358,184	33,684	391,868	415,447
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(9,312)	(9,312)	(9,312)
		-	-	-	-	(126)	(126)	(126)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(9,438)	(9,438)	(9,438)
Balance as at March 31, 2020		3,579	20,000	23,579	358,184	24,246	382,430	406,009

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

Sasan Power Limited

As per our attached report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 107783W/W100593

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

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Shrikant Digambar Kulkarni

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Company Secretary

FCS 9040

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 07, 2020

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 07, 2020

Sasan Power Limited
Cash flow statement for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(A) Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities		
Loss before tax	(1,753)	(23,392)
Adjustments for :		
Profit on sale of current investments (non trade)	(2,340)	(1,266)
Gain arising on mutual fund investment mandatorily measured at fair value	1,845	(729)
Gain on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	(4,536)	(3,426)
Government Grants	(12,351)	(13,221)
Depreciation/Amortisation (including depreciation on mining equipments)	150,744	150,772
Finance Costs (excluding interest on delayed payment of statutory dues)	147,431	147,590
Interest Income on Bank Deposits	(392)	(582)
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	277
Provision for Employees Benefit	210	372
Provision for doubtful debts	-	9,134
Excess provisions / liabilities written back	(21,693)	-
Operating Profit / (loss) before working capital changes	257,165	265,529
Adjustment for :		
(Increase) / decrease in financial assets and other assets	(24,261)	(37,587)
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(4,712)	(3,555)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	3,498	(6,943)
Increase / (decrease) in financial liabilities and other liabilities	32,887	37,254
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	(6,730)	9,249
	257,838	263,947
Income Taxes (paid) (net)	(49)	(318)
Net cash generated from operating activities	257,789	263,629
(B) Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets (including capital work-in-progress and capital advances)	(16,330)	(35,322)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	175
Sale / (purchase) of current investments (non trade) (net)	19,840	7,621
(Increase) / decrease in non-current margin money bank deposits	(2,828)	1,300
Interest received	332	697
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	1,014	(25,629)
(C) Cash flow (used in)/from financing activities		
Repayment of long term borrowings - secured	(99,998)	(95,421)
Interest and finance charges paid	(141,338)	(143,242)
(Repayment)/Proceeds from Short term borrowings - (net of repayment)	(16,895)	133
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(258,231)	(238,530)
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	572	(430)

Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year

Bank balances

- in current accounts

236

666

Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year

Bank balances

- in current accounts

808

236

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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 Flows.

Sasan Power Limited

As per our attached report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 107783W/W100593

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

Membership Number: 119303

Shrikant Digambar Kulkarni

Director

DIN No.05136399

Umesh Kumar Agrawal

Director

DIN No.02908684

Laxmi Dutt Vyas

Chief Financial Officer

Murli Manohar Purohit

Company Secretary

FCS 9040

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 07, 2020

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 07, 2020

Sasan Power Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)

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

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Long term Borrowings		
Opening Balance		
- Non Current	1,334,421	1,402,091
- Current	95,141	88,842
Changes in Fair Value		
- Impact of Effective Rate of Interest	2,468	2,676
Repaid During the year	(99,998)	(95,421)
Foreign Exchange Adjustment	40,203	31,374
Closing Balance	1,372,235	1,429,562
- Non Current	1,265,811	1,334,421
- Current	106,424	95,141
Short term Borrowings		
Opening Balance	54,691	54,558
Availed during the year	-	133
Repaid During the year	(16,895)	-
Closing Balance	37,796	54,691
Interest Expenses		
Interest Accrued-Opening Balance	4,523	4,821
Interest charge as per statement of Profit & Loss (Excluding interest on delay payment of statutory dues)	147,431	147,588
Gain on Foreign Fluctuations (Net)	(4,536)	(3,426)
Changes in Fair Value		
- Unwinding and EIR Adjustment	(2,652)	(2,845)
- Fair Value Adjustment	795	1,627
Interest paid to lenders	141,338	143,242
Interest Accrued-Closing Balance	4,223	4,523

1) General information

Sasan Power Limited ("the Company"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Power Limited, has set up an Ultra Mega Power project of 3,960 Mega Watt (MW) (6x660 MW) at Sasan, Madhya Pradesh. The Company has entered into a power purchase agreement (PPA) with 14 procurers located in 7 States, based on which the generated power is sold. The project has been allotted captive coal blocks to meet its fuel requirements.

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

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on May 07, 2020.

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

2.1 Basis of accounting, 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 read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as amended from time to time. The policies set out below have been consistently applied during the years presented.

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 is 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

Classification of current and non-current

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. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(b) Property, plant and equipment (PPE) including Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) :

Freehold land is carried at cost. All items of Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at cost net of recoverable taxes, duties, trade discounts and rebates, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of PPE comprises of its purchase price, capitalised borrowing costs and adjustment arising for exchange rate variations attributable to the assets (Refer note 2.1(p) below), including any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to their working condition for their intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Spare parts are recognised when they meet the definition of Property, plant and equipment, otherwise, such items are classified as inventory.

All project related expenditure viz, civil works, machinery under erection, construction and erection materials, pre-operative expenditure incidental / directly attributable to construction of project, borrowing cost, construction stores, revenues and direct operational expenses related to the units of power generated in the interim period, which are not ready for their intended use, pending capitalisation, are disclosed as Capital Work-in-Progress. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of PPE is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation:

The Company has determined its depreciation method for each significant component considering various factors including consumption of economic benefit, technical evaluation of useful life, assessment of expected repairs and maintenance cost etc. Based on the said assessment, depreciation on certain major assets of power plant comprising of Boiler Turbine and Generator Units (employing super critical technology), Ash Handling Plants and Coal Handling Plants been determined as WDV method and for the balance assets including coal mine assets, straight line method has been determined as the appropriate method. Depreciation on addition to PPE is calculated prorata basis. PPE is derecognized if asset is sold or discarded.

Depreciation is calculated using straight line method (SLM) / Written down value (WDV) on the respective assets as mentioned above to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Useful lives considered for the purpose of depreciation is as follows:

Particulars	Useful lives
Buildings	60 years
Temporary structure	3 years
Plant and Machinery - Power Plant related assets comprising of Boiler Turbine and Generator Units (employing super critical technology), Ash Handling Plants and Coal Handling Plants	3 to 40 years
Plant and Machinery - Coal Mine Heavy Earth Moving and Mining Equipments	30 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 10 years
Motor Vehicles	3 to 5 years
Office equipments	3 to 5 years
Computers	3 to 6 years

The useful lives considered are based on useful life of the assets prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to "the Act", except in respect of Coal Mine Heavy Earth Moving and Mining Equipments where the useful lives determined are based on internal assessment and technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to "the Act", in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of asset. Tyres are amortized on the basis of Hourly Machine Rate (HMR).

Lease hold land is amortised over the lease period from the date of receipt of possession or execution of lease deed, whichever is earlier, except leasehold land for coal mining, which is amortised over the period of mining rights.

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)**

Freehold land acquired for coal mining is amortised over the period of mining rights, considering that the same cannot be put to any other purpose other than mining.

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.

(c) Mining properties under tangible assets :**i. Overburden removal costs:**

Removal of overburden and other waste material, referred to as "Stripping Activity", is necessary to extract the coal reserves in case of open pit mining operations. The stripping ratio, as approved by the regulatory authority, for the life of the mine is obtained by dividing the estimated quantity of overburden by the estimated quantity of mineable coal reserve to be extracted over the life of the mine. This ratio is periodically reviewed and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

The overburden removal costs are included in Mining properties under Property, plant and equipment and amortised based on stripping ratio on the quantity of coal excavated. Overburden removal cost includes cost of explosive, spares, fuel and power related to equipments, direct labour, other direct expenditure and appropriate portion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure.

ii. Mine closure obligation:

The liability to meet the obligation of mine closure has been measured at the present value of the management's best estimate based on the mine closure plan in the proportion of total area exploited to the total area of the mine as a whole. These costs are updated annually during the life of the mine to reflect the developments in mining activities.

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 provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

The mine closure obligation cost has been included in mining properties under Property, plant and equipment and amortised over the life of the mine on a unit of production basis.

iii. Mine development expenditure:

Expenditure incurred on development of coal mine is grouped under Capital Work-in-Progress till the coal mine is ready for its intended use. Once the mine is ready for its intended use, such mine development expenditure is capitalised and included in Mining properties under Property, plant and equipment.

Mine development expenditure is amortised over the life of the mine on a unit of production basis.

(d) Intangible assets :

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

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

Mining right represents directly attributable cost (other than the land cost) incurred for obtaining the mining rights for a period of thirty years.

Amortisation

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

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

Mining rights are amortised on a straight line basis over the period of 30 years i.e. the period over which the Company has right to carry out mining activities.

Sasan Power Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets :

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

(f) Lease

The Company is the lessee

The Company lease assets primarily consists of office premises which are of short term lease with the term of twelve months or less and low value leases. For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the term of lease.

Transition

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the retrospective with cumulative effect method of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application without any adjustment to opening balance of retained earnings. The Company did not have any material impact on the financial statements on application of the above standard.

(g) Inventories :

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

In case of coal stock, the measured stock is based on a verification process adopted and the variation between measured stock and book stock is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(h) Trade Receivables :

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

(i) 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.

The Company reclassifies debt instruments 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 Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from other 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 an 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 measures the expected credit loss associated with its trade receivables based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

iv. Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows to one or more recipient.
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

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

v. Income recognition

Interest income

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

Dividend

Dividends are recognised in profit 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.

(j) 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.

(k) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Further net losses arising on settlement and fair value change on derivative contracts are classified to finance cost and net gain arising on settlement and fair value change on derivative contracts are classified to other income.

(l) Contributed equity

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

(m) Financial liabilities :

i. Classification as debt or equity

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

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

ii. Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

iii. Subsequent measurement

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

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

Sasan Power Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)

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

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

(n) 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.

(o) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets :

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is present or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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 or 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.

(p) Foreign currency transaction :

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', which is also the Company's functional currency and all amounts are rounded to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

ii. Transactions and balances

- (i) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.
- (ii) All exchange differences arising on reporting of foreign currency monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- (iii) In respect of foreign exchange differences arising on revaluation or settlement of long term foreign currency monetary items, the Company has availed the option available in Ind AS 101 to continue the policy adopted in previous GAAP for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on March 31, 2016, wherein foreign exchange differences on account of depreciable asset, are adjusted in the cost of depreciable asset and would be depreciated over the balance life of asset.
- (iv) Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are stated at the rates prevailing on the date of the transactions / exchange rate at which transaction is actually effected.

(q) Revenue from contract with customers :

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

i) Sale of energy

Revenue from sale of energy including unbilled revenue is recognized when it is measurable and there is reasonable certainty for collection, in accordance with the tariff provided in the PPA and considering the petitions filed with regulatory authorities for change in tariff as per the terms of PPA.

ii) Late payment surcharge

The surcharge on late payment / overdue trade receivables for sale of energy is recognised when no significant uncertainty as to measurement or collectability exists.

(r) 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 employment benefits

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

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

Gratuity obligation

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

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

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

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

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

Defined contribution plans

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 accrue or services are received. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(s) Income taxes :

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate 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.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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

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

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

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

(t) Government grant :

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

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and credited to Profit or loss in the proportions in which depreciation expense on those assets is recognised.

(u) 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, other 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 an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(v) Earnings per share :

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share are the net profit or loss for the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all years presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, if any except when results will be anti dilutive.

(w) 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.

(x) Segment Reporting :

The Operating segments has been identified and reported taking into account its internal financial reporting, performance evaluation and organizational structure of its operations, operating segment is reported in the manner evaluated by Board considered as Chief Operating Decision-Maker under Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment".

2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

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

(a) Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipments (PPE) and Coal Mine Assets

The Company has independently estimated the useful life and method of depreciation of power plant and coal mine assets considering factors such as consumption of economic benefit, technical evaluation of useful life, assessment of expected repairs and maintenance cost etc. In actual, the estimate considered for above factors could be different. When the useful lives differ from the original estimated useful lives, the Company will adjust the estimated useful life accordingly. It is possible that the estimates made based on existing experience are different to the actual outcomes within the next financial period and could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of Property, plant and equipment. (Refer note 3.1)

(b) Stripping ratio for coal mining

Significant estimate is involved in case of open pit mining operations for estimating quantity of overburden and mineable coal reserve which would be extracted over the life of the mine, based on which stripping ratio is determined. This ratio is periodically reviewed and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively. The Company has considered the stripping ratio based on the coal mine plan approved by the regulator (Refer note 3.1).

(c) Income taxes

There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain and would get finalized on completion of assessment by tax authorities. Where the final tax outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. (Refer note 13)

(d) Deferred tax

The Company has deferred tax assets and liabilities which are expected to be realised through the Statement of Profit and Loss over the extended periods of time in the future. In calculating the deferred tax items, the Company is required to make certain assumptions and estimates regarding the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as recorded in the financial statements and their tax bases. Assumptions made include the expectation of future operating performance that will be consistent with historical levels of operating results, recoverability periods for tax loss carry forwards will not change, and that existing tax laws and rates will remain unchanged into foreseeable future. (Refer note 13)

(e) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its Property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset / residual value is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount of Property, plant and equipment is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Value in use is usually determined on the basis of discounted estimated future cash flows. This involves management estimates on anticipated efficiency of the plant, fuel availability at economical rates, economic and regulatory environment, discount rates and other factors. Any subsequent changes to cash flow due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of assets.

(f) Fair value measurement and valuation process

The Company has measured certain assets and liabilities at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The management determines the appropriate valuation technique and inputs for fair value measurement. In estimating the fair value, the management has engaged third party to perform the valuations.

(g) Mine closure obligation

Provision is made for costs associated with restoration and rehabilitation of mining sites as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Such restoration and closure costs are typical of extractive industries and they are normally incurred at the end of the life of the mine. The costs are estimated on the basis of mine closure plans and the estimated discounted costs of dismantling and removing these facilities and the costs of restoration are capitalized when incurred reflecting the Company's obligations at that time. The provision for decommissioning assets is based on the current estimate of the costs for removing and decommissioning production facilities, the forecast timing of settlement of decommissioning liabilities and the appropriate discount rate.

(h) Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19:

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of receivables, unbilled revenues, goodwill and intangible assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information on the expected future performance of the Company. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current estimates expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs									
	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment ⁴	Mining properties ⁵	Furniture & fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Gross carrying amount										
Balance as at April 01, 2018	38,876	21,864	67,296	2,712,241	222,995	1,550	156	346	149	3,065,173
Additions	141	1,053	745	37,984	78,462	-	-	239	25	116,649
Adjustments ¹	-	-	-	29,647	-	-	-	-	-	29,647
Disposals	-	-	-	489	-	-	-	-	-	489
Balance as at March 31, 2019	39,017	22,917	68,041	2,779,403	299,157	1,550	156	585	174	3,211,000
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance as at April 01, 2018	503	1,816	10,116	423,237	175,824	538	144	109	72	612,167
Depreciation charge for the year ²	172	609	2,967	146,667	66,070	178	5	47	16	216,731
Disposals	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	45
Balance as at March 31, 2019	675	2,225	13,083	569,859	241,904	714	149	156	88	828,853
Gross carrying amount										
Balance as at April 01, 2019	39,017	22,917	68,041	2,779,403	299,157	1,550	156	585	174	3,211,000
Additions ³	258	379	1,350	40,771	81,528	-	-	97	12	124,393
Adjustments ¹	-	-	-	49,737	-	-	-	-	-	49,737
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	39,275	23,296	69,391	2,869,911	380,183	1,550	156	682	186	3,385,130
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance as at April 01, 2019	675	2,225	13,083	569,859	241,904	714	149	156	88	828,853
Depreciation charge for the year ²	176	644	3,189	152,295	78,999	181	5	85	14	235,596
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	851	2,869	16,282	722,154	320,103	895	154	241	102	1,064,451
Net carrying amount										
As at March 31, 2019	38,342	20,692	54,958	2,209,544	57,253	836	7	429	86	2,382,147
As at March 31, 2020	38,424	20,427	53,109	2,147,757	59,760	665	2	441	84	2,320,679

Notes:

- 1 Includes adjustment towards capitalisation of exchange differences (Refer note 5).
- 2 Refer note 2.1 (c) and note 2.1 (d)
- 3 Mining properties includes expenses incurred towards removal of overburden [Refer note 3.2(a)]
- 4 Includes adjustment towards government grant and transaction cost [Refer note 2.1(f)]
- 5 # Includes capitalization of CENVAT Credit of Rs. 22,143 Lakhs which is Not allowed for refund/credit by Statutory Authorities

Depreciation / Amortisation on Property, Plant and equipment and intangible assets

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Statement of profit and loss		
Amortisation of mining properties	135,966	132,143
Depreciation included as part of overburden excavation expenses-Dep-Coal	78,999	66,070
Depreciation included as part of overburden excavation expenses-Dep-OB	1,426	1,209
	19,318	17,420
	235,709	216,842

Sasan Power Limited
Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)

3.2 Capital Work-in-Progress

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs			
	As at April 01, 2019	Incurred/Adjusted during the year	Capitalised / Adjusted	As at March 31, 2020
A. Assets under Construction	849	17,264	17,420	693
B. Expenditure pending allocation				
Legal and professional charges (including shared service charges)	32	-	-	32
Miscellaneous Expenses	65	-	-	65
Sub total (B)	97	-	-	97
C. Construction stores	287	-	287	-
Total Capital Work in Progress (A+B+C)	1,233	17,264	17,707	790
Previous Year	5,621	13,952	18,340	1,233

3.2(a) Mining Properties - Overburden excavation expenses:

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Fuel consumed	21,052	19,859
Stores and spares consumed	28,931	17,247
Employee benefit expense		
- Salaries and Other Costs	2,842	2,749
- Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (Refer note 7)	95	99
- Gratuity and Leave Encashment (Refer note 7)	14	16
Depreciation on mining assets	19,518	17,420
Mine Development charges	81	4,788
Rent	3	6
Repair & Maintenance		
- Plant & Machinery	1,514	1,944
- Building	11	6
- Others	36	96
Legal & Professional Charges	2	9
Insurance	10	19
Travelling Exp	1	5
Other expenses	7,616	12,202
Less : Transfer to Mining properties (Tangible assets)	(81,526)	(76,462)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Sasan Power Limited

Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)

3.3 Intangible assets

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs		
	Computer software	Mining rights	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at April 01, 2018	82	3,102	3,184
Additions	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at Mar 31, 2019	82	3,102	3,184
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at April 01, 2018	37	332	369
Amortisation charge during the year	-	111	111
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at Mar 31, 2019	37	443	480
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at April 01, 2019	82	3,102	3,184
Additions	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at Mar 31, 2020	82	3,102	3,184
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at April 01, 2019	37	443	480
Amortisation charge during the year	-	111	111
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at Mar 31, 2020	37	554	591
Net carrying amount			
Net carrying amount as on March 31, 2019	45	2,659	2,704
Net carrying amount as on March 31, 2020	45	2,548	2,593

Sasan Power Limited
Notes to the financial statements as of and for the Year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)

	As at March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs As at March 31, 2019
3.4 Non-current financial assets		
3.4(a) Margin money deposits		
Margin money deposits (letter of credit etc.)	1,699	598
	<u>1,699</u>	<u>598</u>
3.4(b) Other financial assets		
Derivative assets (Mark to Market) on derivative instruments (Net)	6,807	9,200
Security Deposits	255	281
	<u>7,062</u>	<u>9,481</u>
3.5 Deferred tax assets (net)		
Deferred tax assets (net) due to temporary differences [Refer note 13]]	42,961	50,520
	<u>42,961</u>	<u>50,520</u>
3.6 Other non-current assets		
(Unsecured and considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Capital advances [Include capital advance to related party (refer note 9)]	46,307	46,845
Balance with statutory authorities (includes VAT recoverable)	-	22,751
	<u>46,307</u>	<u>69,596</u>
3.6(a) Non Current Tax Assets		
Advance income tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision for tax: Nil)	734	685
	<u>734</u>	<u>685</u>
3.7 Inventories		
(at lower of cost and net realizable value)		
Fuel {including material in transit of Rs. 154 Lakhs (March 31, 2019: 146 Lakhs)}	7,549	5,348
Stores and spares	51,882	57,581
	<u>59,431</u>	<u>62,929</u>
3.8 Current financial assets		
3.8(a) Investments		
Investment in Mutual Funds (Fair value through profit and loss)		
Quoted		
Reliance Low Duration Fund Direct - Growth [Number of units Nil (March 31, 2019, 344,371) face value of Rs. 1000 each]	-	9,089
Indiabulls liquid fund - Direct Growth [Number of units 103,205 (March 31, 2019 : 103,205) face value of Rs. 1000 each]	2,001	1,884
Reliance Prime Debt Fund Direct -Growth [Number of units 141,848 (March 31, 2019 : 14,259,285) face value of Rs. 10 each]	62	5,718
JM Liquidity Fund Direct - Growth Option [Number of units 1,762,291 (March 31, 2019 : 1,762,291) face value of Rs. 10 each]	958	902
SBI Magnum Low Duration Fund Direct- Growth [Number of units Nil (March 31, 2019 : 196,315) face value of Rs. 1000 each]	-	4,773
	<u>3,021</u>	<u>22,366</u>
Aggregate amount of quoted investments (Book Value)	3,021	22,366

Sasan Power Limited
Notes to the financial statements as of and for the Year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)

	Rupees in lakhs	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
3.8(b) Trade receivables		
(Unsecured and considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	47,718	46,062
Trade Receivables (receivable from related party (Refer note 9))	7,388	7,856
Less: Provision for Doubtful debts	-	(6,686)
	55,106	47,232
3.8(c) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks:		
-In current accounts	808	236
	808	236
3.8(d) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Margin money deposits (against Mine Closure obligation etc.)	4,997	3,270
	4,997	3,270
3.8(e) Other financial assets		
(Unsecured and considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Unbilled revenue (Refer note 18)	4,805	10,490
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
- Doubtful	-	2,448
Less: Provision for doubtful unbilled revenue	-	(2,448)
	4,805	10,490
Advances to employees recoverable in cash	31	76
Interest accrued on deposits	146	86
Derivative assets (mark to market) on derivative instruments	142	914
	5,124	11,566
3.9 Other current assets		
(Unsecured and considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Advance recoverable in kind	1,024	1,355
Balance with government authorities	-	108
Advances to related party (Refer note 9)	-	43,791
Prepaid expenses	1,275	1,189
	2,299	46,443

	As at March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs As at March 31, 2019
3.10 Equity share capital		
Authorised		
5,000,000,000 (March 31, 2019 : 5,000,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	500,000	500,000
	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
4,327,364,250 (March 31, 2019: 4,327,364,250) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	432,737	432,737
	<u>432,737</u>	<u>432,737</u>
3.10.1 Reconciliation of number of equity shares		
Balance at the beginning of the year - 4,327,364,250 (March 31,2018: 4,327,364,250) shares of Rs.10 each	432,737	432,737
Add: Issued during the year - Nil (March 31, 2019: Nil) shares of Rs.10 each	-	-
Balance at the end of the year - 4,327,364,250 (March 31, 2019: 4,327,364,250) shares of Rs.10 each	<u>432,737</u>	<u>432,737</u>
3.10.2 Rights, preference and restriction attached to equity shares		
The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of the equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.		
3.10.3 Equity shares held by Holding Company		
Reliance Power Limited - Holding Company	432,737	432,737
4,327,364,250 (March 31,2019: 4,327,364,250) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up		
[Out of the above, 7 (March 31, 2019: 7) shares are jointly held by Reliance Power Limited and its nominees]		
	<u>432,737</u>	<u>432,737</u>
3.10.4 Details of equity shares held by equity shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate equity shares in the Company		
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up held by Reliance Power Limited - Holding Company		
Percentage of holding in the class	100%	100%
Number of shares	4,327,364,250	4,327,364,250

	As at March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs As at March 31, 2019
Other equity		
3.11 Instruments entirely equity in nature		
Preference Shares	3,579	3,579
Inter-corporate deposits	20,000	20,000
	<u>23,579</u>	<u>23,579</u>
3.11.1 Preference Shares		
Authorised		
1,000,000,000 (March 31, 2019 : 1,000,000,000) preference shares of Rs.10 each	100,000	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
35,788,750 (March 31, 2019 : 35,788,750) 7.5% Compulsory Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	3,579	3,579
	<u>3,579</u>	<u>3,579</u>
3.11.2 Reconciliation of number of preference shares		
Preference shares [refer note 3.11.3(a)]		
Balance at the beginning of the year - 35,788,750 (March 31, 2018: 35,788,750) shares of Rs.10 each	3,579	3,579
Balance at the end of the year - 35,788,750 (March 31, 2019: 35,788,750) shares of Rs.10 each	<u>3,579</u>	<u>3,579</u>
3.11.3 Rights, preference and restriction attached to Preference Shares and Inter corporate deposits		
a) 7.5% Compulsory Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CCRPS)		
The Company has a call option on CCRPS which can be exercised by the Company in one or more tranches and in part or in full before the end of agreed tenure (20 years) of the said shares. In case the call option is exercised, CCRPS shall be redeemed at an issue price (i.e face value and premium). The holders of CCRPS however, shall have an option to convert CCRPS into equity shares at any time during the tenure of such shares. At the end of tenure and to the extent the Company or the shareholder has not exercised their options, CCRPS shall be compulsorily converted into equity shares. On conversion, in either case, each CCRPS shall be converted into one fully paid equity share of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 990 per share. If during the tenure of CCRPS, the Company declares equity dividend, CCRPS holders shall also be entitled to dividend on their shares at the same rate as the equity dividend and this dividend will be over and above the coupon rate of 7.5%. These preference shares shall continue to be non cumulative.		
b) Interest free Inter corporate deposit		
Interest free Inter corporate deposit, repayable to holding company after repayment of rupee term loan at a mutually agreed date i.e. on or after April 1, 2036.		
3.11.4 Preference Shares held by Holding Company		
Preference shares [refer note 3.11.3(a)]		
Reliance Power Limited - Holding Company	3,579	3,579
	<u>3,579</u>	<u>3,579</u>
3.11.5 Details of shares held by Preference shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate preference shares in the Company		
Preference shares		
Preference shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up held by Reliance Power Limited - Holding Company		
Percentage of holding in the class	100%	100%
Number of shares	35,788,750	35,788,750

	As at March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs As at March 31, 2019
3.11.6 Movement of instruments entirely equity in nature		
Preference shares		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,579	3,579
Add : issued during the year	-	-
Less : redeemed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	3,579	3,579
Inter-corporate deposits		
Opening balance	20,000	20,000
Add : received during the year	-	-
Less : repaid during the year	-	-
Closing balance	20,000	20,000
Total	23,579	23,579
3.12 Reserves and surplus		
Balance at the end of the year		
Securities premium	358,184	358,184
Retained earnings	24,246	33,684
Total reserves and surplus	382,430	391,868
3.12.1 Securities premium		
Opening balance	358,184	358,184
Less: Bonus shares issued during the year	-	-
Closing balance	358,184	358,184
3.12.2 Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	33,684	52,318
Net profit / (loss) for the year	(9,312)	(18,563)
Other comprehensive income	(126)	(71)
Closing balance	24,246	33,684
	382,430	391,868

Nature and purpose of 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.

	As at March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs As at March 31, 2019
3.13 Non-current financial liabilities		
3.13(a) Non-current borrowings		
At amortised cost		
Secured		
Term loans:		
Rupee loans from banks	529,147	564,697
Rupee loans from financial institutions / other parties	334,783	353,251
Foreign currency loans from financial institutions / other parties	401,881	416,473
	1,265,811	1,334,421

3.13(a1) Nature of security for term loans

- a) Term loans from all banks, financial institution/other parties of Rs. 1,381,117 (March 31, 2019: Rs. 1,440,914 lakhs) is secured / to be secured by first charge on all the Immovable and movable assets and intangible asset of the Company and pledge of 100% of the total issued share capital of the Company held by the Holding Company on pari passu basis with working capital lenders, permitted bank guarantee providers and hedge counterparties.

Charge over 414 Hectare of land yet to be fully acquired and de allocated Chhatrashal Coal mines which is subject to decision of Honourable High Court is pending to be executed.

- b) The Holding Company has given financial commitments/guarantees to the lenders of the Company.

- c) Current maturities of long term borrowings have been classified as other current financial liabilities (refer note 3.16(c)).

3.13(a2) Terms of Repayment and Interest

- a) Rupee Term Loan outstanding as at the year end of Rs. 565,978 lakhs (March 31, 2019 : Rs. 599,542 lakhs) has been obtained from banks for the project. Earlier 50% of the loan was repayable in 40 quarterly installements and remaining 50% in one single bullet payment at the end of ten years from March 31, 2015 was subsequently restructured under flexible structuring scheme of Reserve Bank of India and the outstanding balance as on October 01, 2015 is repayable in 82 structured quarterly installments commenced from December 31, 2015 and carry an interest rate of 11.55% per annum payable on a monthly basis.
- b) Rupee Term Loan outstanding as at the year end of Rs. 98,199 lakhs (March 31, 2019 : Rs. 103,743 lakhs) has been obtained from financial institutions for the project. Earlier 50% of the loan was repayable in 40 quarterly installements and remaining 50% in one single bullet payment at the end of ten years from March 31, 2015 was subsequently restructured under flexible structuring scheme of Reserve Bank of India and the outstanding balance as on October 01, 2015 is repayable in 82 structured quarterly installments commenced from December 31, 2015 and carry an interest rate of 11.55% per annum payable on a monthly basis.
- c) Rupee Term Loan outstanding as at the year end of Rs. 256,014 lakhs (March 31, 2019 : Rs. 270,353 lakhs) has been obtained from financial institutions for the project. Earlier the loan was repayable in 60 quarterly instalments starting from March 31, 2015 which has now been restructured under flexible structuring scheme of Reserve Bank of India and the outstanding balance as on October 01, 2015 is repayable in 82 structured quarterly instalments commenced from October 15, 2015 and carry an interest rate of 11.55% to 12.65% per annum payable on a quarterly basis.
- d) 50 % of Foreign Currency Loan from financial institutions/other parties outstanding as at the year end of Rs.190,068 lakhs (March 31, 2019 : Rs. 190,032 lakhs) is repayable in 40 quarterly instalments commenced from March 31, 2015. Remaining 50% is repayable in one single bullet at the end of ten years from March 31, 2015 and carry an interest rate of USD LIBOR plus 210 to 405 basis points per annum payable on a monthly basis.
- e) Foreign currency loan from financial institution / other parties outstanding as at the year end of Rs. 239,038 lakhs (March 31, 2019 : Rs. 241,199 lakhs) is repayable in 24 semi-annual instalments commenced from March 20, 2015 and carry fixed interest rate of 3.66% per annum payable on a semi annual basis.
- f) Foreign currency loan from financial institution / other parties outstanding as at the year end of Rs. 31,820 lakhs (March 31, 2019 : Rs. 36,045 lakhs) is repayable in 19 semi-annual instalments commenced from March 20, 2015 and carry an interest rate of USD LIBOR plus 425 basis point per annum payable on a semi annual basis.

- 3.13(a3)** The amortised cost disclosed above is net off incidental cost of borrowings aggregating of Rs. 8,882 lakhs (March 31, 2019 Rs. 11,352 lakhs).

3.13(b) Other non-current financial liabilities

Derivative liability (Mark to Market) on derivative instruments	8,270	12,229
	8,270	12,229

	As at March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs As at March 31, 2019
3.14 Non-current provisions		
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 7)	779	822
Provision for leave benefit (Refer note 7)	952	824
Provision for mine closure expenses [Refer note 11]	1,758	1,496
	3,489	3,142
3.15 Other non-current liabilities		
Government Grant (Refer note 12)	139,124	150,737
Security Deposits	109	109
	139,233	150,846
3.16 Current financial liabilities		
3.16(a) Current borrowings		
At amortised cost		
Secured		
Cash credit facility from banks	37,796	54,691
Nature of security, interest and terms of repayment:		
- Cash credit facility is secured / to be secured by first charge on all current and fixed assets of the Company and pledge of 100% of the total issued share capital of the Company held by the Holding Company on pari passu basis with term loan lenders, permitted bank guarantee providers and hedge counterparties.		
- Cash Credit facility carry an average interest rate of MCLR +3% per annum.		
	37,796	54,691
3.16(b) Trade payables		
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 20)	55	149
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	23,128	29,773
	23,183	29,922
3.16(c) Other current financial liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings [Refer note 3.13 (a1) and 3.13 (a2)]	106,424	95,141
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	4,223	4,523
Security deposits received	177	104
Creditors for capital expenditure including payable to related parties (Refer note 9)	2,991	3,701
Retention money payable	-	104,780
Employee benefits payable	2,837	2,557
Other payable	39,447	5,188
	156,099	215,994
3.17 Other current liabilities		
Government grant (Refer note 12)	11,545	12,283
Statutory dues (including electricity duty and energy development cess, provident fund etc)	69,153	49,027
	80,698	61,310
3.18 Current provisions		
Provision for leave encashment (Refer note 7)	286	267
	286	267

Sasan Power Limited
Notes to the financial statements as of and for the Year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)

Rupees in lakhs

Year ended	Year ended
March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019

3.19 Revenue from operations

Sale of energy	456,159	460,105
	<u>456,159</u>	<u>460,105</u>
Details of revenue from contract with customers		
Revenue from Sale of energy	463,559	467,932
Less: Significant financial components		
- Rebate	7,400	7,827
Total Revenue as per contracted price	<u>456,159</u>	<u>460,105</u>

3.20 Other income

Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost :		
Bank deposits	392	582
Gain from investments mandatorily measured at FVPL :		
Investment in mutual funds	(1,845)	729
Net Gain on sale of financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value :		
Investment in mutual funds	2,340	1,266
Government grants (Refer note 12)	12,351	13,221
Gain on foreign exchange fluctuations (Net)	4,536	3,426
Excess provisions / liabilities written back	21,693	-
Other non-operating income	527	692
	<u>39,994</u>	<u>19,916</u>

3.21 Cost of fuel consumed

Coal excavation cost		
Opening balance of fuel	5,348	5,744
Add:		
Amortisation of mining properties	78,999	66,070
Taxes and duties	42,935	40,299
Fuel consumed	5,652	5,501
Stores and spares consumed	4,087	4,275
Depreciation	1,426	1,209
Other expenses	3,062	1,495
Less : Closing balance of fuel	(7,549)	(5,348)
	<u>133,960</u>	<u>119,245</u>

3.22 Employee benefits expense

Salaries, bonus and other allowances	9,669	7,817
Contribution to provident fund and other funds (Refer Note 7)	381	326
Gratuity (Refer Note 7)	231	194
Leave encashment	275	217
Staff welfare expenses	321	258
	<u>10,877</u>	<u>8,812</u>

Rupees in lakhs

Year ended	Year ended
March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019

3.23 Finance cost**Interest and finance expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost :**

On Rupee term loans	114,607	114,661
On Foreign currency loans	24,576	26,402
On Working capital loans	5,245	5,006
Unwinding of discount on mine closure provision (Refer note 11)	181	169
Other finance charges	2,822	20,366
	147,431	166,604

3.24 Generation, administration and other expenses

Stores and spares consumed	6,803	6,526
Rent expenses	400	438
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and equipment	6,666	7,050
- Building	148	343
- Others	375	544
Legal and professional charges (including shared service charges) (Refer note 9)	7,372	4,690
Travelling and conveyance	451	1,333
Rates and taxes	401	8
Insurance	5,206	5,141
Water Charges	4,207	4,209
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	277
Electricity duty and energy development cess	33,856	32,806
Provision for doubtful debts	-	9,134
Bad debts written off	5,973	-
Less: Reversal of Provision of doubtful debts/assets	(5,973)	-
Miscellaneous expenses	3,788	4,110
	69,673	76,609

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)****4) Contingent liabilities and commitments:**

- a) The Company has received net claims amounting to Rs. 974 lakhs (March 31, 2019: Rs. 974 lakhs) from contractors towards deductions made by the Company due to non-performance of certain obligations under the terms of arrangement for the certain construction works. The matter is under arbitration.
- b) The Company has received claims of Rs. 2,568 lakhs (March 31, 2019: Rs.2,568 lakhs) from some of the procurers alleging delay in achievement of commercial operation of first and second unit, which has been disputed by the Company and is pending before the High Courts.
- c) The Company has disputed the methodology for quantification of tax liability on annual value of mineral bearing land, adopted by the District Authorities under Madhya Pradesh Gramin Aysanrachna Tatha Sadak Vikas Adhiniyam (MPGATSWA/Act). The liability as per methodology adopted by the District Authorities stands as at Rs. 47,807 lakhs (March 31, 2019: Rs. 32,547 lakhs).

The Company had filed a writ petition before Jabalpur High Court for revised quantification, however the same was rejected by the Court by its order dated January 17, 2018. The Company had filed a Review Petition before Jabalpur High Court against its order dated January 17, 2018 and the same was also rejected by Honorable High Court. The Company has filed a Civil Appeal before Honorable Supreme court where Honorable Supreme court has passed an interim order to pay the tax under MPGATSWA as per the methodology adopted by the Company and the Civil Appeal has been tagged with other Appeals filed in the Honorable Supreme Court where the constitutional validity of the Act is under consideration. In accordance with said interim order, Company is depositing tax under MPGATSWA as per the quantification done by the Company.

- d) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be unexecuted on capital account (net of advances paid) and not provided for Rs. 71,391 lakhs (March 31, 2019: Rs. 74,804 lakhs).
- e) The Company has not provided for Income Tax demand of Rs. 261 Lakhs (March 31, 2019: Rs. 399 lakhs) which is pending before various authorities.
- f) Differences in balances as per bank loan confirmation and books of accounts of Rs. 395 Lakhs (March 31, 2019: Rs. Nil lakhs) mainly on account of interest rate resetting are under reconciliation with the bankers. The Company expect to settle these soon and do not anticipate any further liability on account of interest.

5) Exchange differences on long term foreign currency monetary items outstanding:

The Company has capitalised the value of PPE with an amount of Rs. 40,203 lakhs (March 31, 2019: Rs 31,374 lakhs) arising on settlement or reinstatement of the long term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as of March 31, 2020. Refer note 2.1(p) above for the policy.

6) Details of remuneration to auditors:

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs Year ended March 31, 2019
(a) As auditors		
For statutory audit (excluding taxes)	58	116*
For others- Certification Charges	6	7
(b) Out-of-pocket expenses	-	2*

*Includes Rs.58 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs paid to BSR & Co. LLP, one of the earlier Joint Auditors during FY 2018-19, for statutory audit and out of pocket expenses respectively.

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)****7) Employee Benefit Obligations**

The Company has classified various employee benefits as under:

a) Leave obligations

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

	March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs March 31, 2019
Current*	286	267
Non-current	952	824

* 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 / overburden excavation expenses for the year:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs Year ended March 31, 2019
Contribution to provident fund	346	303
Contribution to employees' superannuation fund	3	3
Contribution to employees' pension scheme 1995	127	119

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 year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of basic 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, 2020	March 31, 2019
Discount rate (per annum)	6.30%	7.10%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	7.50%	7.50%
Rate of return on plan assets	6.30%	7.10%

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.

Sasan Power Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)
(ii) Gratuity Plan

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Rupees in lakhs
			Net amount
As at April 01, 2018	760	(203)	557
Current service cost	153	-	153
Interest on net defined benefit liability/assets	54	(12)	42
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss / overburden excavation expenses	207	(12)	195
Remeasurements during the year			
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)	-	1	1
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	36	-	36
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Experience (gains) / losses	33	-	33
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	69	1	70
Liabilities assumed/(settled)	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(41)	41	-
As at March 31, 2019	995	(173)	822

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Rupees in lakhs
			Net amount
As at April 01, 2019	995	(173)	822
Current service cost	174	-	174
Employer Contribution	-	(400)	(400)
Interest on net defined benefit liability/assets	66	(9)	57
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss / overburden excavation expenses	240	(409)	(169)
Remeasurements during the year			
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)	-	17	17
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	67	-	67
(Gain) / loss arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Experience (gains) / losses	42	-	42
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	109	17	126
Liabilities assumed/(settled)	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(67)	67	-
As at March 31, 2020	1,277	(498)	779

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

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Present value of funded obligations	1,277	995
Fair value of plan assets	(498)	(173)
Deficit of funded plan	779	822

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)****(iii) Sensitivity analysis:**

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

Particulars	Change in assumptions		Impact on closing balance of provision of defined benefit obligations			
			Increase in assumptions		Decrease in assumptions	
	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019
Discount rate	50 bps	50 bps	(3.34%)	(3.34%)	3.55%	3.55%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	50 bps	50 bps	3.49%	3.52%	(3.32%)	(3.35%)

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 while calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

- (iv) The above defined benefit gratuity plan is administrated 100% by Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited as at March 31, 2020 as well as March 31, 2019.

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

(v) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions:

The Company has agreed that it will aim to eliminate the deficit in defined benefit plan in subsequent years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis and the current agreed contribution rate is 8.33% of the basic salaries.

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2021 is Rs. 50 lakhs.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 6.88 years (2019 – 5.31 Years).

- (vi) The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields. If plan assets under perform, this yield will create a deficit.

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)****8) Assets pledged as security**

Particulars	March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs March 31, 2019
Non-current		
First charge		
Financial assets		
Margin money deposits	1,699	598
Other financial assets	7,062	9,481
Non-financial assets		
Property, plant and equipment	2,320,679	2,382,147
Capital work-in-progress	790	1,233
Intangible assets	2,593	2,704
Other non-current assets	47,041	70,281
Total non-current assets pledged as security (A)	2,379,864	2,466,444
Current		
First charge		
Financial assets		
Investments	3,021	22,366
Trade receivables	55,106	47,232
Cash and bank balances	5,805	3,506
Other financial assets	5,124	11,566
Non-financial assets		
Inventories	59,431	62,929
Other current assets	2,299	46,443
Total Current assets pledged as security (B)	130,786	194,042
Total assets pledged as security (A+B)	2,510,650	2,660,486

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)****9) Related party transactions:**

As per Ind AS 24 'Related Party Transactions' as prescribed by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the Company's related parties and transactions are disclosed below:

A) Entity having control over the Company:**Holding company**

Reliance Power Limited (R Power)

B) Major investing parties/promoters having significant influence on the holding company directly or indirectly:**Companies**

Reliance Infrastructure Limited (R Infra)

Individual

Shri Anil D. Ambani

C) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year/ closing balance existed at year end :**i) Key Management Personnel**

- a) Shri Laxmi Dutt Vyas, Chief Financial Officer
- b) Shri A.K. Singh, Chief Executive Officer
- c) Shri Murl Manohar Purohit, Company Secretary
- d) Shri Sachin Mohapatra, Director
- e) Shrimati Rashna Hoshang Khan, Independent Director
- f) Shri Ashok Kacharadas Karnavat, Independent Director
- g) Shri Umesh Mahato, Director
- h) Shri Umesh Kumar Agrawal (w.e.f November 13, 2019), Director

ii) Fellow Subsidiaries

- a) Vidarbha Industries Power Limited (VIPL)
- b) Coastal Andhra Power Limited (CAPL)
- c) Chitrangi Power Private Limited (CPPL)
- d) Rosa Power Supply Company Limited (RPSCL)
- e) Reliance Cleangen Limited (RCGL)
- f) Dhursar Solar Power Private Limited (DSPL)

iii) Company over which companies/ individuals described in clause B have control / significant influence

- a) BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL)
- b) BSES Yamuna Power Limited (BYPL)
- c) Reliance General Insurance Company Limited (RGIL)
- d) Reliance Infocomm Infrastructure Limited (RIIPL)

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)****D) Details of transactions and closing balances:****(i) Transactions during the year:**

Particulars	March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs March 31, 2019
Sale of energy		
BRPL (net of rebate)	7,258	7,176
BYPL (net of rebate)	35,300	34,649
Other operating revenue		
VIPL	-	11
RPSCL	25	2
Legal and Professional Fees(Including shared service charges)		
R Power	5,841	1,888
Reimbursement of expenditure paid by		
R Power	306	357
Insurance Premium		
RGIL	4,978	4,786
Insurance Claim Received		
RGIL	1,737	1,839
Reimbursement of expenditure paid for		
R Power	166	128
DSPL	-	23
Material/Services received		
R Infra	121	1,090
VIPL	3	24
RPSCL	-	4
Asset/Employees loans acquired		
CAPL	-	3
R Infra	-	11
RPSCL	1	2
Trade receivable provided/Written off		
BYPL	1,512	1,512
Advance paid/Debited		
R Power	42,278	38,133
Assignment of Liabilities		
R Power	107,306	-

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)****Remuneration to Key Management Personnel**

- Short term employee benefits	446	429
- Post-employment defined benefits	15	14
- Leave encashment	-	7
- Director sitting fees	5	5

(ii) Outstanding closing balances:

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Capital advance		
R Infra	27,775	27,896
Trade receivables		
BRPL	(279)	988
BYPL	7,667	6,868
Advance recoverable in cash or kind		
R Power	-	43,091
RCGL	-	700
DSPL	23	23
CPPL	3	3
Equity Share Capital (excluding premium)		
R Power	432,737	432,737
Preference Share Capital (excluding premium)		
R Power	3,579	3,579
Inter-corporate deposit (other equity)		
R Power	20,000	20,000
Other current financial liabilities		
CAPL	3	3
RIIPL	256	256
R Power	27,918	-
Guarantees issued on behalf of the Company		
R Power	-	545
Capital Commitment		
R Infra	69,855	67,620

- (iii) R Infra has given an equity support undertaking to the power procurers, that in the event of failure on part of R Power to invest, in full or in part, in the equity share capital of the Company, it shall subscribe to the balance equity.

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)**

- (iv) The Holding Company has entered into agreements with the lenders of the Company wherein it has committed/ guaranteed to extend financial support in the form of equity or debt as per the agreed means of finance, in respect of the project being undertaken, including any capital expenditure over and above the project cost approved by the lenders and to meet shortfall in the expected revenues/debt servicing based on the future outcome of various uncertainties.
- (v) The above disclosure does not include transactions with public utility service providers, viz. electricity, telecommunications in the normal course of business.

10) Earnings per share:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Profit / (loss) available to equity shareholders (Rupees in lakhs) (A)	(9,312)	(18,563)
Number of equity shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share (B)	4,327,364,250	4,327,364,250
Add: Adjustments on account of compulsory convertible redeemable Non-cumulative Preference Shares ¹ (Nos.)	35,788,750	35,788,750
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share (C)	4,363,153,000	4,363,153,000
Basic earnings / (loss) per share (A / B) (Rs.)	(0.22)	(0.43)
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share (A / C) (Rs.)	(0.21)	(0.43)
Nominal value of an equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

¹ 7.5% compulsory convertible redeemable non-cumulative preference shares had anti-dilutive effect on earnings per share and have not been considered for the purpose of computing diluted earning per share.

11) Provision for mine closure obligation

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance as at beginning of the year	1,496	1,202
Additions	81	125
Amount used/reversed	-	-
Unwinding of interest	181	169
Balance as at the end of the year	1,758	1,496

Provision for mine closure obligation represents estimates made towards the expected expenditure for restoring the mining area and other obligatory expenses as per the approved mine closure plan. The timing of the outflow with regard to the said matter would be in a phased manner based on the progress of excavation of coal and consequential restoration cost.

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)****12) Government Grants**

Exemptions granted by Government of India to Ultra-mega power projects under the Customs Act, 1962 are recognised at their fair value as Government Grant. (Refer note 2.1(i)).

Given below are details of the movement of Government Grant:-

Particulars	March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs
		March 31, 2019
Opening balance	163,020	176,241
Grants during the year	-	-
Released to statement of profit and loss	(12,351)	(13,221)
Closing balance	150,669	163,020

Particulars	March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs
		March 31, 2019
Current portion	11,545	12,283
Non-current portion	139,124	150,737
Closing balance	150,669	163,020

13) Income taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as under:

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs
		March 31, 2019
(i) Income Tax expense		
Current year tax	-	-
Income tax for earlier years	-	6
Total	-	6
(ii) Deferred tax		
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	7,559	(4,835)
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Total	7,559	(4,835)
Total Income tax expense/(Credit) (i)+(ii)	7,559	(4,829)

Sasan Power Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)
(b) The reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Profit/(loss) before tax	(1,753)	(23,392)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 31.20% (2018-19 : 31.20%)	(547)	(7,298)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income :		
-Deferred tax asset on account of temporary differences getting reversed during tax holiday period	8,106	6,962
-(Increase)/Decrease in tax rate	-	(4,499)
Income tax for earlier years	-	6
Income tax expense/(Credit)	7,559	(4,829)

(c) Non-current tax assets:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening balance	685	373
Current tax payable for the year	-	(6)
Taxes paid/ refunded/Adjusted	49	318
Closing balance	734	685

(d) Deferred tax balances:

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)		
Property, Plant and Equipment, Unabsorbed depreciation and others	(4,049)	(342)
Government Grant	47,010	50,862
Net deferred tax Assets	42,961	50,520

(e) Movement in deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

Particulars	Property, Plant and equipment, Unabsorbed depreciation and others	Government Grant	Total
At April 01, 2018	(15,900)	61,585	45,685
(Charged)/credited to profit and loss	15,558	(10,723)	4,835
At March 31, 2019	(342)	50,862	50,520
(Charged)/credited to profit and loss	(3,707)	(3,852)	(7,559)
At March 31, 2020	(4,049)	47,010	42,961

Sasan Power Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)

14) Fair value measurements

(a) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	Note	Rupees in lakhs		
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	
		FVPL	Amortized cost	FVPL
Financial assets				
Margin money deposits	3.4(a)	-	1,699	-
Derivative assets	3.4(b)	6,949	-	10,114
Security Deposits	3.4(b)	-	255	-
Investment in mutual funds	3.8(a)	3,021	-	22,366
Trade receivables	3.8(b)	-	55,106	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3.8(c)	-	808	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	3.8(d)	-	4,997	-
Unbilled Revenue	3.8(e)	-	4,805	-
Advance to employees	3.8(e)	-	31	-
Interest accrued on deposits	3.8(e)	-	146	-
Total financial assets		9,970	67,847	32,480
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings (Refer note 1 below)	3.13(a), 3.16(a) & 3.16(c)	-	1,414,254	-
Retention money payable	3.16(c)	-	-	1,488,776
Creditors for capital expenditure	3.16(c)	-	2,991	104,780
Derivative liability	3.13(b)	8,270	-	3,701
Trade payables	3.16(b)	-	23,183	-
Security deposits	3.16(c)	-	177	29,922
Employee benefits payable	3.16(c)	-	2,837	104
Other payables	3.16(c)	-	39,447	2,557
Total financial liabilities		8,270	1,482,889	12,229
				1,635,028

Note - Composition of items included in borrowings above:

Note 1 - Borrowings		Rupees in lakhs	
Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Long term borrowings	3.13(a)	1,265,811	1,334,421
Short term borrowings	3.16(a)	37,796	54,691
Current maturity of long term borrowings	3.16(c)	106,424	95,141
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	3.16(c)	4,223	4,523
Total		1,414,254	1,488,776

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)****(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. The Company has not disclosed fair values of financial instruments such as short term trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, non-current bank balances, loans, security deposits, employees benefit payable, retention money etc. as carrying value is reasonable approximation of fair values. 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 lakhs				
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements as at March 31, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVPL				
Derivatives	-	6,949	-	6,949
Mutual funds - Growth plan	-	3,021	-	3,021
Total financial assets	-	9,970	-	9,970
Financial liabilities at FVPL				
Derivatives	-	8,270	-	8,270
Total financial liabilities	-	8,270	-	8,270
Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed as at March 31, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	1,358,102	-	1,358,102
Total financial liabilities	-	1,358,102	-	1,358,102
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements as at March 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVPL				
Derivatives	-	10,114	-	10,114
Mutual funds - Growth plan	-	22,366	-	22,366
Total financial assets	-	32,480	-	32,480
Financial liabilities at FVPL				
Derivatives	-	12,229	-	12,229
Total financial liabilities	-	12,229	-	12,229

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)**

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed as at March 31, 2019	Rupees in lakhs			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	1,434,591	-	1,434,591
Total financial liabilities	-	1,434,591	-	1,434,591

(c) Valuation processes

The Company obtains assistance competent third party to perform the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the Company and the valuer on annual basis.

(d) Valuation technique used to determine fair values

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- The mutual funds are valued using the closing Net Assets Value (NAV). NAV represents the price at which the issuer will issue these units and will redeem such units of mutual fund to and from the investor.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable curves.
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts and foreign currency option contracts are considered as valued by third party.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020		Rupees in lakhs March 31, 2019	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Non-current bank balances	1,699	1,699	598	598
Security Deposits	255	255	282	282
Total financial assets	1,954	1,954	880	880
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings*	1,376,458	1,358,102	1,434,085	1,434,591
Total financial liabilities	1,376,458	1,358,102	1,434,085	1,434,591

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

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

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

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)**

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

Note

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

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

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

There were no transfers between any levels during the year.

15) Financial risk management

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

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, letters of credit
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk – foreign exchange	Recognised financial liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (Rs.)	Sensitivity analysis	Partly hedge by Foreign exchange forward contract and Call Spread Options
Market risk – interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swaps

(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, mutual funds, financial assets carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures with trade customers towards sale of electricity as per the terms of PPA under respective state regulations and respective state distribution companies including outstanding receivables.

Credit risk management

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

The Company credit risk arises from accounts receivable balances on sale of electricity based on the PPA entered with power procurers and inter-corporate deposits / loans given to group entities. The credit risk is low as the sale of electricity is based on the terms of the PPA which has been approved by the regulator. The inter-corporate deposits / loan have been given only to entities within the group. There is no change in the risk status of such corporates.

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

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)****(i) Trade receivables**

Trade receivables consists of Power Procurers with whom Company has entered into Power Purchase agreement (PPA) in order to sell the electricity generated at its power station. Credit risk in case of trade receivables would arise if the counter party would not be able to settle their obligations as agreed in the Power Purchase agreement (PPA). To manage the above risk the Company on a monthly basis assesses the financial reliability of the customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends and analysis of bad-debts and ageing of accounts receivables. In addition the receivable balances are monitored by the Company on an ongoing basis, with the result that the Company's exposure to bad-debts is not significant.

Further trade receivable of the Company consists of customers which are mainly state government owned power distribution companies and receivables are secured by letter of credit given by customers as per PPA terms.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivables and unbilled revenue as disclosed in note 3.8(b) and note 3.8(e).

(ii) Other financial assets

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash and bank balances including fixed deposits, derivative instruments, security deposits, advances to employees and related parties, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments on the reporting date as disclosed in note 3.4(a), 3.4(b), 3.8(c), 3.8(d) and 3.8(e). The Company limits its counter party risk on the assets by dealing with banks/FI which are high rated. Further, there is no credit risk perceived pertaining to investments, advances to employees, derivative instruments and security deposits as disclosed in note 3.8(a), 3.8(c) and 3.4(b).

(b) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

Current liabilities is exceeding current assets due to disclosure of Current maturities of Long term Borrowing as Current Liabilities as per requirement of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

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

Sasan Power Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)

March 31, 2020	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Rupees in lakhs Total
<u>Non-derivatives liabilities</u>				
Borrowings*	234,194	958,555	1,174,766	2,367,515
Creditors for capital expenditure	2,991	-	-	2,991
Trade payables	23,183	-	-	23,183
Security deposits received	177	-	-	177
Employee benefit payable	2,837	-	-	2,837
Other Payables	39,447	-	-	39,447
Total non-derivative liabilities	302,829	958,555	1,174,766	2,436,150
<u>Derivatives</u>				
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging:				
Outflow	-	-	98,501	98,501
Inflow	-	-	(90,231)	(90,231)
Total derivative liabilities	-	-	8,270	8,270

The company has recognised MTM gain of Rs. 794 Lakhs (March 31, 2019 Rs. 1,627 Lakhs) on outstanding derivative contract as on reporting date.

March 31, 2019	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Rupees in lakhs Total
<u>Non-derivative liabilities</u>				
Borrowings*	289,646	853,391	1,360,627	2,503,664
Retention money payable	104,780	-	-	104,780
Creditors for capital expenditure	3,701	-	-	3,701
Trade payables	29,922	-	-	29,922
Security deposits received	104	-	-	104
Employee benefits payable	2,557	-	-	2,557
Other Payables	5,188	-	-	5,188
Total non-derivative liabilities	435,898	853,391	1,360,627	2,649,916
<u>Derivatives</u>				
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging:				
Outflow	-	76,029	22,472	98,501
Inflow	-	(63,385)	(19,001)	(82,386)
Total derivative liabilities	-	12,644	3,471	16,115

* Borrowing includes interest for future period.

(c) Market risk

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

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company has long term monetary liabilities which are in currency other than its functional currency. Foreign currency risk, as defined in Ind AS 107, arises as the value of recognised monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in other currencies fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)****Foreign currency risk exposure:**

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in Rs. are as follows:

	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings including accrued interest	461,333	467,705
Import payables	8,358	107,556
Gross foreign currency exposure	469,691	575,261
Covered by derivatives		
Forward contracts	(75,386)	(69,171)
Call spread/option	(73,878)	(133,500)
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	320,427	372,590

Sensitivity of foreign currency exposure

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments. Also Refer 2.1(o) for accounting policy on exchange differences.

	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Impact on profit before tax / PPE		
USD sensitivity		
INR/USD -Increase by 6% (March 31, 2019- 6%)*	(23,642)	(28,885)
INR/USD -Decrease by 6% (March 31, 2019- 6%)*	19,194	27,622
* Holding all other variables constant		

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk exposure

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

	Rupees in lakhs	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Variable rate borrowings	1,142,050	1,250,993

Sensitivity of Interest

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

	Rupees in lakhs	
	Impact on profit before tax	
Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Interest cost – increase by 5% on existing interest cost *	(5,982)	(6,210)
Interest cost – decrease by 5% on existing interest cost *	5,982	6,210
* Holding all other variables constant		

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)****16) Capital Management****(a) Risk Management**

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

The Company monitors capital on basis of total equity and debt on a periodic basis. Equity comprises all components of equity. Debt includes long term borrowing including current maturity of long term borrowing and short term borrowing. The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	Rupees in lakhs
		March 31, 2019
Debt	1,410,031	1,484,253
Equity	838,746	848,184
Total	2,248,777	2,332,437

(b) The Company has not received any communication from lenders for non-compliance of any debt covenant.

- 17) 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. Operating Segment is reported in the manner evaluated by Board, considered as Chief Operating Decision Maker under Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment".

Information about major customers

Revenue for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 were from customers located in India. Customers include government controlled public electricity distribution entities as well as private distribution entities.

Customer name	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Revenue	% age of total revenue	Revenue	% age of total revenue
MP Power Management Company Limited	179,068	36%	173,477	38%
Punjab State Power Corporation Limited	64,079	13%	63,271	14%
Haryana Power Purchase Centre	47,813	10%	47,413	10%

18) Revenue Recognition:

Based on the order passed by Honorable CERC, the Company had recognized revenue of Rs. NIL (March 31, 2019: 2,586 lakhs) towards GST Impact as per the terms of the PPA under "change in law", which was also allowed as a pass through expenditure by the Honorable CERC. However procurers have not acknowledged the claim, hence the Company has reversed the Unbilled revenue of Rs. 2,586 Lakhs during this year.

Unbilled revenue of Rs. 2,524 Lakhs towards carrying cost for certain expenditure recognized by the Company as per terms of PPA under "change in law" is reversed during the year based on the final calculation as per the order issued by Honorable CERC.

- 19) As per the section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is required to incur an expenditure of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2019: Rs. NIL) being 2% of the average profit during the three immediately preceding years towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), calculated in the manner as stated in the Act. Accordingly the Company has spent Rs. Nil (March 31, 2019: Rs. NIL) towards CSR expenses during the financial year.

Sasan Power Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 (continued)****20) Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**

(i) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

(ii) The disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as under: As at March 31, 2020		Rs. In Lakhs As at March 31, 2019
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year	55	149
(b) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(c) The amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(d) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(f) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

21) The SARS-CoV-2 virus responsible for COVID-19 continues to spread across the globe and India. On March 11, 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization. The Indian Government has taken various measures to contain the spread of virus including a strict lockdown, which was further extended across the country. 'Power generation and transmission units' is on the list of essential services. The COVID-19 outbreak has contributed to a decrease in global and local economic activities including power consumption. The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's results depend on future developments, which are uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and any action to contain its spread or mitigate its impact whether government mandated or elected by the Company.

22) The Company lease assets primarily consists of office premises which are of short term lease with the term of twelve months or less and low value leases. For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the term of lease.

During the year, the Company has recognized Lease rentals in the statement of profit and loss is amounting to Rs. 400 lakhs (March 2019 Rs. 438 lakhs)

23) Previous year's figures are regrouped wherever it was necessary to compare the current year figures.

Sasan Power Limited

Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2020

As per our attached report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 107783W/W100593

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

Membership Number: 119303

Shrikant Digambar Kulkarni

Director

DIN No.05136399

Umesh Kumar Agrawal

Director

DIN No.02908684

Laxmi Dutt Vyas

Chief Financial Officer

Murli Manohar Purohit

Company Secretary

FCS 9040

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 07, 2020

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 07, 2020