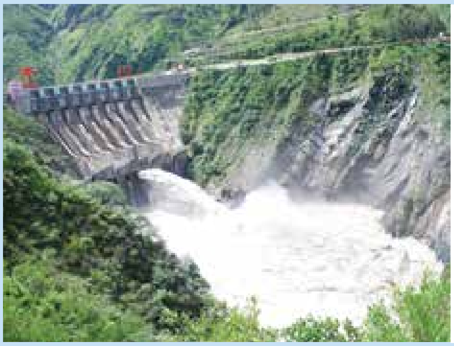
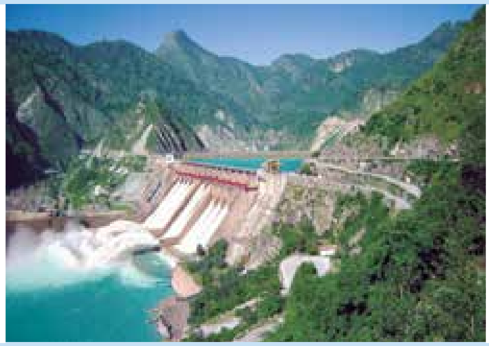
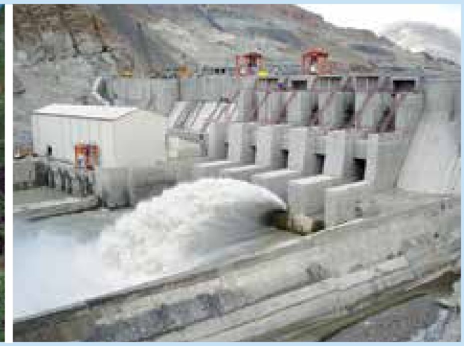
Financial Statements of Subsidiary Companies

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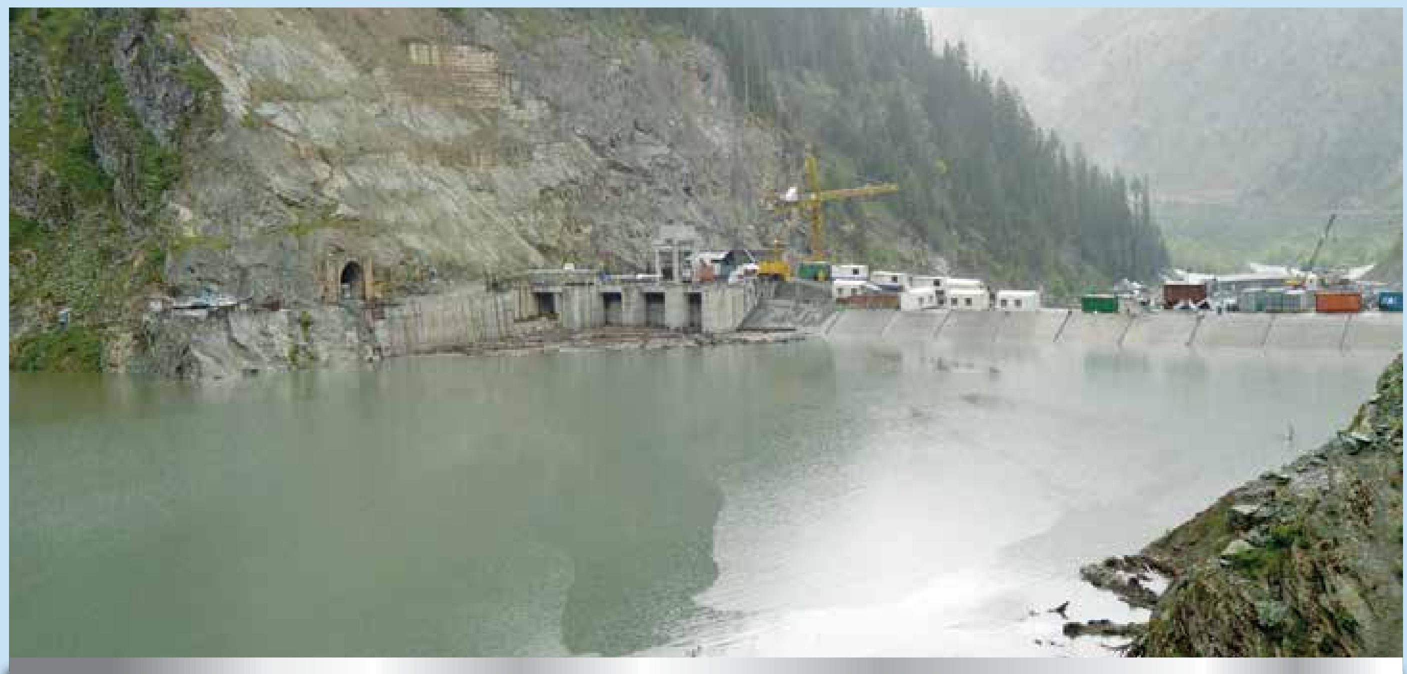

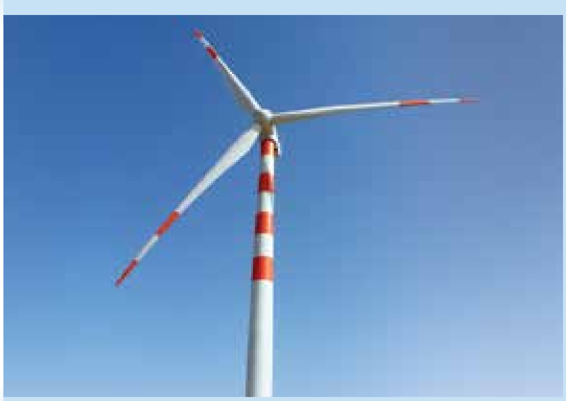


Shri Balraj Joshi, CMD (centre), Shri Ratish Kumar, Director (Projects) (2nd from left), Shri N. K. Jain, Director (Personnel) (2nd from right), Shri M. K. Mittal, Director (Finance) (extreme left) and Shri Janardan Choudhary, Director (Technical) (extreme right) during the Analyst Meet at Mumbai on 30th May, 2019

CONTENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF NHDC LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of N HDC Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 20 1 9, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory in formation (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

ln our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act. 2013 ("the Act") i n the manner so required and give a true and fair view i n conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Ru les, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 20 19 the profit and total comprehensive income, changes i n equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements i n accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(I 0) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standard s are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company i n accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Ru les made thereunder and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities i n accordance with these requirements and the ICAI 's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained i s sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Di rectors i s responsible for the matters stated i n sect ion 1 34(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted i n India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 i n 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 i n the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone 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 standalone 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, misrepresentation s, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate i n the circumstances. Under

section I 43(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. I f we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention i n our auditor's report to the related disclosures i n the standalone

  Financial statement s 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transaction s and events i n a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality i s the magnitude of misstatements i n the stand alone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes i t probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (i i) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements i n the financial statements.

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

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

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

OTHER MATTERS

We draw attention to the following matters in the Notes to the financial statements:

a) Note No. 34, Point no. 16 to the financial statement, The Company has entered into arrangement with a single beneficiary, M P Power Management Company f or sale of the entire power generated by two power stations, namely lndira Sagar and Omkareshwar Power stations for 35 years, which is equal to the expected life of these Power Stations. Under the agreements, the customer is obliged to purchase the output at prices determined by the Central Electricity Regulat01y Commission (CERC). The Company has classified these Power Stations as embedded finance lease as per Appendix-C to Ind AS 17- Leases. Pursuant to the above classification, Property Plant & Equipment of both the Power stations excluding portion of Govt. grants have been de-recognized from the Balance Sheet. Other Financial Assets (Current and Non-Current) include lease receivables representing the present value of future lease rentals receivable on the embedded finance lease arrangements entered into by the company.

   The outstanding Lease Receivable of ₹ 406300 Lakhs (Previous Year of ₹ 403743 Lakhs) is not being affirmed by Lessee i.e. MP Power Management Company.

   Further, in above finance lease classification, the basic ingredients viz., cost of project, cash inflow and IRR have been found changing every1 reporting date either on account of additional capitalization, de-capitalization of assets and change in estimated annual fixed charges (AFC) for balance life period of project as per latest notifications of CERC, as available.

b) Note No. 34 Contingent Liability: Delay in completion of EDA Work at ISP awarded to M/s• SEW Infrastructure Ltd. The time extension was allowed without penalty subject to condition that idling charges under GCC 17.2 as per Annexure 1 to GCC of subject contract shall not be eligible to the contractor. However, contractor has retracted by giving letter to the company claiming bank guarantee charges & insurance premium charges amounting to ₹ 122395531- relating to extension of bank guarantee as well as insurance policy for the extended period, though these are the part of idling charges as per Annexure I lo GCC. This amount has been taken as a contingent liability as on 31.03.2019.

c) Note no. 34, point no. I, to the financial statement, which describes the uncertainty related to the outcome of the claim/ arbitration proceedings and lawsuit filed by/ against the Company on/ by contractors and others. In some of the cases the arbitration award has been decided against the Company/ lost in lower Courts and the Company is pursuing the matter in higher courts. Management does not envisage any possible outflow in respect of decisions against the company other than those already provided for in the books of account.

d) Note no. 34 Point no. l4(b), to the financial statements about the various balances which are subject to reconciliation/ confirmation and respective consequential adjustments.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

I. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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) I n 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, Statement of Changes i n Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are i n agreement with the relevant books of account.

d) I n our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Ru les, 20 14.

e) Being a Government Company, pursuant to the Notification No. GSR 463(E) dated 5th June 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act, are not applicable to the company.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure A"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) I n view of exemption given in terms of Notification No. 463 (E) dated 05th June 20 15 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, the provisions of section I 97 read with schedule Y of the Act regarding managerial remuneration, are not applicable to the Company.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included i n the Auditor's Report i n accordance with Rule 1 1 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Ru les, 2014, as amended i n our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii . There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protect i on Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government i n term s of Section 143(I I) of the Act, we give i n **"Annexure B"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

3. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India have issued directions indicating the areas to be examined i n terms of sub-section (5) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 20 I 3, the compliance of which is set out i n **"Annexure C"**.

For **S.K.LULLA & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 002336C

sd/-
(CA SHIV KUMAR SHARMA)
Partner
Membership No. 421955

Place : New Delhi
Date : 16.05.2019

ANNEXURE – A TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement's section of our report to the Members of NHDC Ltd. 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 over financial reporting of NHDC Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and e1Tors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial rep01ting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

FOR **S.K. LULLA & CO.**
(Chartered Accountants)
Firm Registration No. 002336C

sd/-
CA SHIV KUMAR SHARMA
Partner
Membership No. 421955

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16.05.2019

ANNEXURE - B TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement's section of our report to the Members of NHDC Ltd. Of even date]

(i) (a) The com pan y i s maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management in accordance with annual program of fixed assets and stock verification, which, i n our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. Discrepancies have been appropriately dealt with in the books of account.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company except l and right to use.

(ii) The management has conducted physical verification of inventories at all its locations at reasonable intervals during the year. The procedures of physical verification of inventory followed by management are in our opinion, reasonable and adequate i n relation to the size of the company and the nature of its business. The company is maintaining proper records of inventory and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

(iii) The company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section I 89 of the Companies Act, 20 13.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has com plied with the provisions of section 1 85 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.

(v) The company has not accepted deposits from the public during the year, with reference to sec 73 to 76 of the Companies Act 20 I 3.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the company pursuant to rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148 of the Companies Act 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however made a detailed exam i nation of the same.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to u s and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account i n respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess, GST and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess, GST and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 3 1 March 2019 for a

period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and as per the records of the company, there are no material dues which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. However, accord i ng to information and explanations given to us, the following dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs or excise, electricity duty, value added tax and cess, GST which have not been deposited on account of dispute are given below:

MPVAT AND ENTRY TAX

Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	A mount (₹ in Lacs)	Year to which it pertains	Forum at which case is p ending
M.P. Ent1J 1 Tax Act	Entry Tax on addition to Fixed Asset due to exchange rate variation and other additions.	4.67	2008-09	M PCT A PPELLATE BOARD (₹ 2.10 Lacsdeposited under protest)

INCOME TAX ACT 1961

AY	Section Code	Demand Identification No.	Date on which demand is raised	Outstanding Demand	Uploaded by
2007-08	154 wE	20122007 1001 14602 16C	6/11/2012	6,290	Assessing Officer
2013-14	263	2018201310001349351C	13/ 11/2018	16,19,650	Assessing Officer

TDS DEMAND

Amount in ₹

Financial Year	Liability has shown efillingincometax.gov.in	Actual Liability Shown as per Traces
2015-16	3,932	
Prior Years	70,26,024	1,00,110
Total	**70,29,956**	

Company has created contingent liability in respect of above demands.

(viii) The Company has settled all the loans or borrowings from the financial institution, banks and government or debenture holders and has nil borrowings as at the end of the year. The company has not issued any debentures.

(ix) The Company d i d not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) Based on our audit procedures, and accord i ng to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

with schedule V of the Act regarding managerial remuneration , are not applicable to the Company.

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

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standard s (Ind AS-24 "Related Party Disclosure").

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly conve1iible debentures during the year.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons co1mected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

FOR **S.K. LULLA & CO.**
(Chartered Accountants)
Firm Registration No. 002336C

sd/-
CA SHIV KUMAR SHARMA
Partner
Membership No. 421955

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16.05.2019

ANNEXURE - 'C' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR' S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 3 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement's section of our report to the Members of NHDC Ltd. of even date]

Report on Directions under section 1 43(5) of Companies Act 2013 applicable from the Financial Year 2018-19

Sr. No.	Directions	Our Report	Action taken thereon	Impact on Accounts & Financial Statements of the Company
1	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	Yes, No accounting transactions outside IT System.	No action required.	No impact.
2	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts /loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	No such Cases	No action required.	No impact.
3	Whether funds received/receivable for specific schemes from central/ state agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	No such Cases	No action required.	No impact.

FOR **S.K. LULLA & CO.**
(Chartered Accountants)
Firm Registration No. 002336C

sd/-
CA SHIV KUMAR SHARMA
Partner
Membership No. 421955

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16.05.2019

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

		PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
	ASSETS					
(1)	**NON-CURRENT ASSETS**					
	a)	Property Plant & Equipment	2.1	16,878	18,076	19,875
	b)	Capital Work In Progress	2.2	148	14,389	12,534
	c)	Investment Property	2.3	-	-	-
	d)	Intangible Assets	2.4	94,924	99,530	105,005
	e)	**Financial Assets**				
		i) Investments	3.1	-	-	-
		ii) Trade Receivables	3.2	-	12,212	27,582
		iii) Loans	3.3	2,367	2,257	2,294
		iv) Others	3.4	398,639	392,973	432,280
	f)	Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	4	1,367	5,062	4,161
	g)	Other Non-Current Assets	5	1,276	1,831	1,581
		TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		**515,599**	**546,330**	**605,312**
(2)	**CURRENT ASSETS**					
	a)	Inventories	6	805	891	917
	b)	**Financial Assets**				
		i) Investments	7	21,651	25,089	36,345
		ii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	8	103	206	232
		iii) Bank balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	9	183,817	182,063	190,183
		iv) Loans	10	357	454	440
		v) Others	11	26,217	25,547	38,531
	c)	Current Tax Assets (Net)	12	5,062	-	2,236
	d)	Other Current Assets	13	1,748	1,728	6,057
		TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**239,760**	**235,978**	**274,941**
(3)		Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances	14.1	48,653	46,650	40,046
		TOTAL ASSETS AND REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT DEBIT BALANCES		**804,012**	**828,958**	**920,299**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
(1)	**EQUITY**					
	(a)	Equity Share Capital	15.1	196,258	196,258	196,258
	(b)	Other Equity	15.2	382,726	399,217	491,953
		TOTAL EQUITY		**578,984**	**595,475**	**688,211**
(2)	**LIABILITIES**					
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
	a)	**Financial Liabilities**				
		i) Borrowings	16.1	-	-	-
		ii) Other financial liabilities	16.2	80	140	20
	b)	Provisions	17	2,012	1,519	1,865
	c)	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	18	70,942	69,139	64,170
	d)	Other non-current Liabilities	19	116,108	121,838	129,549
		TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**189,142**	**192,636**	**195,604**

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

			PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
(3)	**CURRENT LIABILITIES**						
	a)	**Financial Liabilities**					
		i)	Borrowings	20.1	1,000	-	-
		ii)	Trade Payables	20.2			
			Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		362	268	204
			Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,026	1,187	1,001
		ii)	Other financial liabilities	20.3	5,084	5,420	2,704
	b)	Other Current Liabilities		21	8,127	8,455	8,446
	c)	Provisions		22	20,287	24,806	24,129
	d)	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		23	-	711	-
(4)	**Regulatory Defferal Credit Balances**			**14.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES			**35,886**	**40,847**	**36,484**
		TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES			**804,012**	**828,958**	**920,299**
		Significant Accounting Policies		1			
		Expenditure attributable to construction (EAC) during the year forming part of capital work in progress		32			
		Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management		33			
		Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts		34			
		Restated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and as at 1st April, 2017		35			
		Note 1 to 35 form integral part of the Accounts					

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For S K LULLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn.No.002336C)

sd/-
A.G. ANSARI
Managing Director
DIN: 07884841

sd/-
BALRAJ JOSHI
Chairman
DIN: 07449990

sd/-
CA Shiv Kumar Sharma
Partner
M.No. 421955

sd/-
V. K. TRIPATHI
Co. Secretary

sd/-
B. L. SABOO
Chief General Manager (Fin) &
Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 16.05.2019

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
INCOME			
i) Revenue from Continuing Operations	24.1	80,454	78,491
ii) Other Income	24.2	23,276	27,109
TOTAL INCOME		**103,730**	**105,600**
EXPENSES			
i) Generation Expenses	25	389	479
ii) Employee Benefits Expense	26	14,528	12,205
iii) Finance Cost	27	26	32
iv) Depreciation & Amortization Expense	28	6,797	7,321
v) Other Expenses	29	15,388	13,088
TOTAL EXPENSES		**37,128**	**33,125**
Profit before Exceptional items, Rate Regulated Activities and Tax		66,602	72,475
Exceptional items		-	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		66,602	72,475
Tax Expenses	30		
i) Current Tax		17,730	18,792
ii) Deferred Tax		1,802	4,953
Total Tax Expenses		**19,532**	**23,745**
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE NET MOVEMENTS IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES		**47,070**	**48,730**
Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Net of Tax)	31	2,002	6,588
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AFTER NET MOVEMENTS IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES		**49,072**	**55,318**
Profit for the year from continuing operations (A)		**49,072**	**55,318**
Profit from discontinued operations		-	-
Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-
Profit from discontinuing operations after tax		-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (B)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		(25)	48
Less: Income Tax on remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		(9)	17
Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment Against Deferred Tax Liabilities on Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		9	(17)
-Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances-Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-	-
Less: Impact of Tax on Regulatory Deferral Accounts		-	-
Sub total (a)		**(25)**	**48**
(b) Investment in Equity Instruments		-	-
Less: Income Tax on Equity Instruments		-	-
Sub total (b)		**-**	**-**
Total (i)=(a)+(b)		**(25)**	**48**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Investment in Debt Instruments		-	-
Less: Income Tax on investment in Debt Instruments		-	-
Total (ii)		**-**	**-**
Other Comprehensive Income (B)=(i+ii)		**(25)**	**48**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR (A+B)		**49,047**	**55,366**
Earning per share before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Equity shares, face value of ₹ 1000/- each)			
Basic & Diluted (Amount in ₹)		239.83	248.30
Earning per share after movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Equity shares, face value of ₹ 1000/- each)			
Basic & Diluted (Amount in ₹)		250.04	281.87
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Expenditure attributable to construction (EAC) during the year forming part of capital work in progress	32		
Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management	33		
Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts	34		
Restated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and as at 1st April, 2017	35		
Note 1 to 34 form integral part of the Accounts			

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For S K LULLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn.No.002336C)

sd/-
A.G. ANSARI
Managing Director
DIN: 07884841

sd/-
BALRAJ JOSHI
Chairman
DIN: 07449990

sd/-
CA Shiv Kumar Sharma
Partner
M.No. 421955

sd/-
V. K. TRIPATHI
Co. Secretary

sd/-
B. L. SABOO
Chief General Manager (Fin) &
Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 16.05.2019

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

		For the year ended 31st March, 2019		For the year ended 31st March, 2018	
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**				
	Profit before tax for the year including movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balance		68,604		79,062
	Less: Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances		2,002		6,587
	Profit before Tax		**66,602**		**72,475**
	ADD :				
	Depreciation	6,797		7,321	
	Finance Cost (Net of EDC)	26		32	
	Provisions (Net loss)	336		650	
	Expenditure towards Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (net of finance and depreciation)	2,002		6,587	
	Tariff Adjustment (loss)	1,991		2,789	
	Loss on sale of assets/Claims written off	5		3	
			11,157		17,382
			77,759		**89,857**
	LESS :				
	Advance against Depreciation written back	451		-	
	Provisions (Net gain)	67		83	
	Net Gain/Loss on sale of Investmets	-		-	
	Profit on Sale of Assets \ Realization of Loss	-		-	
	Dividend Income	-		-	
	Interest Income	16,072		19,395	
	Exchange rate variation	-		-	
	Other Adjustments	6,722		7,222	
			23,312		26,700
	Cash flow from Operating Activities before Operating Assets & Liabilities adjustments		**54,447**		**63,157**
	Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:				
	Inventories	81		14	
	Trade Receivables	15,650		26,625	
	Other Assets, Loans and Advances	(3,380)		18,899	
	Other Liabilities & Provisions	(6,599)		(322)	
			5,752		45,216
	Cash flow from operating activities before taxes		**60,199**		**108,373**
	Less : Taxes		19,808		16,728
	NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)		**40,391**		**91,645**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment, Other Intangible Assets & Expenditure on construction projects (including expenditure during construction forming part of Capital Work in Progress for the year)	13,245	(1,906)
	Creation of Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	(2,002)	(6,604)
	Realization/ (Payments) for Investments / Bonds	-	-
	Realization/ (Investment) in Bank Deposits	(6,200)	46,418
	Dividend Income	-	-
	Interest Income	18,007	18,489
	NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	**23,050**	**56,397**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Buyback of Equity Shares (including Premium Payment)	-	-
	Dividend and Dividend Tax Paid	(65,538)	(148,104)
	Borrowings	1,000	-
	Funds received from GOMP towards SSP, Irrigation component & R&R Subvention	994	47
	Repayment of Borrowings	-	-
	Interest & Finance Charges	-	(11)
	NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	**(63,544)**	**(148,068)**
D.	**NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)**	**(103)**	**(26)**
	Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	**206**	**232**
	Cash & Cash Equivalents at the close of the year	**103**	**206**

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents include an amount of ₹ 1000 Lacs (As on 31.03.2018 NIL) under lien with banks for availing short term borrowings, which is not freely available for the business of the Company included in stated amount. (refer note no. 9)

Cash and Bank Balances include an amount ₹ 264 Lacs (As on 31.03.2018 ₹ 264 Lacs) representing deposit by Oustees towards Land for Land in respect of Omkareshwar Project, which is not freely available for the business of the Company.

Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents include an amount of ₹ 1165 Lacs (As on 31.03.2018 ₹ 1112 Lacs) under lien with banks as per orders of Hon'ble Court of Law which is not available for use as on 31.03.2019.

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For S K LULLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn.No.002336C)

sd/-
A.G. ANSARI
Managing Director
DIN: 07884841

sd/-
BALRAJ JOSHI
Chairman
DIN: 07449990

sd/-
CA Shiv Kumar Sharma
Partner
M.No. 421955

sd/-
V. K. TRIPATHI
Co. Secretary

sd/-
B. L. SABOO
Chief General Manager (Fin) &
Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 16.05.2019

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31st March, 2019

OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Attributable to equity holders	Reserve & Surplus							Other Comprehensive Income		
	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Corporate Social Responsibility Fund	Research & Development Fund	General Reserve	Surplus/ Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through OCI	Debt instruments through OCI	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	-	-	-	2,329	1,698	26,688	368,502	-	-	399,217
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	49,072	-	-	49,072
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-25	-	-	-25
Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	**49,047**	-	-	**49,047**
Transfer to Retained Earning										-
Amount written back from CSR Fund		-	-	-1,191	-		1,191			-
Tax on Dividend - Write back		-	-	-	-		-			-
Amount written back from Research & Development Fund					-		-			-
Amount Transferred from General Reserve		-				-				-
Transfer from Retained Earning										-
Dividend		-	-	-	-		-54,363			-54,363
Tax on Dividend		-	-	-	-		-11,175			-11,175
Transfer to Bond Redemption Reserve		-	-	-	-		-			-
Transfer to Research & Development Fund		-	-	-	-		-			-
Trfr to General Reserve					-1,698	304,662	-302,964			-
Total as on 31st March 2019	-	-	-	1,138	-	331,350	50,238	-	-	382,726

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For S K LULLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn.No.002336C)

sd/-
CA Shiv Kumar Sharma
Partner
M.No. 421955

Place : New Delhi
Date : 16.05.2019

sd/-
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Chief General Manager (Fin) &
Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31st March, 2018

OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Attributable to equity holders	Reserve & Surplus							Other Comprehensive Income		
	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Corporate Social Responsibility Fund	Research & Development Fund	General Reserve	Surplus/ Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through OCI	Debt instruments through OCI	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	-	-	-	2,431	1,698	26,688	461,136	-	-	491,953
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	55,318	-	-	55,318
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	48
Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	55,366	-	-	55,366
Transfer to Retained Earning										-
Amount written back from Bond Redemption Reserve		-	-	-	-		-			-
Tax on Dividend - Write back		-	-	-	-		-			-
Others										-
Transfer from Retained Earning										-
Dividend		-	-	-	-		-123,053			-123,053
Tax on Dividend		-	-	-	-		-25,051			-25,051
Transfer to CSR Fund		-	-	-102	-		104			2
Transfer to Research & Development Fund		-	-		-		-			-
Trfr to General Reserve						-	-			-
Total as on 31st March 2018	-	-	-	**2,329**	**1,698**	**26,688**	**368,502**	-	-	**399,217**

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For S K LULLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn.No.002336C)

sd/-
CA Shiv Kumar Sharma
Partner
M.No. 421955

Place : New Delhi
Date : 16.05.2019

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A.G. ANSARI
Managing Director
DIN: 07884841

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Chairman
DIN: 07449990

sd/-
B. L. SABOO
Chief General Manager (Fin) &
Chief Financial Officer

NOTE NO. 1: COMPANY INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(i) Reporting entity

NHDC Limited (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN U31200MP2000GOI014337). The address of the Company's registered office is NHDC LTD., NHDC Office Complex, Shyamla Hills, Bhopal, MP -462013. The Company is primarily involved in the generation and sale of power to State Power Utility of state of Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) Basis of preparation

(A) Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements are prepared on going concern basis following accrual system of accounting and comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto, the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified and applicable), applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to the extent applicable.

(B) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.
- Plan assets of defined employee benefit plans measured at fair value.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in Note 33.

(C) Application of new and revised standards

(i) **Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contracts with Customers:** With effect from 1st April, 2018, the Company has adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up method. However, no material adjustments were necessary.

(ii) **Appendix B to Ind AS 21- "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration and Ind AS 12- Income Taxes** have been revised with effect from 1st April, 2018. However, no material adjustments were necessary.

(iii) Amendments/ revision in other standards are either not applicable or do not have any material impact on the financial statements.

(D) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest Lacs for the Company.

(E) Use of estimates and management judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures including contingent assets and liabilities at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and management's judgements are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that may have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

Critical judgements and estimates

a) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

Appendix C, Ind AS 17 'Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease' requires an assessment of whether:

- -fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets (the asset); and
- -the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Further, an arrangement conveys a right to use the asset if facts and circumstances indicate that it is remote that one or more parties other than the purchaser will take more than an insignificant amount of the output or other utility that will be produced or generated by the asset during the term of the arrangement, and the price that the purchaser will pay for the output is neither contractually fixed per unit of output nor equal to the current market price per unit of output as of the time of delivery of the output.

The Company enters into power purchase agreements with beneficiaries. Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) in the nature of embedded lease with a single beneficiary where the minimum lease term is for the major part of the plant's economic life and the minimum lease payments amount to substantially all the fair value of the plant are considered as a Finance

Lease. Other embedded leases are considered as Operating Lease.

For embedded leases in the nature of a Finance Lease, the investment in the plant is recognised as a Lease Receivable. The minimum lease payments are identified by segregating the embedded lease payments from the rest of the contract amounts. Each lease receipt is allocated between the receivable and finance lease income so as to achieve a constant rate of return on the Lease Receivable outstanding.

In the case of operating leases or embedded operating leases, the lease income from the operating lease is recognised in revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The respective leased assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature.

b) Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Useful life of the assets used for generation of electricity is determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Tariff Regulations as mentioned in part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for construction plant & machinery and computers & peripherals which are in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and mobile phones which are as per management assessment.

c) Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress and intangible assets.

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets are based on estimates and assumptions, in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows associated with the power plants. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount resulting in impairment.

d) Post-retirement benefit plans

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increase, the inflation rate and expected rate of return on plan assets. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have an impact on the resulting calculations.

e) Revenue

The Company records revenue from sale of power based on Tariff approved by the CERC, as per the principles of Ind AS 115. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Further, where tariff are pending revision due to revision in cost estimates, tariffs are computed based on the parameters and methods prescribed under the CERC Tariff Regulations and an estimated amount of revenue is recognised when an application is made to the CERC after obtaining necessary approvals to the extent it is highly probable that there will be no downward adjustment to the revenue recognised.

f) Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has been made on the basis of best judgement by management regarding probable outflow of economic resources. Such estimation can change following unforeseeable developments.

g) Recoverable Amount of Rate Regulated Assets

The operating activities of the Company are subject to cost-of-service regulations whereby tariff charged for electricity generated is based on allowable costs like interest costs, depreciation, operation & maintenance including a stipulated return. Guidance Note on Rate Regulated Activities issued by the ICAI (previous GAAP) and Ind AS 114- 'Regulatory Deferral Accounts' permits an entity to include in the rate base, as part of the cost of self-constructed (tangible) PPE or internally generated intangible assets, amounts that would otherwise be recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS. The Company estimates that items of regulatory deferral accounts recognised in the financial statements are recoverable as per the current CERC Tariff regulations 2014-19. However, changes in CERC tariff regulations beyond the current tariff period may affect the recoverability of such balances.

h) Impairment of Trade Receivables

Considering the historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, the Company does not envisage either impairment in the value of receivables from beneficiaries or loss due to time value of money owing to delay in realization of trade receivables, except to the extent already provided for.

i) Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

Investment has been carried at costs and as per assessment by the Company, there is no indication of impairment on such investments. Any changes in assumption may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount.

j) Insurance Claim Recoverable

The recoverable amount of insurance claims in respect of damages to Property, Plant & Equipment is based on estimates & assumptions as per terms and conditions of insurance policies.

(iii) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES- Summary of the significant accounting policies for the preparation of financial statements as given below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements. These accounting policies are formulated in a manner that results in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. These policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

Up to March 31, 2015, Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress, Intangible Assets and Investment Property were carried in the Balance Sheet in accordance with Indian GAAP. The Company had elected to avail the exemption granted by IND AS 101, "First time adoption of IND AS" to regard those amounts as the deemed cost at the date of the transition to IND AS (i.e. as on April 1, 2015).

1.0 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

a) An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if 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.

b) PPE are initially measured at cost of acquisition/ construction including decommissioning or restoration cost wherever required. The cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. In cases where final settlement of bills with contractors is pending, but the asset is complete and available for operating in the manner intended by the management, capitalisation is done on estimated basis subject to necessary adjustments, including those arising out of settlement of arbitration/ court cases.

c) Expenditure incurred on renovation and modernization of PPE on completion of the originally estimated useful life of the power station resulting in increased life and/ or efficiency of an existing asset, is added to the cost of the related asset. PPE acquired as replacement of the existing assets are capitalized and its corresponding replaced assets removed/ retired from active use are derecognized.

d) After initial recognition, Property, Plant and Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

e) Deposits, payments made/ liabilities created provisionally towards compensation (including interest on enhanced compensation till the date of award by the Court), rehabilitation & resettlement and other expenses including expenditure on environment management plans relatable to land in possession are treated as cost of land.

f) Assets over which the Company has control, though created on land not belonging to the Company are included under Property, Plant and Equipment.

g) Standby equipment and servicing equipment which meet the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized.

h) Spares parts (procured along with the Plant & Machinery or subsequently) which meet the recognition criteria are capitalized. The carrying amount of those spare parts that are replaced is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon disposal. Other spare parts are treated as "stores & spares" forming part of the inventory.

i) If the cost of the replaced part or earlier inspection is not available, the estimated cost of similar new parts/inspection is used as an indication of what the cost of the existing part/ inspection component was when the item was acquired or inspection carried out.

j) An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net realisable value / net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.0 Capital work in Progress

a) Expenditure incurred on assets under construction (including a project) is carried at cost under Capital Work in Progress (CWIP). Such costs comprise purchase price of assets including import duties and non-refundable taxes (after deducting trade discounts and rebates), expenditure in relation to survey and investigation activities of projects, cost of site preparation, initial delivery and handling charges, installation and assembly costs, etc.

b) Costs including employee benefits, professional fees, expenditure on maintenance and up-gradation of common public facilities, depreciation on assets used in construction of project, interest during construction and other costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management are accumulated under "Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC)" and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects. Net pre-commissioning income/ expenditure is adjusted directly in the cost of related assets.

c) Capital Expenditure incurred for creation of facilities, over which the Company does not have control but the creation of which is essential principally for construction of the project is accumulated under "Expenditure Attributable to Construction" and carried under "Capital Work in Progress" and subsequently allocated on a systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects, keeping in view the "attributability" and the "Unit of Measure" concepts in Ind AS 16- "Property, Plant & Equipment". Expenditure of such nature incurred after completion of the project, is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.0 Investment Property

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed off or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of derecognition.

Transfers to or from investment property is made when and only when there is a change in use supported by an evidence.

4.0 Intangible Assets and Intangible Assets under Development

a) Expenditure on research is charged to revenue as and when incurred. Expenditure on development is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to & has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

b) Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost includes any directly attributable expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

c) Land taken for use from State Government (without transfer of title) and expenses on relief and rehabilitation as also on creation of alternate facilities for land evacuees or in lieu of existing facilities coming under submergence and where construction of such alternate facilities is a specific pre-condition for the acquisition of the land for the purpose of the project, are accounted for as Land-Right to use.

d) Software (not being an integral part of the related hardware) acquired for internal use, is stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses if any.

e) An item of Intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

5.0 Foreign Currency Transactions

a) Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. At each Balance Sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency exchange rates prevailing on that date.

b) Exchange differences relating to PPE/Capital Work-in-Progress arising out of transaction entered into prior to April 1, 2004 are adjusted to the carrying cost of respective PPE/Capital Work-in-Progress.

c) Exchange differences arising from translation of foreign currency borrowings entered into prior to March 31, 2016 recoverable from or payable to beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff regulations are recognised as "Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Recoverable/ Payable Account" and adjusted from the year in which the same is recovered/ paid.

d) Exchange differences arising from settlement/ translation of monetary items denominated in foreign currency entered into on or after 01.04.2016 to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognized as 'Regulatory Deferral Account Balances' during construction period and adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.

e) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Where the company has paid or received advance consideration in a foreign currency, the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it), is the date when the company initially recognizes the non –monetary assets or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

6.0 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

a) Where an item of expenditure incurred during the period of construction of a project is recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss i.e. not allowed to be capitalized as part of cost of relevant PPE in accordance with the Ind AS, but is nevertheless permitted by CERC to be recovered from the beneficiaries in future through tariff, the right to recover the same is recognized as "Regulatory Deferral Account Balances."

b) Expense/ income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognised as "Regulatory Deferral Account Balances."

c) These Regulatory Deferral Account balances are adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.

d) Regulatory Deferral Account Balances are evaluated at each Balance Sheet date to ensure that the underlying activities meet the recognition criteria and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such balances will flow to the entity. If these criteria are not met, the Regulatory Deferral Account Balances are derecognised.

e) Regulatory Deferral Account Balances are tested for impairment at each Balance Sheet date.

7.0 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. Normally at initial recognition, the transaction price is the best evidence of fair value.

However, when the Company determines that transaction price does not represent the fair value, it uses inter-alia valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy. This categorisation is 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.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are recognised at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting period.

8.0 Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures

Investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and joint ventures are carried at cost.

9.0 Financial assets other than investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures

A financial asset includes inter-alia any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual obligation to receive cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under conditions that are potentially favourable to the Company. A financial asset is recognized when and only when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets of the Company comprise Cash and Cash Equivalents, Bank Balances, Investments in equity shares of companies other than in subsidiaries & joint ventures, Trade Receivables, Advances to employees/ contractors, security deposit, claims recoverable etc.

a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- at amortised cost,
- at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), and

The classification depends on the following:

(a) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and

(b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss or Other Comprehensive Income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

b) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets except trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company measures the trade receivables at their transaction price, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

c) Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at FVTOCI if both the following criteria are met:

i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income are measured at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses, reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the EIR method.

Equity investments:

All equity investments in entities other than subsidiaries and joint ventures are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading, if any, are classified at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company classifies the same as at FVTOCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

All fair value changes on an equity instrument classified at FVTOCI, are recognized in the OCI. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category, if any, are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Trade Receivables:

Trade Receivables containing a significant financing component are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

d) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or

ii) 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 Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company 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.

On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount and the amount of consideration received / receivable is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets:

i) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost.

ii) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI

iii) Contract Assets and Trade Receivables under Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

iv) Lease Receivables under Ind AS 17, Leases.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' permitted under Ind As 109, "Financial Instruments" for recognition of impairment loss allowance based on life time expected credit loss from initial recognition of the contract assets, lease receivables and trade receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17and Ind AS 115.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company assesses the credit risk characteristics on instrument-by-instrument basis. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL. The amount of expected credit loss (or reversal) for the period is recognized as expense/income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

10.0 Inventories

Inventories mainly comprise stores and spare parts to be used for maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment and are valued at cost or net realizable value (NRV) whichever is lower. The cost is determined using weighted average cost formula and NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Scrap is valued at Net Realisable Value.

The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories is recognized as an expense in the period in which write-down or loss occurs.

11.0 Dividends

Dividends and interim dividends payable to the Company's shareholders are recognised as change in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders and the Board of Directors respectively.

12.0 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Company are contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company.

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

a) Classification, initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the fair value at initial recognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion, over the period of the borrowings using the effective rate of interest.

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.

b) Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion, when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

13.0 Government Grants

a) The benefits of a government loan at a below market rate of interest is treated as Government Grant. The loan is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initially recognized amount of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities and government grant is recognized initially as deferred income and subsequently in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

b) Monetary grants received from the government for creation of assets are initially recognised as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. The deferred income so recognised is subsequently amortised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the useful life of the related assets.

c) Government grant related to income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

14.0 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

a) Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Such provisions are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision net of any reimbursement is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion.

b) If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

c) Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

d) Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence 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. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of judgment of management. These are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

15.0 Revenue Recognition and Other Income

Company's revenues arise from sale and trading of energy, project management / construction contracts/ consultancy assignment services and other income. Revenue from other income comprises interest from banks, employees, contractors etc., dividend from investments in joint ventures & subsidiary companies, dividend from investments in equity, interest from investment in bonds, surcharge received from beneficiaries for delayed payments, sale of scrap, other miscellaneous income, etc.

a) Revenue from sale of power

i) Revenue is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the products or services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over the products or services to a customer.

ii) Revenue from sale of power (except for power stations considered as Finance/ Operating Lease) is accounted for as per tariff notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under the CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2014. In the case of Power Stations where provisional/ final tariff is yet to be notified or where incentives/ disincentives are chargeable/ payable as per CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, revenue is recognised to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur . Rebates given to beneficiaries as early payments incentives are deducted from the amount of revenue.

iii) In the comparative period, revenue from sale of power was measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue was recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration was probable, the associated costs could be estimated reliably, there was no continuous management involvement and the amount of revenue could be measured reliably.

iv) Customers are billed on a periodic and regular basis. As at each reporting date, revenue from sale of power includes an accrual for sales delivered to customers but not yet billed (unbilled revenue).

v) Recovery/ refund towards foreign currency variation in respect of foreign currency loans and recovery towards Income Tax are recognised on year to year basis based on regulatory norms. Recovery towards deferred tax items recognized till March 31, 2009 are accounted for when the same materialises.

vi) Adjustments arising out of finalisation of Regional Energy Account (REA), though not material, are effected in the year of respective finalisation.

vii) Advance Against Depreciation (AAD) considered as deferred income up to 31st March 2009 is included in sales on straight line basis over the balance useful life after a period of 12 years from the date of commercial operation of the Power Station.

b) Revenue from Project Management / Construction Contracts/ Consultancy assignments

i) Revenue from Project Management / Construction Contracts/ Consultancy assignments is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue on the basis of input method. Input methods recognise revenue on the basis of the costs incurred towards the satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected costs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation.

ii) In the comparative period, revenue on Project Management / Construction Contracts/ Consultancy assignments was recognized on percentage of completion method. The percentage of completion is determined as proportion of "cost incurred up to reporting date" to "estimated cost to complete the concerned Project Management / Construction Contracts and Consultancy assignment".

iii) Contract modifications, if any, are accounted for when there is a change in the scope or price (or both) of a contract that is approved by the parties to the contract and when the parties to a contract approve a modification that either creates new or changes existing enforceable rights and obligations of the parties to the contract. Accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Contract modifications are recorded on standalone basis when the scope of the contract increases because of the addition of promised goods or services or the price of the contract increases by an amount of consideration that reflects the Company's standalone selling prices of the additional promised goods or services and any appropriate adjustments to that price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch-up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

c) Revenue from trading of power

i) Accounting for revenue from trading of power involves assessment of the contract conditions to determine whether the Company is required to act in the capacity of a principal or as an agent. The Company acts in the nature of a principal in case it obtains control of the electricity before transferring it to the customer. Indicators of control includes assessment of whether the company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the electricity, it has the discretion to establish the price or whether it bears the inventory risk. Where the Company does not obtain control of the electricity before transferring it to the customer and its performance obligation is to arrange for the supply of electricity by another party, it acts in the nature of an agent.

ii) Where the Company acts as a principal in a contract for trading of power, the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation that is satisfied is recognised as revenue.

iii) Where the Company acts as an agent in a contract for trading of power, the net consideration retained after paying the supplier for the electricity provided to the customer is recognised as revenue from operations. Financial assets and liabilities arising out of these transactions are not set off.

d) Other income

i) Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the same is established.

ii) For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the 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.

iii) Interest/Surcharge recoverable from customers including those arising out of contracts for trading of power and liquidated damages /interest on advances to contractors is recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of revenue recognised will not occur in the future.

16.0 Employee Benefits

i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term performance related cash bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into separate trusts and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction from future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that is due more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme (EDCSS) for providing pension benefits and Social Security Scheme administered through separate trusts are accounted as defined contribution plan.

iii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's Gratuity Scheme, Retired Employees Health Scheme (REHS), Provident Fund Scheme, Allowance on Retirement/ Death and Memento on Superannuation to employees are in the nature of defined benefit plans. All these plans, other than Allowance on Retirement/ Death and Memento on Superannuation to are administered through separate trusts.

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of Gratuity, Retired Employees Health Scheme and Provident Fund Scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of plan assets.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation 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 or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion.

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.

iv) **Other long-term employee benefits**

Benefits under the Company's leave encashment scheme constitute other long term employee benefits.

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations. The calculation is performed using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Contributions to the scheme and actuarial gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion in the period in which they arise.

v) **Termination benefits**

The expenses incurred on terminal benefits in the form of ex-gratia payments and notice pay on voluntary retirement schemes are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of incurrence of such expenses.

17.0 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying tangible assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Capitalisation of borrowing cost ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying tangible assets for their intended use are complete.

18.0 Depreciation and amortization

a) Depreciation on additions to /deductions from Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE) during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from / up to the date on which the asset is available for use / disposal.

b) (i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment of Operating Units of the Company is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss on straight-line method following the rates and methodology as notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff except for assets specified in Policy No. 18.0(d) below.

ii) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment capitalized during the last five years of the useful life of a Power Station is charged on straight –line method for the period of life extension as per CERC Tariff Regulations, from the date on which such asset becomes available for use.

iii) Where the life and /or efficiency of a Power Station is increased due to renovation and modernization, the expenditure thereon along with its unamortised depreciable amount is charged prospectively on straight-line method over revised /remaining useful life.

c) i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (except old and used) of other than Operating Units of the Company is charged to the extent of 90% of the cost of the asset following the rates notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff except for assets specified in Policy No. 18.0(d) below.

ii) Depreciation on old and used items of PPE of other than Operating Units is charged on straight-line method to the extent of 90% of the cost of the asset over estimated useful life determined on the basis of technical assessment.

d) i) Depreciation in respect of following items of PPE is provided on straight line method based on the life and residual value (5%) given in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013:

- Construction Plant & Machinery
- Computer & Peripherals

ii) Based on technical assessment, depreciation on Mobile Phones is provided on straight line basis over a period of three years with residual value of Re 1.

e) Temporary erections are depreciated fully (100%) in the year of acquisition /capitalization by retaining Re. 1/- as WDV.

f) Tangible Assets valuing ₹ 5000/- or less but more than ₹ 750/- are fully depreciated during the year in which asset becomes available for use with Re. 1/- as WDV.

g) Low value items, which are in the nature of assets (excluding immovable assets) and valuing up to₹ 750/- are not capitalized and charged off to revenue in the year of use.

h) Leasehold Land of operating units, is amortized over the period of lease or 35 years whichever is lower, following the rates and methodology notified vide CERC tariff regulations.

i) Leasehold Land and buildings, of units other than operating units, is amortized over the period of lease or 35 years whichever is lower.

j) PPE created on leasehold land are depreciated to the extent of 90% of original cost over the balance available lease period of respective land from the date such asset is available for use or at the applicable depreciation rates & methodology notified by CERC tariff regulations for such assets, whichever is higher.

k) Right to use in respect of land is amortized over a period of 30 years from the date of commercial operation of the project in line with CERC tariff regulations notified for tariff fixation.

l) Cost of software recognized as 'Intangible Assets' is amortized on straight line method over a period of legal right to use or three financial years, whichever is earlier, starting from the year in which it is acquired.

m) Where the cost of depreciable assets has undergone a change during the year due to increase/decrease in long term liabilities on account of exchange fluctuation, price adjustment, settlement of arbitration/court cases, change in duties or similar factors, the unamortized balance of such assets is depreciated prospectively over the residual life of such assets at the rate of depreciation and methodology notified by CERC tariff regulations.

n) Spares parts procured along with the Plant & Machinery or subsequently which are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of such item are depreciated over the residual useful life of the related plant and machinery at the rates and methodology notified by CERC.

o) Useful life, method of depreciation and residual value of assets where depreciation is charged as per management assessment are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively over the balance life of the asset, wherever required.

19.0 Impairment of non-financial assets other than inventories

a. The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets of the Company. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

c. In case of expenditure on survey & investigation of projects, if it is decided to abandon such a project under survey & investigation, expenditure incurred thereon is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such decision is taken.

d. In case a project under survey and Investigation remains in abeyance by the order of appropriate authority/ by injunction of court order, any expenditure incurred on such projects from the date of order/ injunction of court is provided in the books from the date of such order till the period project is kept in abeyance by such order/ injunction. Provision so made is however reversed on the revocation of aforesaid order/ injunction.

e. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

20.0 Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current tax

i) The current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year on the basis of the tax laws applicable at the reporting date and any adjustments to tax payable in previous years. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years (temporary differences) and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible (permanent differences).

ii) Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

b) Deferred tax

i) Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the Balance Sheet method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither the taxable profit or loss nor the accounting profit or loss.

ii) The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

iii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would flow in the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

iv) Deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

v) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

vi) Deferred tax recovery adjustment account is credited/ debited to the extent the deferred tax for the current period which forms part of current tax in the subsequent periods and affects the computation of return on equity (ROE), a component of tariff.

21.0 Compensation from third parties

Impairments or losses of items, related claims for payments of compensation from third parties including insurance companies and any subsequent purchase or construction of assets/inventory are separate economic events and are accounted for separately.

Compensation from third parties including from insurance companies for items of property, plant and equipment or for other items that were impaired, lost or given up is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the compensation becomes receivable. Insurance claims for loss of profit are accounted for based on certainty of realisation.

22.0 Segment Reporting

a) In accordance with Ind AS 108 – Operating Segment, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's "Chief Operating Decision Maker" or "CODM" within the meaning of Ind AS 108.

b) Electricity generation is the principal business activity of the Company. Other operations viz., Contracts, Project Management and Consultancy works do not form a reportable segment as per the Ind AS -108 - 'Operating Segments'.

c) The Company is having a single geographical segment as all its Power Stations are located within the Country.

23.0 Leases

a) Company as a Lessee:

i. Leases of property, plant and equipment (mainly land acquired through lump sum upfront payments), where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance lease. Such finance leases are generally capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property which equals the transaction price i.e. lump sum upfront payments.

ii. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of lease.

b) Company as a Lessor:

Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) in the nature of embedded lease with a single beneficiary where the minimum lease term is for the major part of the plant's economic life and the minimum lease payments amounts to substantially all the fair value of the plant are considered as a Finance Lease. Other embedded leases are considered as Operating Lease.

i) For embedded leases in the nature of a Finance Lease, the investment in the plant is recognised as a Lease Receivable. The minimum lease payments are identified by segregating the embedded lease payments from the rest of the contract amounts including Advance Against Depreciation (AAD) recognised in accordance with CERC Tariff regulations 2004-09 up to 31st March 2009 and considered as deferred income. Each lease receipt is allocated between the receivable and finance lease income (forming part of revenue from operations) so as to achieve a constant rate on the Lease Receivable outstanding.

ii) In the case of Operating Leases or embedded operating leases, the lease income from the operating lease is recognised in revenue over the lease term to reflect the pattern of use benefit derived from the leased asset. The respective leased assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature and depreciated over its economic life.

24.0 Material prior period errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated unless it is impracticable, in which case, the comparative information is adjusted to apply the new accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable.

25.0 Earnings per share

a) Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

b) Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

c) Basic and diluted earnings per equity share are also presented using the earnings amounts excluding the movements in regulatory deferral account balances.

26.0 Statement of Cash Flows

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. However for Balance Sheet presentation, Bank overdrafts are shown within "Borrowings" under Current Liabilities.

b) Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7- 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

27.0 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

a) An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

b) A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

28.0 Miscellaneous

a) Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of a dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

b) Liabilities for Goods in transit/Capital works executed but not certified are not provided for, pending inspection and acceptance by the Company.

IV) Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019 on March 30, 2019. Both the Rules shall come into force on April 1, 2019.

Standards issued but not yet effective

a. **Ind AS 116- Leases** is to be effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. The new standard requires entities to make more judgements and estimates (e.g., determining when a customer has the right to direct the use of an identified asset, estimating the incremental rate of borrowing) and make more disclosures (e.g., discount rate, weighted average lease term, other qualitative and quantitative information). In the capacity of a lessee, companies will have a significant impact on their balance sheets along with ancillary impacts on their financial metrics. The new standards replaces Ind AS 17 and the related appendices.

b. **Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes:** This Appendix clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in Ind AS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. In such a circumstance, an entity shall recognise and measure its current or deferred tax asset or liability applying the requirements in Ind AS 12 based on taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates determined.

The appendix can be applied either retrospectively for each period presented applying Ind AS 8 or prospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Appendix recognised at the date of initial application. If an entity selects this transition approach, it shall not restate comparative information. Instead, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate).

c. **New paragraph 57A added to Ind AS 12:** This Paragraph clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends as defined in Ind AS 109 when it recognises a liability to pay a dividend. The income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The amendment shall be applied by the entity for annual periods reporting beginning on or after 1st April, 2019.

d. **Amendment to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits:** This amendment requires an entity to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement and recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. An entity shall apply these amendments to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after 1 April, 2019.

e. **Amendment to Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs:** This amendment is to clarify that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after a qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings. An entity shall apply those amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.

f. **Amendment to Ind AS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:** This amendment clarifies that investors could have long-term interests (for example, preference shares or long-term loans) in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture. The amendment clarifies that these long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied should be accounted for using Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The requirements of Ind AS 109 are applied to long-term interests before applying the loss allocation and impairment requirements of Ind AS 28. An entity shall apply those amendments to long-term interest in associates or joint-ventures on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. The entity is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of the amendments.

g. **Amendment to Ind AS 103, Business Combinations and Ind AS 111, Joint Arrangements:** This amendment provides a clarification on measurement of previously held interest in obtaining control/joint control over a joint operation. On obtaining control of a business that is a joint operation, previously held interest in joint operation is remeasured at fair value at the acquisition date while in the case where a party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in Ind AS 103. In such cases, previously held interests in the joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity shall apply those amendments to business combinations and joint arrangements for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 April, 2019.

h. **Amendment to Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments:** This amendment provides a clarification on prepayable financial assets with negative compensation to be measured by the entity at amortized cost. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively. Further this amendment clarifies "an entity is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of these amendments. The entity may restate prior periods if, and only if, it is possible without the use of hindsight and the restated financial statements reflect all the requirements in this Standard. If an entity does not restate prior periods, the entity shall recognise any difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount at the beginning of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application of these amendments in the opening retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application of these amendments."

The Company is in the process on assessing the detailed impact of the above accounting pronouncements. The Company intends to adopt the amendments prospectively on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which these standards/ amendments are first applied (i.e. from 1 April 2019).

V) Recent other pronouncements

a) **Notification of CERC regulation 2019 for the tariff period 2019-24**

In exercise of power conferred under section 178 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003) read with section 61 thereof and all other powers enabling in its behalf CERC has notified vide notification no. L-1/236/2018/CERC dated 07th March, 2019, the regulation, called the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission terms & conditions of Tariff Regulations, 2019. The regulation shall come into force on 01-04-2019 and shall remain in force for a period of five years from 01-04-2019 to 31-03-2024. The Company is in the process on assessing the detailed impact of the above pronouncements.

NOTE NO. 2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment as on 31.03.2019

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

		GROSS BLOCK							DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
			Additions		Deductions									
Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	As at 01-Apr-2018	IUT	Others	IUT	Oth-ers	Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Year	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
i)	Land – Freehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	Land – Leasehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)	Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v)	Building-Under Lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi)	Railway sidings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vii)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	23,475	-	41	-	-	-	23,515	5,399	1,238	-	6,637	16,878	18,076
viii)	Generating Plant and machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ix)	Plant and machinery Sub station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
x)	Plant and machinery Transmission lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xi)	Plant and machinery Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xii)	Construction Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xiii)	Water Supply System/ Drainage and Sewerage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xiv)	Electrical installations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xv)	Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xvi)	Aircraft/ Boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xvii)	Furniture and fixture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xviii)	Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xix)	Communication Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xx)	Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxi)	Research and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxii)	**Other assets**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxiii)	**Tangible Assets of minor value >750 and < ₹5000**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	23,475	-	41	-	-	-	23,515	**5,399**	1,238	-	6,637	16,878	18,076
	Previous year	23,475	-	-	-	-	-	23,475	**3,600**	1,799	-	5,399	18,076	19,875

Note : Additional disclosure of Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) as per gross block of assets and accumulated depreciation under previous GAAP has been provided as Annexure-I to this Note. For other explanatory notes, these are stated in Annexure-I to Note 2.1.

Annexure I to note no. 2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment as on 31.03.2019

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							DEPRECIATION					
		As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	"As at 01-Apr-2018"	For the Year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land – Freehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	Land – Leasehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)	Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v)	Building-Under Lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi)	Railway sidings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vii)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	37,538	-	41	-	-	-	37,579	19,462	1,238	-	20,701	16,878	18,076
viii)	Generating Plant and machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ix)	Plant and machinery Sub station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
x)	Plant and machinery Transmission lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xi)	Plant and machinery Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xii)	Construction Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xiii)	Water Supply System/ Drainage and Sewerage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xiv)	Electrical installations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xv)	Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xvi)	Aircraft/ Boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xvii)	Furniture and fixture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xviii)	Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xix)	Communication Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xx)	Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxi)	Research and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxii)	**Other assets**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxiii)	**Tangible Assets of minor value >750 and < ₹5000**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**37,538**	**-**	**41**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37,579**	**19,462**	**1,238**	**-**	**20,701**	**16,878**	**18,076**
	Previous year	**37,538**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37,538**	**17,663**	**1,799**	**-**	**19,462**	**18,076**	**19,875**

NOTE NO. 2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment as on 31.03.2018

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

		GROSS BLOCK							DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
			Additions		Deductions									
Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	As at 01-Apr-2017	IUT	Others	IUT	Others	Other Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 01-Apr-2017	For the Year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
i)	Land – Freehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	Land – Leasehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)	Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v)	Building-Under Lease	-						-	-			-	-	-
vi)	Railway sidings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vii)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	23,474	-	-	-	-	-	23,474	3,599	1,799	-	5,398	18,076	19,875
viii)	Generating Plant and machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ix)	"Plant and machinery Sub station"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
x)	"Plant and machinery Transmission lines"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xi)	Plant and machinery Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xii)	Construction Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xiii)	Water Supply System/ Drainage and Sewerage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xiv)	Electrical installations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xv)	Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xvi)	Aircraft/ Boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xvii)	Furniture and fixture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xviii)	Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xix)	Communication Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xx)	Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxi)	Research and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxii)	Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxiii)	Tangible Assets of minor value >750 and < ₹5000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**23,474**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23,474**	**3,599**	**1,799**	**-**	**5,398**	**18,076**	**19,875**
	Previous year	23,473		6		4		23,474	1,800	1,800	-	3,599	19,875	21,673

Note : Additional disclosure of Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) as per gross block of assets and accumulated depreciation under previous GAAP has been provided as Annexure-I to this Note.

Annexure I to note no. 2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment as on 31.03.2018

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

		GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	As at 01-Apr-2017	Additions IUT	Additions Others	Deductions IUT	Deductions Others	Other Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 01-Apr-2017	For the Period	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
i)	Land – Freehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
ii)	Land – Leasehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)	Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v)	Building-Under Lease	-		-				-	-			-	-	-
vi)	Railway sidings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vii)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	37,538	-	-	-	-	-	37,538	17,663	1,799	-	19,462	18,076	19,875
viii)	Generating Plant and machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ix)	"Plant and machinery Sub station"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
x)	"Plant and machinery Transmission lines"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xi)	Plant and machinery Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xii)	Construction Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xiii)	Water Supply System/ Drainage and Sewerage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xiv)	Electrical installations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xv)	Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xvi)	Aircraft/ Boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xvii)	Furniture and fixture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xviii)	Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xix)	Communication Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xx)	Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxi)	Research and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxii)	Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xxiii)	Tangible Assets of minor value >750 and < ₹5000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**37,538**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37,538**	**17,663**	**1,799**	**-**	**19,462**	**18,076**	**19,875**
	Previous year	37,539	-	5	-	6	-	37,538	15,866	1,799	(2)	17,663	19,875	21,673

Note no. 2.2 CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	Particulars	As at 01-Apr-2018	Addition	Adjustment	Capitalised	As at 31st March, 2019
i)	Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	Buildings	25	411	-	295	141
iii)	Building-Under Lease	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Railway sidings	-	-	-	-	-
v)	"Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)"	12925	1272	-	14197	-
vi)	Generating Plant and Machinery	107	37	(8)	136	-
vii)	Plant and Machinery - Sub station	1325	137	-	1462	-
viii)	Plant and Machinery - Transmission lines	-	-	-	-	-
ix)	Plant and Machinery - Others	1	-	-	-	1
x)	Construction Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
xi)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage	1	-	(1)	-	-
xii)	Other assets awaiting installation	5	6	-	5	6
xiii)	CWIP - Assets Under 5 KM Scheme Of the GOI	-	-	-	-	-
xiv)	Survey, investigation, consultancy and supervision charges	282	-	-	-	282
xv)	Expenditure on compensatory Afforestation	-	-	-	-	-
xvi)	Expenditure attributable to construction *	-	-	-	-	-
	Less: Provided for	282	-	-	-	282
	Sub total (a)	**14389**	**1863**	**(9)**	**16095**	**148**
	*** For addition during the period refer Note No. 32**					
	Construction Stores	-			-	-
	Less : Provisions for construction stores	-			-	-
	Sub total (b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	TOTAL	**14389**	**1863**	**(9)**	**16095**	**148**
	Previous year	**12534**	**3261**	**(3)**	**1403**	**14389**

Explanatory Note: -

1. CWIP of ` 148 Lacs ( As on 31.03.2018 ` 14389 Lacs) created on Land unclassified / right to use are included under relevant head.
2. CWIP Capitalised during the year, to the extent Grant Receivable, is transferred to Property, Plant & Equipments and balance appropriated towards Lease Rent Receivable.
3. Provision of ` 282 Lacs towards expenditure incurred on Survey, Investigation, Consultancy & Supervision Charges in respect of REVA Thermal Power Plant has been created during the FY ended 31.03.2017 in absence of coal linkage.
4 Figures in parenthesis represent deductions.

Note no. 2.2 CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	Particulars	As at 01-Apr-2017	Addition	Adjustment	Capitalised	As at 31-Mar-2018
i)	Roads and Bridges	-				-
ii)	Buildings	102	195	-	272	25
iii)	Building-Under Lease	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Railway sidings	-	-	-	-	-
v)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	12392	1401	-	868	12925
vi)	Generating Plant and Machinery	-	334	-	227	107
vii)	Plant and Machinery - Sub station	-	1325	-	-	1325
viii)	Plant and Machinery - Transmission lines	-	-	-	-	-
ix)	Plant and Machinery - Others	1	-	-	-	1
x)	Construction Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
xi)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage	6	1	-	6	1
xii)	Other assets awaiting installation	30	5	-	30	5
xiii)	CWIP - Assets Under 5 KM Scheme Of the GOI	-	-	-	-	-
xiv)	Survey, investigation, consultancy and supervision charges	285	-	(3)	-	282
xv)	Expenditure on compensatory Afforestation	-	-	-	-	-
xvi)	Expenditure attributable to construction *	-				-
	Less: Provided for	282				282
	Sub total (a)	**12534**	**3261**	**(3)**	**1403**	**14389**
	*** For addition during the period refer Note No. 32**					
	Construction Stores	-			-	-
	Less : Provisions for construction stores	-			-	-
	Sub total (b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	TOTAL	**12534**	**3261**	**(3)**	**1403**	**14389**
	Previous year	**6438**	**6464**	**(282)**	**86**	**12534**

Explanatory Note: -

1. CWIP of ₹ 14389 Lacs (As on 31.03.2017 ₹ 12534 Lacs) created on Land unclassified / right to use are included under relevant head.
2. CWIP Capitalised during the year, to the extent Grant Receivable, is transferred to Property, Plant & Equipments and balance appropriated towards Lease Rent Receivable.
3. Provision of ₹ NIL (As on 31.03.2017 ₹ 282 Lacs) towards expenditure incurred on Survey, Investigation, Consultancy & Supervision Charges in respect of REVA Thermal Power Plant has been created during the year in absence of coal linkage.
4. Figures in parenthesis represent deductions.

NOTE NO. 2.3 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Period	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land Freehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE NO. 2.4 Other Intangible Assets

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Year	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land– Right to Use	116,074	-	953	-	-	-	117,027	16,544	5,559	-	22,103	94,924	99,530
ii)	Computer Software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**116,074**	**-**	**953**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**117,027**	**16,544**	**5,559**	**-**	**22,103**	**94,924**	**99,530**
	Previous year	116,027	-	47	-	-	-	116,074	11,022	5,522	-	16,544	99,530	105,005

Note : Additional disclosure of Intangible Assets as per gross block of assets and accumulated depreciation under previous GAAP has been provided as Annexure-I to this Note.

Annexure I to NOTE NO. 2.3 Investment Property

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions IUT	Additions Others	Deductions IUT	Deductions Others	Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st-March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Year	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
i)	**Land Freehold**	-	IUT	Others	IUT	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Previous year							-				-	-	-

Annexure I to NOTE NO. 2.4 Other Intangible Assets

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions IUT	Additions Others	Deductions IUT	Deductions Others	Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Year	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
i)	Land– Right to Use	148,431	-	953	-	-	-	149,384	48,901	5,559	-	54,460	94,924	99,530
ii)	Computer Software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**148,431**	**-**	**953**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**149,384**	**48,901**	**5,559**	**-**	**54,460**	**94,924**	**99,530**
	Previous year	148,384	-	47	-	-	-	148,431	43,379	5,522	-	48,901	99,530	105,005

NOTE NO. 2.3 Investment Property

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2017	Additions IUT	Additions Others	Deductions IUT	Deductions Others	Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 01-Apr-2017	For the Period	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
i)	Land Freehold	-	IUT	Others	IUT	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE NO. 2.4 Other Intangible Assets

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2016	Additions IUT	Additions Others	Deductions IUT	Deductions Others	Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01-Apr-2016	For the Period	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
i)	Land– Right to Use	116,028	-	47	-	-	-	116,075	11,023	5,522	-	16,545	99,530	105,005
ii)	Computer Software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**116,028**	**-**	**47**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**116,075**	**11,023**	**5,522**	**-**	**16,545**	**99,530**	**105,005**
	Previous year	114,725	-	1,303	-	-	-	116,028	5,488	5,535	-	11,023	105,005	109,237

Note : Additional disclosure of Other Intangible Assets as per gross block of assets and accumulated depreciation under previous GAAP has been provided as Annexure-I to this Note.

Annexure I to NOTE NO. 2.3 Investment Property

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
		"As at 01-Apr-2017"	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2018	"As at 01-Apr-2017"	For the Year	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land Freehold	-	IUT	Others	IUT	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Previous year							-				-	-	-

Annexure I to NOTE NO. 2.4 Other Intangible Assets

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2017	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 01-Apr-2017	For the Year	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land– Right to Use	148,385	-	47	-	-	-	148,432	43,380	5,522	-	48,902	99,530	105,005
ii)	Computer Software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**148,385**	**-**	**47**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**148,432**	**43,380**	**5,522**	**-**	**48,902**	**99,530**	**105,005**
	Previous year	147,082	-	1,303	-	-	-	148,385	37,845	5,535	-	43,380	105,005	109,237

NOTE NO. 3.1 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - INVESTMENTS

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 3.2 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Trade Receivables - Considered Good- Unsecured	-	12,212
Total	**-**	**12,212**

Explanatory Note: -

Above represents dues agreed for deferment receivable in equated monthy instalments along-with applicable interest, as per agreement.

NOTE NO. 3.3 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - LOANS

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
a)	**Deposits**			
	- Unsecured (considered good)		203	204
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		-	-
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *1		-	-
		Sub-total	**203**	**204**
b)	**Employees (at amortised Cost)**			
	- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Secured		2,131	2,017
	- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Unsecured		33	36
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		-	-
	Less : Provisions for doubtful Employees loans *2		-	-
		Sub-total	**2,164**	**2,053**
c)	**Contractor / Supplier / Others**			
	- Secured (considered good)		-	-
	- Unsecured (considered good)		-	-
	– Against bank guarantee		-	-
	– Others		-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		-	-
	Less : Provisions for doubtful advances to Contractor/ Supplier/ Others *3		-	-
		Sub-total	**-**	**-**
d)	**State Government in settlement of dues from customer**			
	- Secured (considered good)			
	- Unsecured (considered good)		-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)			
	Less : Provisions for doubtful Loan to State Government *4			
		Sub-total	**-**	**-**
	TOTAL		**2,367**	**2,257**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Provision for Doubtful Deposits *1		
Opening Balance	-	
Addition during the year		
Used during the year		
Reversed during the year		
Closing balance	-	-
Provisions for doubtful Employees loans *2		
Opening Balance	-	
Addition during the year		
Used during the year		
Reversed during the year		
Closing balance	-	-
Provisions for doubtful advances to Contractor/ Supplier/ Others *3		
Opening Balance	-	
Addition during the year		
Used during the year		
Reversed during the year		
Closing balance	-	-
Provisions for doubtful Loan to State Government *4		
Opening Balance	-	
Addition during the year		
Used during the year		
Reversed during the year		
Closing balance	-	-
Explanatory Note: -		
i) Loan included in Other Loans (Employees) due from directors or other officers of the company at the end of the year.	6	9
ii) Advance due by firms or private companies in which any Director of the Company is a Director or member.	-	-
iii) Loans are non-derivative financial assets which generate a fixed or variable interest income for the company. The Carrying value may be affected by the changes in the credit risk of the counterparties.	-	-

NOTE NO. 3.4 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A	Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity	7,697	3,480
B	Lease Rent receivable*	390,581	389,361
C	Interest receivable on lease	-	-
D	Interest accrued on:	-	-
	- Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity	361	132
	- Others	-	-
	Total	**398,639**	**392,973**

Explantory Note:

Consequent upon application of converged Ind AS 17 Leases, the cost of Property, Plant & Equipments and Other Intangible Assets of Company (except represented by Grants) stands converted into Lease Rent Receivable. The value of Lease Rent Receivable at B above represents the present value of principal outstanding.

Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents include an amount under lien with banks as per orders of Hon'ble Court of Law, which is not freely available for the business of the Company included in stated amount.	377	-

NOTE NO. 4 NON CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Advance Income Tax & Tax Deducted at Source		37,888	52,076
Less: Provision for Taxation		36,521	47,014
	Total	**1,367**	**5,062**

NOTE NO. 5 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A.	**CAPITAL ADVANCES**			
	Secured (considered good)		-	-
	Unsecured (considered good)		-	-
	– Against bank guarantee		-	-
	– Others		3	475
	Less : Expenditure booked pending utilisation certificate		-	-
	Unsecured (considered doubtful)		-	-
	Less : Provisions for doubtful advances *1		-	-
		Sub-total	**3**	**475**
B.	**ADVANCES OTHER THAN CAPITAL ADVANCES**			
i)	**DEPOSITS**			
	- Unsecured (considered good)		-	-
	Less : Expenditure booked against demand raised by Govt. Depts.		-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		-	-
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *2		-	-
			-	**-**
ii)	**Other advances**			
	- Unsecured (considered good)		11	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		-	-
			11	**-**
C.	**OTHERS**			
i)	**Advance against arbitration awards towards capital works**			
	Released to Contractors -Unsecured- Against Bank Guarantee		-	-
	Released to Contractors -Unsecured- Others		-	-
	Deposited with Court -Unsecured		-	-
			-	**-**
ii)	**Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets/Expenditure**			
	Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets		-	-
	Deferred Expenditure on Foreign Currency Fluctuation		-	-
iii)	Deferred Cost on Employees Advances			
	Secured - Considered Good		**1,260**	**1,343**
	Unsecured - Considered Good		**2**	**13**
			1,262	**1,356**
		TOTAL	**1,276**	**1,831**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Provision for doubtful Advances *1		
Opening Balance	-	
Addition during the year		
Used during the year		
Reversed during the year		
Closing balance	-	-
Provision for doubtful Deposits *2		
Opening Balance	-	
Addition during the year		
Used during the year		
Reversed during the year		
Closing balance	-	-

NOTE NO. 6 INVENTORIES

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	(Valuation as per Significant Accounting Policy No.1(iii)(10))		
	Stores and spares	307	342
	Stores in transit/ pending inspection	6	29
	Loose tools	-	-
	Scrap inventory	8	32
	Material at site	496	499
	Material issued to contractors/ fabricators	-	-
	Inventory for Self Generated VER's/REC	-	-
	Less: Provision for Obsolescence & Diminution in Value *1	12	11
	TOTAL	**805**	**891**
*1	**Provision for Obsolescence & Diminution in Value**		
	Opening Balance	11	-
	Addition during the year	5	11
	Used during the year	4	-
	Reversed during the year #		
	Closing balance	12	11
	Explantory Note:		
	i)During the year, inventories written down to net realisable value (NRV) and recognised as an expense in profit or loss.	5	11

NOTE NO. 7 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	- Trade Receivables- Considered Good- Unsecured	21,651	25,089
	- Trade Receivables- Credit Impaired	-	-
	Less: Provision for credit impaired Trade Recevables *1	-	-
	TOTAL	**21,651**	**25,089**
*1	**Provision for credit impaired Trade Recevables**		
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
	Explanatory Note: -		
	i) Trade Receivables Unsecured - considered good includes dues agreed for deferment receivable in equated monthy instalments along-with applicable interest, as per agreement.	12,089	15,204
	ii) Debt due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director of the Company is a partner or a director or a member.	-	-
	iii) Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.		

NOTE NO. 8 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A	**Balances with banks**		
	With scheduled banks		
i)	- In Current Account	103	206
ii)	- In deposits account		
	(Deposits with original maturity of less than three months)	-	-
	With other banks		
	- In current account		
B	**Cheques, drafts on hand**	**-**	**-**
C	**Cash on hand**		
	Cash on hand	-	-
	TOTAL	**103**	**206**
	Explanatory Note: -		
	1) Cash on hand -(Includes stamps on hand)	-	-

NOTE 9 : FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A	**Balances with Banks**	**183,817**	182,063
B	**Deposit account-Unpaid Dividend / Interest**	-	-
	TOTAL	**183,817**	182,063

Explanatory Note: -		
Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents include an amount under lien with banks for availing short term borrowings, which is not freely available for the business of the Company included in stated amount.	**1,000**	-
Cash and Bank Balances include an amount representing deposit by Oustees towards Land for Land in respect of Omkareshwar Project, which is not freely available for the business of the Company.	**264**	**264**
Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents include an amount under lien with banks as per orders of Hon'ble Court of Law, which is not freely available for the business of the Company included in stated amount.	789	1,112

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NOTE NO. 10 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - LOANS

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Deposits		
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *1	-	-
		-	-
	Loan to Related Parties	-	-
	- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
	OTHER LOANS		
	Employees (including accrued interest)		
	- Secured (considered good)	183	302
	- Unsecured (considered good)	174	152
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-
	Less : Provisions for doubtful Employee loans & advances *	-	-
		357	**454**
	Loan to State Government in settlement of dues from customer		
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-
		-	-
	Advances to Subsidiaries / JV's	-	-
	TOTAL	**357**	**454**
*1	**Provision for Doubtful Deposits**		
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	-	-
*2	**Provisions for loan which have significant increase in Credit Risk**		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	-	-
	Explanatory Note: -		
	Loan & Advances due from directors or other officers of the company at the end of the year.	**3**	**9**
	Advance due by firms or private companies in which any Director of the Company is a Director or member.	-	-

NOTE NO. 11 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - OTHERS

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Others		
a)	Claims recoverable	2,365	2,923
	Less: Provisions for Doubtful Claims *1	6	23
	Sub-total	**2,359**	**2,900**
b)	Interest Income accrued on Bank Deposits	5,741	8,064
c)	Receivable from Subsidiaries / JV's / Holding Co.	66	-
d)	Interest recoverable from beneficiary	91	201
e)	Lease Rent receivable (Finance Lease)-Current	15,719	14,382
f)	Interest receivable on Finance lease	-	-
g)	Interest Accrued on Investment (Bonds)	-	-
h)	Receivable on account of unbilled revenue	2,241	-
i)	Interest accrued on Loan to State Government in settlement of dues from customers	-	-
	TOTAL	**26,217**	**25,547**
*1	**Provisions for Doubtful Claims**		
	Opening Balance	**23**	**23**
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year	17	
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	**6**	**23**

Explanatory Note:-

Claims recoverable (at a) includes a sum of ₹ 2200 Lacs (As on 31.03.2018 ₹ 2643 Lacs) due from Govt. of Madhya Pradesh as per details in Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts (refer para no. 6 Note 34). Further it includes a sum of ₹ NIL (As on 31.03.2018 ₹ 8 Lacs) towards TDS recoverable and duplicate payments recoverable from oustees of ₹ 3 Lacs (As on 31.03.2018 ₹ 12 Lacs) already provided for.

NOTE NO. 12 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Current Tax Assets		
Current Tax (Refer Note No-23)	**5,062**	**-**
TOTAL	**5,062**	**-**

NOTE NO. 13 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A.	**Advances other than Capital Advances**		
a)	**Deposits**		
	- Unsecured (considered good)	512	490
	Less : Expenditure booked against demand raised by Govt. Depts.	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *1	-	-
	Sub-total	**512**	490
b)	**Advance to contractor / supplier / others**		
	- Secured (considered good)	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered good)		
	– Against bank guarantee	-	-
	– Others	159	162
	Less : Expenditure booked pending utilisation certificate	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-
	Less : Provisions for doubtful advances *2	-	-
	Sub-total	**159**	162
c)	**Other advances - Employees**		
	- Unsecured (considered good)	9	5
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		
	Sub-total	**9**	5
d)	**Interest accrued on:**		
	Others		
	- Considered Good	-	-
	- Considered Doubtful	-	-
	Less: Provisions for Doubtful Interest *3	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	-
B.	**Others**		
a)	Expenditure awaiting adjustment	-	-
	Less: Provision for project expenses awaiting write off sanction *4	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	-
b)	Losses awaiting write off sanction/pending investigation	-	-
	Less: Provision for losses pending investigation/awaiting write off/sanction *5	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	-
c)	**Work In Progress**		
	Construction work in progress(on behalf of client)	-	-
	Consultancy work in progress(on behalf of client)	-	-
d)	**Prepaid Expenditure**	958	970
e)	**Deferred Cost on Employees Advances**		
	Secured - Considered Good	92	97
	Unsecured - Considered Good	6	1
f)	**Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation**		
	Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets	-	-
	Deferred Expenditure on Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-	-
g)	**Surplus / Obsolete Assets**	8	3
h)	**Input GST**	-	-
i)	**Others**	4	-
	TOTAL	**1,748**	**1,728**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
*1	**Provisions for Doubtful Deposits**		
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	-	-
*2	**Provisions for doubtful advances (Contractors / Suppliers / others)**		
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	-	-
*3	**Provisions for Doubtful Accrued Interest**	-	
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	-	-
*4	**Provision for project expenses awaiting write off sanction**		
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	-	-
*5	**Provision for losses pending investigation/awaiting write off / sanction**		
	Opening Balance	-	1
	Addition during the year	-	-
	Used during the year	-	1
	Reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	-	-
	Explanatory Note:-		
1	Loans and Advances due from Directors or other officers at the end of the year.	-	-
2	Advance due by Firms or Private Companies in which any Director of the Company is a Director or member.	-	-
3	Surplus Assets / Obsolete Assets held for disposal are shown at lower of book value and net realizable value.	8	3

NOTE NO. 14.1 REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT DEBIT BALANCES

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(i)	**Wage Revision as per 3rd PRC**		
	Opening Balance	2,245	610
	Addition during the year (through P&L)	1,658	1,635
	Addition during the year (through OCI)	-	-
	Adjustment during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	**3,903**	**2,245**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(ii)	**Deferred Tax Recoverable for tariff period upto 2009**		
	Opening Balance	39,467	39,467
	Addition during the year	-	-
	Adjustment during the year	-	-
	Reversed during the year	1,458	-
	Closing balance	**38,009**	**39,467**
(iii)	**Deferred Tax Adjustment against Deferred Tax Liabilities**		
	Opening Balance	4,938	(31)
	Addition during the year	1,803	4,969
	Adjustment during the year	-	-
	Reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	**6,741**	**4,938**
	Closing Balance (A)=(i)+(ii)+(iii)	**48,653**	**46,650**
	Deferred Tax Assets on Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	989	515
	Less:-Deferred Tax Adjustments against deferred tax assets	989	515
	Total (B)	-	-
	Regulatory Deferral Account Balances net of Deferred Tax.(A-B)	**48,653**	**46,650**

* For details refer Note No.-34-Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts

NOTE : 15.1 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
		Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
a)	Authorized Equity Share Capital (Par value per share ₹ 1000/-)	30,000,000	300,000	30,000,000	300,000
b)	No. of Equity shares issued, subscribed and fully paid (Par value per share ₹ 1000/-)	19,625,800	196,258	19,625,800	196,258
c)	**Changes in Equity Share Capital**		-		-
	Opening number of shares outstanding	19,625,800	196,258	19,625,800	196,258
	Add: No. of shares/Share Capital issued/ subscribed during the year	-	-	-	-
	Less: Reduction in no. of shares/Share Capital on account of buy back of shares.	-	-	-	-
	Closing number of shares outstanding	**19,625,800**	**196,258**	**19,625,800**	**196,258**

d) The Company has issued only one kind of equity shares with voting rights proportionate to the share holding of the shareholders. These voting rights are exercisable at meeting of shareholders. The holders of the equity shares are also entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time for them.

e) Shares in respect of each class in the company held by its holding company or its ultimate holding company including shares held by or by subsidiaries or associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company in aggregate: 10024200 No. of Shares.

f) Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent specifying the number of shares held : -

	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Nos.	In (%)	Nos.	In (%)
- NHPC	10,024,200	51.08%	10,024,200	51.08%
- Govt. of Madhya Pardesh	9,601,600	48.92%	9,601,600	48.92%

g) Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment, including the terms and amounts : NIL

h) In preceding five financial years immediately preceding 31.3.2019, Company has not allotted any equity share as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash/ not allotted any equity share as fully paid up by way of bonus share(s).

i) Terms of any securities convertible into equity shares issued along with the earliest date of conversion in descending order starting from the farthest such date:- NIL

j) Calls unpaid (showing aggregate value of calls unpaid by directors and officers) : NIL

k) Forfeited shares (amount originally paid up) :NIL

NOTE NO. 15.2 OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(i)	**Capital Reserve**	-	-
(ii)	**Capital Redemption Reserve**	-	-
(iii)	**Securities Premium Account**	-	-
(iv)	**Bond Redemption Reserve**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Add: Transfer from Surplus/Retained Earnings	-	-
	Less: Write back during the year	-	-
	As at Balance Sheet date	**-**	**-**
(v)	**Self Insurance Fund**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Add: Transfer from Surplus/Retained Earnings		
	Add: Transfer to General Reserve		-
	Less: Utilisation during the year		
	As at Balance Sheet date	**-**	**-**
(vi)	**Corporate Social Responsibility Fund**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	2,329	2,431
	Add: Transfer from Surplus	-	-
	Less: Write back during the year	1,191	104
	Adjustments	-	2
	As at Balance Sheet date	**1,138**	**2,329**
(vii)	**Research & Development Fund**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	1,698	1,698
	Add: Transfer from Surplus/Retained Earnings	-	-
	Less: Write back during the year/Transfer to General Reserve	1,698	-
	As at Balance Sheet date	**-**	**1,698**
(viii)	**General Reserve**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	26,688	26,688
	Add: Transfer from Surplus/Retained Earnings	302,964	
	Less: Write back during the year		
	Add: Transfer from Self Insurance Fund / R&D Reserve	1,698	-
	Less: Tranfer to Capital Redemption Reserve		
	As at Balance Sheet date	**331,350**	**26,688**
(ix)	**Retained Earnings/ Surplus**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	368,502	461,136
	Add:- Prior Period errors (Net)	-	-
	Add: Profit during the year	49,072	55,318
	Add: Transferred from OCI	(25)	48
	Add: Amount written back from Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-
	Add: Amount written back from Corporate Social Responsibility Fund	1,191	104
	Add: Tax on Dividend - Write back	-	-
	Less: Dividend and CDT	65,538	148,104
	Less: Transfer to Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-
	Less: Transfer to Corporate Social Responsibility Fund	-	-
	Less: Transfer to Research & Development Fund	-	-
	Less: Transfer to General Reserve	302,964	-
	As at Balance Sheet date	**50,238**	**368,502**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(x)	**FVTOCI-Equity Instruments**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Add:-Change in Fair value of FVTOCI	-	-
	Less:-Deferred Tax		
	As at Balance Sheet date	-	-
(xi)	**FVTOCI-Debt Instruments**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Add:-Change in Fair value of FVTOCI	-	-
	Less:-Deferred Tax on change in Fair Value	-	-
	Less:-Reclassification to P&L	-	-
	As at Balance Sheet date	**-**	**-**
	TOTAL	**382,726**	**399,217**
	Nature and Purpose of Reserves	-	-

1	Corporate Social Responsibility Fund:	for expenditure in respect of CSR as per guidelines in this regard.
2	Research & Development Fund:	for expenditure in respect of R&D exp. as per guidelines in this regard.

NOTE NO. 16.1 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - NON-CURRENT - BORROWINGS

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Bonds		
- Secured	-	-
- Unsecured	-	-
Term Loans		
• From Banks		
- Secured	-	-
- Unsecured	-	-
• From Other Parties		
- Secured	-	-
- Unsecured-From Government (Subordinate Debts)	-	-
- Unsecured-From Others	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

NOTE NO. 16.2 FINANCIAL LIABILTIES - NON CURRENT - OTHERS

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Deposits/ retention money	80	140
TOTAL	**80**	**140**
Maturity Analysis of Deposit / Retention Money		
The table below summarises the maturity profile of the deposits/retention money based on contractual payments (Undiscounted Cash Flows) :		
Particulars		
More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	88	161
More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years	-	1
More than 5 Years	-	-
TOTAL	**88**	**162**

NOTE NO. 17 PROVISIONS - NON CURRENT

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A.	**PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**		
i)	**Provision for Long term Benefits (Provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation)**	1,865	1,635
	As per last Balance Sheet	1,519	1,865
	Additions during the year	671	15
	Amount used during the year	178	361
	Amount reversed during the year		
	Closing Balance	**2,012**	**1,519**
B.	**OTHERS**		
i)	**Provision For Committed Capital Expenditure**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Additions during the year	-	-
	Amount used during the year	-	-
	Amount reversed during the year	-	-
	Unwinding of discount	-	-
	Closing Balance	-	-
ii)	**Provision For Livelihood Assistance**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Additions during the year	-	-
	Amount used during the year	-	-
	Amount reversed during the year	-	-
	Unwinding of discount	-	-
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**
iii)	**Provision-Others**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Additions during the year	-	-
	Amount used during the year	-	-
	Amount reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	-	-
	TOTAL	**2,012**	**1,519**

Explanatory Note: -
* Information about Provisions are given in para no. 19 Note 34-Other explanatory Notes to Accounts.

NOTE NO. 18 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET) - NON CURRENT

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Deferred Tax Liability		
a)	Property, Plant and Equipments, Investment Property and Intangible Assets.	71,815	69,790
b)	Financial Assets at FVTOCI	(70)	(61)
c)	Other Items	7	10
	Less: Recoverable for tariff period upto 2009	-	-
	Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment against Deferred Tax Liabilities for tariff period 2014-19.	-	1
	Net Deferred Tax Liability	**71,752**	**69,738**
	Less:-Set off Deferred Tax Assets pursuant to set off provisions		
a)	Provision for doubtful debts, inventory and others		
b)	Provision for employee benefit schemes	668	484
c)	Other Items	142	115
d)	MAT Credit	-	-
	Net Deferred Tax Assets	**810**	**599**
	TOTAL	**70,942**	**69,139**

Explanatory Note: -

1) Deferred tax liability/(assets) has been created in compliance to the Ind AS 12 on "Income Taxes" notified under The Companies Act, 2013.
2) Movement in Deferred Tax Liability/(Assets) are shown in Annexure to Note No-18

Annexure to Note 18

Movement in Deferred Tax Liability

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipments, Investment Property and Intangible Assets.	Financial Assets at FVTOCI	Other Items	Recoverable for tariff period upto 2009	Deferred Tax Adjustment against Deferred Tax Liabilities	Total
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)=(b+c+d-e-f)
At 1st April 2018	**69,790**	**(61)**	**10**	-	-	69,739
Charged/(Credited)						-
-to Profit or loss	2,025	-	(3)	-	9	2,013
-to OCI	-	(9)	-	-	(9)	-
At 31st March 2019	**71,815**	**(70)**	**7**	-	-	71,752

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Provision for doubtful debts, inventory and others	Provision for employee benefit schemes	Other Items	Total
At 1st April 2018	**-**	**484**	**115**	**599**
Charged/(Credited)				-
-to Profit or loss	-	184	27	211
-to OCI	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2019	**-**	**668**	**142**	810

NOTE NO. 19 OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Income received in advance (Advance Against Depreciation)	11,102	11,553
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Liabilities	-	-
Deferred Income from Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account	-	-
Grants in aid-from Government-Deferred Income	105,006	110,285
TOTAL	**116,108**	**121,838**
GRANTS IN AID-FROM GOVERNMENT-DEFERRED INCOME		
As per last Balance Sheet	117,606	124,880
Add: Received during the year	994	47
Less: Released to Statement of Profit and Loss	6,797	7,321
Closing Balance *	**111,803**	**117,606**
Grants in Aid-from Government-Deferred Income (Current)	6,797	7,321
Grants in Aid-from Government-Deferred Income (Non-Current)	105,006	110,285

* Information about Grants are given in para no. 6 Note 34 of Balance Sheet

NOTE NO. 20.1 BORROWINGS - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Borrowings-Other Loans-Secured		
From Banks	1,000	-
TOTAL	**1,000**	**-**

1) The shrot term loan is taken from Punjab & Sind Bank @ 7.51% against FDR under lien.
2) Repayment Term: The Loan amount may be repaid at any point of time and in part also.
3) Default in repayments (if any) : Nil

NOTE NO. 20.2 TRADE PAYABLE - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprise(s)	362	268
Total outstanding dues of medium scale enterprise(s)	6	3
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro, small & medium enterprises	1,020	1,184
TOTAL	**1,388**	**1,455**

Explanatory Note: -
Disclosure requirement under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is given in para 16 Note No.34- Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts.

NOTE NO. 20.3 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Current maturities of long term debt *		
- Bonds	-	-
- Term Loan -Banks-Secured	-	-
- Term Loan -Banks-Unsecured	-	-
- Other Parties-Secured	-	-
- Unsecured-From Government (Subordinate Debts)	-	-
- Other Parties-Unsecured	-	-
Bond application money	-	-
Liability against capital works/supplies	3,493	3,811
Liability against capital works/supplies-MSME *	42	15
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	-
Deposits/ retention money	947	849
Due to Holding Co.	-	424
Liability for share application money -to the extent refundable	-	-
Unpaid dividend ***	-	-
Unpaid interest ***	-	-
Other Payables-Payable to Employees	329	34
Other Payables-Payable to Others	272	287
TOTAL	**5,084**	**5,420**

NOTE NO. 21 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Income received in advance (Advance against depreciation)	451	451
Deferred Income from Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account	-	-
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Liabilities	-	-
Unspent amount of deposit/agency basis works	-	-
Statutory dues payables	879	666
Advances against the deposit works	-	17
Amount Spent on Deposit Works	-	-
Advances against cost of Project Mgt./ Consultancy Work	-	-
Amount Spent in respect of Project Mgt./ Consultancy Works	-	-
Provision Toward Amt Recoverable in r/o Project Mgt / Consultancy Works	-	-
Other liabilities-Advance from Customers & Others.	-	-
Grants in aid-from Government-Deferred Income	6,797	7,321
TOTAL	**8,127**	**8,455**

NOTE NO. 22 PROVISIONS - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A.	**PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**		
i)	**Provision for Long term Benefits (Provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation)**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	55	79
	Additions during the year	77	936
	Amount used during the year	32	960
	Amount reversed during the year		
	Closing Balance	**100**	**55**
ii)	**Provision for Wage Revision *1**		

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	As per last Balance Sheet	95	120
	Additions during the year	1,453	8
	Amount used during the year	56	-
	Amount reversed during the year	-	33
	Closing Balance	1,492	95
	Less: Advance paid	-	45
	Closing Balance (Net of advance)	**1,492**	**50**
iii)	**Provision for Performance Related Pay/Incentive**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	1,828	1,259
	Additions during the year	2,877	1,513
	Amount used during the year	377	909
	Amount reversed during the year	6	35
	Closing Balance	**4,322**	**1,828**
iv)	**Provision for Superannuation / Pension Fund**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Additions during the year	-	-
	Amount used during the year	-	-
	Amount reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**
v)	**Provision For Wage Revision 3rd PRC**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	2,338	439
	Additions during the year	493	1,899
	Amount used during the year	2,042	-
	Amount reversed during the year		
	Closing Balance	**789**	**2,338**
B.	**OTHERS**		
i)	**Provision For Tariff Adjustment**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	7,843	4,415
	Additions during the year	2,322	3,428
	Amount used during the year	8,780	-
	Amount reversed during the year	-	
	Closing Balance	**1,385**	**7,843**
ii)	**Provision For Committed Capital Expenditure**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	4,108	8,586
	Additions during the year	-	1,253
	Amount used during the year	466	5,731
	Amount reversed during the year	-	-
	Unwinding of discount	-	-
	Closing Balance	**3,642**	**4,108**
iii)	**Provision for Restoration expenses of Insured Assets**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Additions during the year	-	-
	Amount used during the year	-	-
	Amount reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
iv)	**Provision For Livelihood Assistance**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Additions during the year	-	-
	Amount used during the year	-	-
	Amount reversed during the year	-	-
	Unwinding of discount	-	-
	Closing Balance after Fair Value Adjustment	**-**	**-**
v)	**Provision for exp in r/o arbitration award/ court cases**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	1,856	2,544
	Additions during the year	552	113
	Amount used during the year	538	323
	Amount reversed during the year	-	478
	Closing Balance	**1,870**	**1,856**
vi)	**Provision - Others**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	6,728	6,724
	Additions during the year	229	386
	Amount used during the year	266	262
	Amount reversed during the year	4	120
	Closing Balance	**6,687**	**6,728**
	TOTAL	**20,287**	**24,806**

Explanatory Note: -

Information about Provisions are given in para no. 19 Note 34 of Balance Sheet

NOTE NO. 23 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Income Tax		
As per last Balance Sheet	18,791	29,933
Additions during the year	47,014	18,791
Amount adjusted during the year	(18,791)	(29,933)
Amount used during the year		
Amount reversed during the year		
Closing Balance	**47,014**	**18,791**
Less: Current Advance Tax	52,076	18,080
Net Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	(5,062)	711
Less: Current tax Assets (Move to Note No-12)	5,062	-
TOTAL	**-**	**711**

NOTE NO. 24 REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
I	**Operating Revenue**		
A	**SALES**		
	SALE OF POWER	27,413	25,825
	ADVANCE AGAINST DEPRECIATION -Written back during the year	451	-
	Less :		
	Sales adjustment on a/c of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
	Tariff Adjustments	1,991	2,789
	Regulated Power Adjustment	-	-
	Income from generation of electricity – precommissioning (Transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction)	-	-
	Rebate to customers	1,841	1,431
	Sub - Total (A)	**24,032**	**21,605**
B	**Income from Finance Lease**	56,422	56,886
C	**Income from Operating Lease**	-	-
D	**REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS, PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CONSULTANCY WORKS**		
	Contract Income	-	-
	Revenue from Project management/ Consultancy works	-	-
	Sub - Total (D)	**-**	**-**
E	**Revenue from Power Trading Business**		
	Sale of Power (Net of Rebate)	-	-
	Trading Margin	-	-
	Sub - Total (E)	**-**	**-**
	Sub-Total-I (A+B+C+D+E)	**80,454**	**78,491**
F	**OTHER OPERATING REVENUE**		
	Interest from Beneficiary States (Revision of Tariff)	-	-
	Sub-Total-II	**-**	**-**
	TOTAL (I+II)	**80,454**	**78,491**
	Explanatory Note: -		
	1) Sale of Power includes earlier year sales arising out of tariff due to revision of design energy as per notification of NCA water utilization account. (Previous year Sale of Power includes earlier year sales arising out of finalization of tariff)	-	4,666
	2) Tariff regulation notified by CERC vide notification dated 21.02.2014 inter-alia provides that capital cost considered for fixation of tariff for current tariff period shall be subject to truing up at the end of the tariff period, which may result in increase or decrease in tariff. Accordingly, stated amount has been provided in the books during the year.	1,991	2,789
	3) Power Purchase Agreements entered into by NHDC with single beneficiary has the substance of an embedded lease arrangement as per Appendix C of Ind-As-17 Leases "Determining whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease"		
	4) The revenue from these power stations has been divided into 2 parts in the Profit & Loss Account, i.e. towards Lease Rental and balance towards Sale of Power. Further a portion of the Lease Rental is recognized as "Income from Finance Lease" and booked under "Operating Income", while the balance amount of Lease Rental is deducted from the value of "Lease Receivable" created in the Balance Sheet.		

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
5)	In terms of regulation No. 49 of tariff regulation issued vide Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) notification No. L-1/144/2013-CERC dated 21st February, 2014, deferred tax liabilities for the period upto 31st March 2009 whenever it materializes is recoverable directly from the beneficiaries and are accounted for on yearly basis. Accordingly, stated amount has been included in sale of power in relevant period.	2,241	-
6)	During this year, the company has paid/provided towards Electricity Duty and Energy Development Cess. The Electricity Duty & Energy Development Cess is recoverable from beneficiary and accordingly billed to the beneficiary and included in Sale of Power as below:		
	- Electricity Duty	30	21
	- Energy Development Cess	2,875	1,986

NOTE NO. 24.2 OTHER INCOME

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A)	**Interest Income**		
	- Interest from Investments carried at FVTOCI	-	-
	- Interest from Financial Assets carried at Amortized Cost		
	-Deposit Account	14,049	15,735
	-Interest from Beneficiary -Trade receivables on deferred credit (securitized)	1,781	3,394
	- Employee's Loans and Advances (Net of Rebate)	269	256
	- Interest from advance to contractors	14	10
	- Others	-	-
B)	**Dividend Income**		
	- Dividend from subsidiaries	-	-
	- Dividend -Others	-	-
C)	**Other Non Operating Income**		
	Late payment surcharge	-	-
	Income From Sale of Self Generated VERs/REC	-	-
	Realization of Loss Due To Business Interruption	-	-
	Profit on sale of investments	-	-
	Profit on sale of Assets (Net)	-	-
	Income from Insurance Claim	-	-
	Liability/ Provisions not required written back #1	67	83
	Material Issued to contractor		
	(i) Sale on account of material issued to contractors	-	-
	(ii) Cost of material issued to contractors on recoverable basis	-	-
	(iii) Adjustment on account of material issued to contractor	-	-
	Amortization of Grant in Aid	6,797	7,321
	Income on account of generation based incentive (GBI)	-	-
	Exchange rate variation (Net)	-	-
	Others	299	310
	Sub-total	**23,276**	**27,109**
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
	Sub-total	**23,276**	**27,109**
	Less: Income transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
	Less: Income transferred to Advance/ Deposit from Client/Contractees and against Deposit Works	-	-
	Less: Transfer of other income to grant	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**23,276**	**27,109**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	Explanatory Note: -		
#1	**Detail of Liability/Provisions not required written back**		
	a) Others	67	83
	TOTAL	**67**	**83**

NOTE NO. 25 GENERATION AND OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A.	**GENERATION EXPENSES**		
	Water Usage Charges	-	-
	Consumption of stores and spare parts	389	479
	Purchase of Power -Power Trading (Net of Rebate)	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**389**	**479**

NOTE NO. 26 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	Salaries, wages, allowances	12,462	10,178
	Gratuity, Contribution to provident fund & pension scheme (incl. administration fees)	1,454	1,383
	Staff welfare expenses	612	644
	Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	-	-
	Sub-total	**14,528**	**12,205**
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office Expenses	-	-
	Sub-total	**14,528**	**12,205**
	Less: Employee Cost transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**14,528**	**12,205**
	Explanatory Note: -		
1	Disclosure about operating leases are given in para no. 17 Note 34 of Balance Sheet.		
2	Gratuity, Contribution to provident fund & pension scheme include contributions:	**For the year ended 31st March, 2019**	**For the year ended 31st March, 2018**
	i) towards Employees Provident Fund	521	429
	ii) towards Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme	718	703
3	Employee benefits expense for the year includes ₹ 1777 Lacs (Corresponding previous year ₹ 1960 Lacs) which is provided in the books of accounts towards expected hike in Employee Benefits based on notification of the Department of Public Enterprises, Govt. of India & directives of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India.		

NOTE NO. 27 FINANCE COST

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A	**Interest on Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost :**		
	Bonds	-	-
	Term loan	1	11
	Foreign loan	-	-
	Government of India loan	-	-
	Unwinding of discount-GOI Loan	-	-
	Sub-total	**1**	**11**
B	**Other Borrowing Cost**		
	Loss on Hedging Transactions	-	-
	Bond issue/ service expenses	-	-
	Commitment fee	-	-
	Guarantee fee on foreign loan	-	-
	Other finance charges	-	-
	Unwinding of discount-Provision & Financial Liablities	25	21
	Sub-total	**25**	**21**
C	**Applicable net gain/ loss on Foreign currency transactions and translation**		
	Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	-	-
	Less: Interest adjustment on account of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
	Total (A + B + C)	**26**	**32**
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
	TOTAL	**26**	**32**
	Less: Finance Cost transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**26**	**32**

NOTE NO. 28 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	6,797	7,321
Depreciation adjustment on account of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office / PID Expenses	-	-
Sub-total	**6,797**	**7,321**
Less: Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**6,797**	**7,321**

NOTE NO. 29 OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A.	**Direct Expenditure on Contract, Project Management and Consultancy Works**	-	-
B.	**REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE**		
	- Building	501	379
	- Machinery	178	101
	- Others	2,624	2,307
C.	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Rent & Hire Charges	483	493
	Rates and taxes	2,927	2,031
	Insurance	1,301	1,330
	Security expenses	1,595	1,482
	Electricity Charges	854	922
	Travelling and Conveyance	174	158
	Expenses on vehicles	19	18
	Telephone, telex and Postage	62	62
	Advertisement and publicity	84	73
	Entertainment and hospitality expenses	22	15
	Printing and stationery	61	71
	Consultancy charges - Indigenous	329	246
	Consultancy charges - Foreign	-	-
	Audit expenses (Refer explanatory note-3 below)	18	15
	Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses	-	-
	Expenditure on land not belonging to company	-	-
	Loss on Assets (Net)	4	4
	Losses out of insurance claims (upto excess clause)	-	-
	Losses out of insurance claims (beyond excess clause)	-	-
	Books & Periodicals	3	3
	Donation	-	-
	CSR/ Sustainable Development	3,040	2,107
	Community Development Expenses	11	10
	Directors' Sitting Fees	3	2
	Research and development expenses	33	-
	Interest on Arbitration/ Court Cases	100	3
	Interest to beneficiary states	-	-
	Expenditure on Self Generated VER's/REC	-	-
	Expenses for Regulated Power	-	-
	Less: - Exp Recoverable on Regulated Power	-	-

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	Exchange rate variation (Net)	-	-
	Training Expenses	51	48
	Petition Fee /Registration Fee /Other Fee – To CERC/RLDC/RPC/IEX/PXIL	67	67
	Operational/Running Expenses of Kendriya Vidyalay	222	199
	Operational/Running Expenses of Other Schools	-	-
	Operational/Running Expenses of Guest House/Transit Hostel	71	69
	Operating Expenses of DG Set-Other than Residential	29	16
	Other general expenses	186	208
	Sub-total	**15,052**	**12,439**
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
	Sub-total	**15,052**	**12,439**
	Less: Amount transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Less: Transfer of Generation & other expenses - IPO/Buyback	-	-
	Sub-total (i)	**15,052**	**12,439**
D.	**PROVISIONS**		
	Bad and doubtful debts provided	-	-
	Expected Credit Loss Allowance-Trade Receivables	-	-
	Bad and doubtful advances / deposits provided	-	-
	Bad and doubtful claims provided	-	-
	Doubtful Interest Provided for	-	-
	Diminution in value of stores and spares /Construction stores	5	11
	Shortage in store & spares provided	-	-
	Provision against diminution in the value of investment	-	-
	Project expenses provided for	-	-
	Provision for fixed assets/ stores provided for	-	-
	Diminution in value of Inventory of Self Generated VER's Provided for	-	-
	Provision for catchment area treatment plan	-	-
	Provision for Interest to Beneficiary	331	638
	Provision for interest against court/arbitration award	-	-
	Others	-	-
	Sub-total	**336**	**649**
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
	Sub-total	**336**	**649**
	Less: Amount transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Sub-total (ii)	336	649
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss (i+ii)	**15,388**	**13,088**

Explanatory Note: -

1 Disclosure about operating leases are given in para no. 17 Note 34 of Balance Sheet.

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
2	Pending revision order by CERC in respect of truing up application yet to be filed by the company for the period 2014-19 under CERC notification dated 21.02.2014, stated amount has been provided in the books during the year towards Interest to Beneficiary States, which may have to be paid in case of reduction in tariff as a result of said revision order.	331	638
3	**Detail of audit expenses are as under: -**		
	i) Statutory auditors		
	As Auditor		
	Audit Fees	8	8
	Tax Audit Fees	2	2
	In Other Capacity		
	Taxation Matters	-	-
	Company Law Matters	-	-
	Management Services	-	-
	Other Matters/services	4	3
	Reimbursement of expenses	1	1
	ii) Cost Auditors		
	Audit Fees	2	1
	Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	iii) Good & Service Tax (GST) Auditors		
	Audit Fees	1	-
	Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	Total Audit Expenses	**18**	**15**

NOTE NO. 30 TAX EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Current Tax		
Income Tax Provision	17,723	18,792
Adjustment Relating To Earlier periods	7	-
Total Current tax expenses (A)	**17,730**	**18,792**
Deferred Tax-		
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets		
- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(220)	177
- Relating to change in tax rate	-	8
- Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of prior periods	-	-
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities		
- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,022	4,136
- Relating to change in tax rate	-	632
- Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of prior periods	-	-
Total deferred tax expenses (benefits) (B)	**1,802**	**4,953**
Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss (A+B)	**19,532**	**23,745**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	Explanatory Notes:-		
i)	**Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic rate.**		
	Accounting profit/loss before income tax	68,604	79,063
	Applicable tax rate	34.944%	34.608%
	Computed tax expense	**23,972**	**27,363**
	Tax effects of amounts which are not deductible (Taxable) in calculating taxable income.		
	Non Deductible Tax Expenses	6,327	3,734
	Tax Exempt Income	(4,058)	(3,672)
	Tax Incentives (80-IA Deductions)	(9,436)	(18,890)
	Adjustment for current tax of earlier years	7	-
	Minimum Alternate Tax Adjustments	2,720	14,570
	Change in rate of tax	-	640
	CSR/ Sustainable Development/ Community Development Expenses		
	Recoverable portion of Deferred Tax		
	Exempt and Tax Free Income		
	Tax Incentives		
	Adjustment for current tax of earlier years		
	MAT Credit Available/(utilization)		
	Reversal of Deferred Tax Assets		
	Other Items		
	Change in rate of tax		
	Adjustment Relating To Earlier periods		
	Income tax expense reported in Statement of P/L	**19,532**	**23,745**
ii)	**Amounts recognised directly in Equity**		
	Aggregate current and deferred tax arising in the reporting period and not recognised in net profit or loss or other comprehensive income but directly debited/(credited) to equity:		
	Current Tax	-	-
	Deferred tax	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**
iii)	**Tax losses**		
	Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	-	-
	Potential tax benefit @ 30%	-	-
	Note: The Year-wise details of MAT Credit available to the Company in future but not recognized in the books of accounts is enclosed in **Annexure to Note No. 30**		
iv)	**Unrecognised temporary differences**		
	Temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised.		
	Undistributed Earnings		
	Unrecognised deferred tax liabilities relating to the above temporary differences		

ANNEXURE TO NOTE-30

The details of MAT Credit available to the Company in future but not recognised in the books of accounts is given below:-

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019		For the year ended 31st March, 2018	
	Amount	Year of Expiry	Amount	Year of Expiry
For the year 2018-19	918	2033-34	-	-
For the year 2017-18	11,856	2032-33	11,856	2032-33
For the year 2016-17	22,267	2026-27	22,267	2026-27
For the year 2015-16	10,393	2025-26	10,393	2025-26
For the year 2014-15	**17,232**	**2024-25**	17,232	2024-25
For the year 2013-14	20,483	2023-24	20,483	2023-24
For the year 2012-13	8,523	2022-23	8,523	2022-23
For the year 2011-12	2,445	2021-22	2,445	2021-22
For the year 2010-11	7,681	2020-21	7,681	2020-21
For the year 2009-10	**6,413**	**2019-20**	6,413	2019-20
For the year 2008-09	**-**	**2018-19**	4,632	2018-19
Total	**108,211**		**111,925**	

Deferred tax assets in respect of aforesaid MAT credit available to company in future has not been recognised considering its uncertainty of reversal in foreseeable future.

NOTE NO. 31 MOVEMENT IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances on account of:-		
(i)	Wage Revision as per 3rd PRC	1,658	1,635
(ii)	Deferred Tax Recoverable for tariff period upto 2009	(1,458)	-
(iii)	Deferred Tax Adjustment against Deferred Tax Liabilities	1,802	4,953
	TOTAL (A)=(i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)	**2,002**	**6,588**
	Impact of Tax on Regulatory Deferral Accounts		
	Deferred Tax Expense (Benefit) on Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	381	376
	Less:-Deferred Tax Adjustement against deferred tax assets.	381	376
	TOTAL (B)	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss (A-B)	**2,002**	**6,588**

NOTE NO. 32 EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO CONSTRUCTION FORMING PART OF CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR.

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A.	**EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**		
	Salaries, wages, allowances	-	-
	Gratuity and contribution to provident fund	-	-
	Staff welfare expenses	-	-
	Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
B.	**FINANCE COST**		
	Interest on :		
	Bonds	-	-
	Foreign loan	-	-
	Term loan	-	-
	Cash credit facilities /WCDL	-	-
	Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	-	-
	Loss on Hedging Transactions	-	-
	Bond issue/ service expenses	-	-

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	Commitment fee	-	-
	Guarantee fee on loan	-	-
	Other finance charges	-	-
	Transfer of expenses to EAC-Interest on security deposit/ retention money-adjustment on account of effective interest	-	-
	Transfer of expenses to EAC-committed capital expenses-adjustment for time value	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
C.	**ADMINDEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES ATION & OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
D.	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Building	-	-
	Machinery	-	-
	Others	-	-
	Rent	-	-
	Rates and taxes	-	-
	Insurance	-	-
	Security expenses	-	-
	Electricity Charges	-	-
	Travelling and Conveyance	-	-
	Expenses on vehicles	-	-
	Telephone, telex and Postage	-	-
	Advertisement and publicity	-	-
	Entertainment and hospitality expenses	-	-
	Printing and stationery	-	-
	Design and Consultancy charges:		
	- Indigenous	-	-
	- Foreign	-	-
	Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses	-	-
	Expenditure on land not belonging to company	-	-
	Assets/ Claims written off	-	-
	Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Expenditure	-	-
	Losses on sale of assets	-	-
	Other general expenses	-	-
	Exchange rate variation (Debit)	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
E.	**PROVISIONS**	**-**	**-**
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
F.	**C.O./Regional Office Expenses:**		
	Other Income	-	-
	Other Expenses	-	-
	Employee Benefits Expense	-	-
	Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	-	-
	Finance Cost	-	-
	Provisions	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
G.	**LESS: RECEIPTS AND RECOVERIES**		
	Income from generation of electricity – precommissioning	-	-
	Interest on loans and advances	-	-
	Profit on sale of assets	-	-
	Exchange rate variation (Credit)	-	-
	Provision/Liability not required written back	-	-
	Hire charges/ outturn on plant and machinery	-	-
	Miscellaneous receipts	-	-
	Transfer of fair value gain to EAC- security deposit / retention money	-	-
	Transfer of fair value gain to EAC - on provisions for committed capital expenditure	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
	TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F-G)	**-**	**-**

Note No. 33: Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management

(1) Fair Value Measurement

A) Financial Instruments by category

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Financial assets	Notes	As at 31st March, 2019 FVTOCI	As at 31st March, 2019 Amortised Cost	As as 31st March, 2018 FVTOCI	As as 31st March, 2018 Amortised Cost
Non-current Financial assets					
(i) Non-current investments					
a) In Equity Instrument (Quoted)	3.1	-	-	-	-
b) In Debt Instruments (Govt./PSU)-Quoted	3.1	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	3.2		-		12,212
(iii) Loans					
a) Employees	3.3		2,164		2,053
b) Others	3.3		203		204
(iv) Others					
-Lease Receivables including interest	3.4		390,581		389,361
-Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity Including interest accrued	3.4		8,058		3,612
Total Non-current Financial assets		-	**401,006**	-	**407,442**
			-		-
Current Financial assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	7		21,651		25,089
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8		103		206
(iii) Bank balances	9		183,817		182,063
(iv) Loans	10				
-Employee Loans			357		454
-Others			-		-
(v) others (Excluding Lease Receivables)	11		10,498		11,165
(vi) others (Lease Receivables including interest)	11		15,719		14,382
Total Current Financial Assets		-	**232,145**	-	**233,359**
Total Financial Assets		-	**633,151**	-	**640,801**
		-		-	
Financial Liabilities					
(i) Long-term borrowings	16.1		-		-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	16.2		80		140
(iii) Borrowing -Short Term	20.1		1,000		-
(iv) Trade Payables including MSME	20.2		1,388		1,455
(v) Other Current financial liabilities					
a) Current maturities of long term borrowings	20.3		-		-
b) Interest Accrued but not due on borrowings	20.3		1		-
c) Other Current Liabilities	20.3		5,083		5,420
Total Financial Liabilities		-	**7,552**	-	**7,015**

B) FAIR VALUATION MEASUREMENT

(i) 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 value are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the following three levels prescribed under Ind AS-113 "Fair Value Measurements"

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments and traded bonds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments including bonds which are traded in the recognised Stock Exchange and money markets are valued using the closing prices as at the reporting date.

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This includes security deposits/ retention money and loans at below market rates of interest.

(a) Financial Assets/Liabilities Measured at Fair Value-Recurring Fair Value Measurement:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019 Level 1	As at 31st March, 2018 Level 1
Financial Assets at FVTOCI			
(i) Investments-			
- In Equity Instrument (Quoted)	3.1	-	-
- In Debt Instruments (Govt./PSU)- Quoted	3.1	-	-
Total		-	-

Note:

All other financial assets and financial liabilities have been measured at amortised cost at balance sheet date and classified as non-recurring fair value measurement.

(b) Financial Assets/Liabilities measured at amortised cost for which Fair Value are disclosed:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
(i) Trade Receivables	3.2		-			12,212	
(ii) Loans							
a) Employees	3.3		2,164			2,053	
b) Others	3.3			203			204
(ii) Others							
-Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (Including Interest accrued)	3.4	8,058			3,612		
Total Financial Assets		**8,058**	**2,164**	**203**	**3,612**	**14,265**	**204**
Financial Liabilities							
(i) Long-term borrowings including current maturities and accrued interest	16.1 & 20.3	1					
(ii) Other Long Term Financial Liabilities	16.2			74			146
Total Financial Liabilities		**1**	**-**	**74**	**-**	**-**	**146**

(c) Fair value of Financial Assets and liabilities measured at Amortised Cost

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	3.2	-	-	12,212	12,212
(ii) Loans	3.3				
a) Employees	3.3	2,164	2,164	2,053	2,053
b) Others		203	203	204	204
(iii) Others					
-Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (Including Interest accrued)	3.4	8,058	8,058	3,612	3,612
Total Financial Assets		**10,425**	**10,425**	**18,081**	**18,081**
Financial Liabilities					
(i) Long-term borrowings including Current maturities and accrued interest	16.1 & 20.3	1	1	-	-
(ii) Other Long Term Financial Liabilities	16.2	80	74	140	146
Total Financial Liabilities		**81**	**75**	**140**	**146**

Note:-

1. The Carrying amounts of current financial assets (current investments, Trade and other receivables,Cash and cash equivalents,Short-term loans and advances) and current financial liabilities (Short term borrowings, Trade payables and other current financial liabilities) are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.
2. For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair value.

(d) Valuation techniques and process used to determine fair values

(1) The Company values financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. Specific valuation techniques used to determine fair value of financial instruments includes:

- Use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instrument.
- Fair value of remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

(2) The discount rate used to fair value financial instruments classified at Level -3 is based on the Weighted Average Rate of holding company’s outstanding borrowings except subordinate debts and foreign currency borrowings.

(2) Financial Risk Management

(A) Financial risk factors

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash & Cash equivalents, Other Bank Balances ,Trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost, Lease Receivable.	Aging analysis, credit rating.	Diversification of bank deposits, letter of credit for selected customers.
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other facilities.	Rolling cash flow forecasts & Budgets	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities.
Market Risk- Interest rate	Long term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity Analysis	1. Diversification of fixed rate and floating rates 2. Refinancing 3. Actual Interest is recovered through tariff as per CERC Regulation
Market Risk- security prices	Investment in equity and debt securities	Sensitivity Analysis	Portfolio diversification
Market Risk- foreign exchange	Recognised financial liabilities not denominated in INR.	Sensitivity Analysis	Foreign exchange rate variation is recovered through tariff as per CERC Regulation.

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables/leased assets) and from its financing activities including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

ii) Liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and investments. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The company operates in a regulated environment. Tariff of the company is fixed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) through Annual Fixed Charges (AFC) comprising the following five components: 1. Return on Equity (RoE), 2. Depreciation, 3. Interest on Loans, 4. Operation & Maintenance Expenses and 5. Interest on Working Capital Loans. In addition to the above Foreign Currency Exchange variations and Taxes are also recoverable from Beneficiaries in terms of the Tariff Regulations. Hence variation in interest rate, currency exchange rate variations and other price risk variations are recoverable from tariff and do not impact the profitability of the company.

(B) Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

Trade Receivables & Lease Receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are mainly state government authorities and operate in largely independent markets.

Lease receivables of the company are with regard to Power Purchase Agreements classified as deemed lease as per Appendix C of Ind AS 17- 'Leases' as referred to in Note No. 34. The power purchase agreements are for sale of power to single beneficiary and recoverability of interest income and principal on leased assets i.e. PPE of the power stations are assessed on the same basis as applied for trade receivables.

Financial assets at amortised cost :-

Employee Loans: The Company has given loans to employees at concessional rates as per Company's policy which have been measured at amortised cost at Balance Sheet date. The recovery of the loan is on fixed instalment basis from the monthly salary of the employees. The loans are secured by way of mortgage/hypothecation of the assets for which such loans are given. Management has assessed the past data and does not envisage any probability of default on these loans.

Financial instruments and cash deposits :-

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of the bank, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which balances and deposits are maintained. Generally, the balances are maintained with the banks with which the Company has also availed borrowings. The Company invests surplus cash in short term deposits with scheduled banks. The company has balances and deposits with banks which are well diversified across private and public sector banks with limited exposure with any single bank.

(i) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as under:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Non-current investments	-	-
Loans -Non Current (including interest)	2,367	2,257
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	8,058	3,612
Current Investments	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	103	206
Bank balances	183,817	182,063
Loans -Current	357	454
Other Financial Assets (Excluding Lease Receivables)	10,498	11,165
Total (A)	**205,200**	**199,757**
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Trade Receivables	21,651	37,301
Lease Receivables (Including Interest)	406,300	403,743
Total (B)	427,951	441,044
TOTAL (A+B)	633,151	640,801

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses :-

(a) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 month expected credit losses

The Company assesses outstanding receivables on an ongoing basis considering changes in payment behaviour and provides for expected credit loss on case-to-case basis.

(b) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using life time expected credit losses

CERC Tariff Regulations 2014-19 allow the Company to raise bills on beneficiaries for late-payment surcharge. which adequately compensates the Company for time value of money arising due to delay in payment. Further, the fact that beneficiaries are primarily State Governments/ State Discoms and considering the historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, the Company does not envisage either impairment in the value of receivables from beneficiaries or loss due to time value of money due to delay in realization of trade receivables. However, the Company assesses outstanding trade receivables on an ongoing basis considering changes in operating results and payment behaviour and provides for expected credit loss on case-to-case basis. As at the reporting date company does not envisage any default risk on account of non-realisation of trade receivables.

(iii) Reconciliation of impairment loss provisions

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of financial assets during the year was as follows:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	Trade Receivables	Lease Receivable	Loans	Total
Balance as at 1.4.2018	0	23	0	23
Changes in Loss Allowances	0	-17	0	-17
Balance as at 31.3.2019	0	6	0	6

(C) 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.

i) The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity at all times to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings and excess operating cash flows to meet its need for funds. The current committed lines of credit and internal accruals are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure that it has sufficient cash to meet capital expenditure and operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) are not breached on any of its borrowing facilities.

The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
At Floating Rate	-	-
fixed rate	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

ii) Maturities of Financial Liabilities:

The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 1 year is equal to their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

As at 31st March 2019 (Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt as on 31.3.2019	Within 1 Year	More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Year
Borrowings	16.1, 20.1 & 20.3	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	16.2 & 20.3	5,182	5,094	88	-	-
Trade Payables	20.2	1,388	1,388	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		**7,570**	**7,482**	**88**	**-**	**-**

As at 31st March 2018 (Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt as on 31.03.2018	Within 1 Year	More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Year
Borrowings	16.1, 20.1 & 20.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	16.2 & 20.3	5,587	5,426	160	1	-
Trade Payables	20.2	1,455	1,455	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		**7,042**	**6,881**	**160**	**1**	**-**

(D) Market Risk:

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligation provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant item of the Statement of Profit and Loss is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in interest rates.

(i) Interest rate risk and sensitivity

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. Company's policy is to maintain most of its borrowings at fixed rate. Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost and are not subject to interest rate risk. Further the company refinance these debts as and when favourable terms are available. The company is also compensated for variability in floating rate through recovery by way of tariff adjustments under CERC tariff regulations.

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

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019 weighted average interest rate	As at 31st March, 2019 (₹in Lacs)	As at 31st March, 2018 weighted average interest rate	As at 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lacs)
Floating Rate Borrowings (INR)		-		-
Floating Rate Borrowings (FC)		-		-
Fixed Rate Borrowings (INR)		-		-
Fixed Rate Borrowings (FC)		-		-
Total		**-**		**-**

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates. With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the impact of borrowing cost on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings.

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Effect on Profit before Tax: As at 31st March, 2019	Effect on Profit before Tax: As at 31st March, 2018
Borrowing in FC-Interest rates-increased by ……………….. basis points (Previous year 2017-18 increased by ……….. basis points)*	-	-
Borrowing in FC-Interest rates-decreased by ……………….. basis points (Previous year 2017-18 decreased by ………. basis points)*	-	-

However there is no impact on profit or loss for increase and decrease in interest rates, as the same is recoverable from beneficiaries through tariff.

(ii) Price Risk:

(a) Exposure

The company's exposure to price risk arises from investment in equity shares and debt instruments classified in the financial statements as Fair Value Through OCI. Company's investment in equity shares are listed in recognised stock exchange and are publicly traded in the stock exchanges. Company's investment in debt instruments comprise quoted Government Securities and Public Sector Bonds and are publicly traded in the market. The investment has been classified under non-current investment in Balance Sheet.

(b) Price Risk Sensitivity
For Investment in Equity Instruments

The table below summarises the impact of increase/decrease in the market price of investment in equity instruments on the company's equity for the period/year:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
Investment in Equity shares of :	**% change**	**Impact on other components of equity**	**% change**	**Impact on other components of equity**

Sensitivity has been worked out based on the previous 3 years average of six monthly fluctuations in the share price as quoted on the National Stock Exchange (NSE).

For Investment in Debt Instruments

The table below summarises the impact of increase/decrease of the market value of the debt instruments on company's equity for the period/year:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	% change	**Impact on other components of equity**	**% change**	**Impact on other components of equity**

(iii) Foreign Currency Risk

The company is compensated for variability in foreign currency exchange rate through recovery by way of tariff adjustments under the CERC Tariff Regulations.

(a) Foreign Currency Exposure:

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

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Financial Liabilities:		
Foreign Currency Loans		
Other Financial Liabilities	75	77
Net Exposure to foreign currency (liabilities)	**75**	**77**

(b) Sensitivity Analysis

There is no impact of foreign currency fluctuations on the profit of the company as these are either adjusted to the carrying cost of respective fixed asset/Capital Work-in-Progress or recovered through tariff as per CERC Tariff Regulation 2014-19..

(3) Capital Management

(a) Capital Risk Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. CERC Tariff Regulations prescribe Debt : Equity ratio of 70:30 for the purpose of fixation of tariff of Power Projects. Accordingly the company manages its capital structure to maintain the normative capital structure prescribed by the CERC.

The Company monitors capital using Debt : Equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. The Debt : Equity ratio are as follows:

Statement of Gearing Ratio

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(a) Total Debt	-	-
(b) Total Capital	578,984	595,475
Gearing Ratio (a/b)	**0.00**	**0.00**

(b) Loan Covenents:

As on 31/03/2019 Company is a debt-free Company.

(c) Dividends:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(i) Equity Shares		
Final dividend for the year ended 31st March 2018 of INR 'NIL' per fully (INR 390/- per fully paid share for year ended 31st March 2017)	-	76,541
Corporate Dividend Tax on Final Dividend	-	15,582
Interim dividend for the period ended 31st March 2019 of INR 277/- (for year ended 31st March 2018- INR 237/-) per fully paid share.	54,363	46,513
Corporate Dividend Tax on Interim Dividend	11,175	9,469
(ii) Dividend not recognised at the end of the reporting period		
In addition to the above dividends, since year end the directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of INR ' NIL' (31 st March 2018-INR 'NIL') per fully paid up Shares . The proposed dividend is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuring AGM.	-	-
Corporate Dividend Tax on Proposed Dividend	-	-

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For S K LULLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn.No.002336C)

sd/-
CA. Shiv Kumar Sharma
Partner
M.No. 421955

Place : New Delhi
Date : 16.05.2019

sd/-
A.G. ANSARI
Managing Director
DIN: 07884841

sd/-
V. K. TRIPATHI
Co. Secretary

sd/-
BALRAJ JOSHI
Chairman
DIN: 07449990

sd/-
B. L. SABOO
Chief General Manager (Fin) &
Chief Financial Officer

Note No. - 34: Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts

1. Disclosures relating to Contingent Liabilities:-

a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of:

(i) Capital works

Contractors have lodged claims aggregating to ₹ 20579 Lacs (previous year ₹ 21391 Lacs) against the Company on account of rate & quantity deviation, cost relating to extension of time and idling charges due to stoppage of work/ delays in handing over the site etc. These claims are being contested by the company as being not admissible in terms of provisions of the respective contracts or are lying at arbitration tribunal/other forums/under examination with the Company. It includes ₹ 20378 Lacs (previous year ₹19508 Lacs) towards arbitration awards including updated interest thereon, against the Company, which have been challenged/decided to be challenged in the Court of Law.

Management has assessed the above claims and recognized a provision of ₹46 Lacs (previous year ₹ 131 Lacs) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ 20533 Lacs (previous year ₹ 21260 Lacs) as the amount of contingent liability i.e. amounts for which Company may be held contingently liable. In respect of such estimated contingent claims either outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable or a reliable estimate of the amount required for settling the obligation cannot be made. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

(ii) Land Compensation cases

In respect of land acquired for the projects, some of the land oustees have filed claims for higher compensation amounting to ₹ 30509 Lacs (previous year ₹ 30219 Lacs) before various authorities/courts. Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ 1870 Lacs (previous year ₹ 1856 Lacs) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ 28639 Lacs (previous year ₹ 28363 Lacs) as the amount of contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered as not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

Similarly, in some other cases where interest as per courts order dated 13.03.2019 on refund of amount deposited by Land Oustees towards Land for Land being payable is subject to choice of options, pending for exercise as on date by concerned Land Oustees, thus unascertainable and not provided for

(iii) Disputed Tax Demands

Disputed Income Tax/Sales Tax/Service Tax/ other taxes/duties matters pending before various appellate authorities amount to ₹ 75 Lacs (previous year ₹ 5 Lacs). Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ NIL (previous year ₹ NIL) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and rest of the claims i.e ₹ 75 Lacs (previous year ₹ 5 Lacs) are being disclosed as contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

(iv) Others

Claims on account of other miscellaneous matters amount to ₹ 6871 Lacs (previous year ₹ 6844 Lacs). These claims are pending before various forums. Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ 44 Lacs (previous year ₹ NIL) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ 6827 Lacs (Previous year ₹ 6844 Lacs) as the amount of contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered as not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

The above is summarized as at 31.03.2019 as below:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Claims as on 31.03.2019	up to date Provision against the claims/ paid	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2019	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2018	Addition/ (deduction) from contingent liability during the year
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)=(v)-(vi)
1.	Capital Works	20579	46	20533	21260	(727)
2.	Land Compen-sation cases	30509	1870	28639	28363	276
3.	Disputed tax matters	75	-	75	75	-
4.	Others	6871	44	6827	6844	(17)
	Total	**58034**	**1960**	**56074**	**56542**	**(468)**

(b) The above contingent liabilities do not include contingent liabilities on account of pending cases in respect of service matters & others where the amount cannot be quantified.

(c) It is not practicable to ascertain and disclose the uncertainties relating to outflow in respect of contingent liabilities.

(d) There is possibility of reimbursement to the company of ₹ NIL (previous year ₹ NIL) towards above contingent liabilities.

(e) A cumulative amount of ₹160 Lacs (previous year ₹ 158 Lacs) stands paid /deposited with courts towards above contingent liabilities to contest the cases and is being shown as Other Non- Current Assets/ Current Assets.

(f) The company's management does not expect that the above claims/obligations (including under litigation), when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect on the company's results of operations or financial condition.

(g) Further, as a matter of information, reduction in contingent Liability against balance outstanding as at 01.04.2018 is as under:

Particulars	Amount in RS. Lacs
Capital Works	1856
Land Compensation	6032
Others	44
Total	7932

(h) Category of agency wise details of contingent liability as at 31.03.2019 are as under:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	Category of Agency	Claims as on 31.03.2019	up to date Provision against the claims/ paid	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2019	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2018	Addition(+)/ deduction (-) from contingent liability during the period
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)=(v)-(vi)
1	Central Govt. departments	70	-	70	70	-
2	State Govt. departments or Local Bodies	6832	-	6832	6805	27
3	CPSEs	-	-	-	-	-
4	Others	51132	1960	49172	49667	(495)
	TOTAL	**58034**	**1960**	**56074**	**56542**	**(468)**

2. **Contingent Assets:** Contingent assets in respect of the company are on account of the claims against other entities/ contractors. The Management has assessed these claims and estimates that inflow of economic benefits of ₹1861 Lacs (previous year ₹ 1578 Lacs) are probable.

a) Counter Claims lodged by the company on other entities:

The company has lodged counter claims aggregating to ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) against claims of other entities. These claims have been lodged on the basis of contractual provisions and are being contested at arbitration tribunal/other forums/under examination with the counterparty. It includes counter claims of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) towards arbitration awards including updated interest thereon.

Based on Management assessment, a favourable outcome is probable in respect of the claims aggregating ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) and for rest of the claims, the possibility of any inflow is remote. However, the amount has not been recognised.

b) Late Payment Surcharge:

CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations 2014-19 provide for levy of Late Payment Surcharge by generating company in case of delay in payment by beneficiaries beyond 60 days from the date of presentation of bill. However, in view of significant uncertainties in the ultimate collection from the beneficiaries as resolved by the management an amount of ₹ NIL (previous year ₹ NIL) has not been recognised.

c) **Business Interruption Losses**

Insurance Claims due to Business Interruption Losses in respect of Power Stations are recognised when no significant uncertainty of ultimate collection exists. Management has assessed that claim on account of Business Interruption losses aggregating to ₹ NIL (Previous Year ₹ NIL) is probable.

d) **Other Cases**

Claims on account of other miscellaneous matters amount to ₹1861 Lacs (Previous year ₹ 1578 Lacs). Management has assessed these claims and estimates that inflow of economic benefits of ₹1861 Lacs (Previous year ₹1578 Lacs) are probable.

Contingent Assets are summarized below:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	In respect of Counter claims lodged by the company	-	-
2.	Late Payment Surcharge	-	-
3.	Business Interruption Losses	-	-
4.	Other cases	1861	1578
	Total	**1861**	**1578**

3. **Commitments:** Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for are as under:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	Property Plant and Equipment (including CWIP)	2016	2757
2.	Intangible Assets	1831	2118
	Total	**3847**	**4875**

4. Pending approval of competent authority, provisional payments / provisions made towards executed quantities of works of some of the items beyond the approved quantities as also for extra items totalling to ₹ NIL Lacs (previous year ₹ 186 Lacs) are included in Capital Work-in-Progress/Property Plant &Equipment.

5. Disclosure in respect of Project Management /Consultancy Work/Deposit Works under IND AS 115- 'Revenue from contract with Customers' are as under:

	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(A)	**Revenue recognised from contract liabilities**		
	-Project Management /Consultancy Work	NIL	NIL
	-Deposit Works	NIL	NIL
(B)	**Revenue recognised due to price change or other contract variation that were not recognised earlier**		
	-Project Management /Consultancy Work	NIL	NIL
	-Deposit Works	NIL	NIL

6. Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP), being a joint venture partner, contributed on various accounts through Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA) as per CCEA approval, details given below: - (Refer Note No. 19 of Balance Sheet).

Indira Sagar Project: -

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

		Cumulative up to 31.03.2018	During F.Y. 2018-19	Cumulative up to 31.03.2019
(A)	**Amount received in Cash or in kind**			
i.	Expenditure by NVDA on account of Project	135623	771	136394
ii.	Cash Received	66971	-	66971
iii.	Amount transferred from OSP A/c	856	-	856
	Total of (A)	**203450**	**771**	**204221**
(B)	**Due/Adjusted on account of**			
i.	Equity Capital	66000	-	66000
ii.	Irrigation Component	40556	78	40634
iii.	SSP Component	51823	100	51923
iv.	Sub-vention towards excess R&R Expenses	41268	566	41834
v.	Electricity charges & water supply maintenance charges	504	-	504
vi.	Advance against Irrigation/Equity of OSP	3308	-	3308
	Total of (B)	**203459**	**744**	**204203**
(C)	**Amount recoverable from NVDA i.e. (B-A)**	9	(27)	(18)

Omkareshwar Project: -

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

(D)	**Amount received in Cash or in kind**	Cumulative up to 31.03.2018	During F.Y. 2018-19	Cumulative up to 31.03.2019
i.	Expenditure by NVDA on account of Project	12,611	166	12777
ii.	Cash Received	64,641	500	65141
iii.	Amount transferred from ISP A/C	3,308	-	3308
	Total of (D)	**80,560**	**666**	**81226**
(E)	**Due/Adjusted on account of**			
i.	Equity Capital	30016	-	30016
ii.	Irrigation Component	23933	31	23964
iii.	Sub-venation towards excess R&R Expenses	7606	184	7790
iv.	Amount Transferred to ISP A/C	856	-	856
v.	Additional Special R&R Package	20783	35	20818
	Total of (E)	**83194**	**250**	**83444**
(F)	**Amount recoverable from NVDA i.e. (E-D)**	2634	(416)	2218
(G)	**Total Amount recoverable i.e (C+F)**	**2643**	**(443)**	**2200**

Movement of Grant in Reserve during Financial Year 2018-19 is as under:-

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	01.04.2017	Additions	Deductions	Adjust ments	31.03.2018
1.	Proportionate contribution by Govt. of Madhya Pradesh towards Irrigation Component in ISPS as a Grant-in-Aid	23760	78	1299	-	22539
2.	Proportionate Sub-vention towards Sardar Sarovar project transferred from NVDA Account for ISPS.	30364	100	1661	-	28803
3.	Contribution by Govt of Madhya Pradesh towards R&R of ISPS.	27760	566	1626	-	26700
4.	Proportionate contribution by Govt. of Madhya Pradesh towards Irrigation Component in OSPS as Grant-in-Aid	13892	31	1076	-	12847
5.	Contribution by Govt of Madhya Pradesh towards R&R of OSPS.	21830	219	1135	-	20914
	Total	**117606**	**994**	**6797**	**-**	**111803**

7. The effect of foreign exchange fluctuations during the year are as under:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
(i)	Amount charged to Statement of Profit & Loss excluding depreciation (as FERV)	NIL	NIL
(ii)	Amount charged to Statement of Profit & Loss excluding depreciation (as Borrowing Cost)	NIL	NIL
(iii)	Amount charged to Capital work-in-progress (as FERV)	NIL	NIL
(iv)	Amount adjusted by addition to the carrying amount of property, plant & equipment	(2)	10

8. Operating Segment:

a) Electricity generation (including income from embedded Finance lease) is the principal business activity of the Company. Other revenue viz., interest income does not form part of a reportable segment as per the Ind AS – 108 on 'Operating Segment'.

b) The Company has a single geographical segment as all its Power Stations are located within the Country.

c) NHDC has single beneficiary /Customer, MP Power Management Co. Ltd. The revenue from operations for 2018-19 was ₹ 80454 Lacs (Previous Year-₹ 78491 Lacs).

d) The Company is domiciled in India. Revenue from External Customers is Nil (Previous Year Nil).

9. Disclosures under Ind AS-24 "Related Party Disclosures":

(A) List of Related Parties:

(i) Parent:

Name of Companies	Principle place of operation
NHPC LTD	India
Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	India

(ii) Joint Ventures: NIL

Name of Companies	Principle place of operation

(iii) Key Management Personnel:

S. No.	Name	Position Held	Period
1	Sh. Balraj Joshi	Chairman	Continue
2	Sh. A. G. Ansari	Managing Director (KMP)	Continue
3	*Sh. Rajneesh Vaish	Director	Upto 21.01.2019
4	CA. Satya Prakash Mangal	Director	Continue
5	Sh. Vijay Kumar	Director	Continue
6	Sh. R. P. Malviya	Director	Continue
7	Smt. Savitri Srivastav	Director	Continue
8	**Sh. Narendra Singh Tomar	Director	Upto 01.11.2018
9	Sh. B.L. Saboo	C.G.M.(Finance) and CFO (KMP)	Continue
10	Sh. Vinay Tripathi	Company Secretary (KMP)	Continue

- *Sh. Sh. Rajneesh Vaish ceased to be Director w.e.f. 21.01.2019.
- **Sh. Narendra Singh Tomar ceased to be Director w.e.f. 01.11.2018.

(iv) Post- Employment Benefit Plans :

Name of the Related parties	Principal place of operation
NHDC Ltd. Employees Provident Fund Trust	India
NHDC Ltd. Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Fund	India
NHDC Ltd. Retired Employees Health Scheme Trust	India
NHDC Ltd. Employees Social Security Scheme Trust	India
NHDC Ltd. Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme	India

(V) Other entities with joint-control or significant influence over the Company:

The Company is a subsidiary of Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) controlled by Central Government by holding majority of shares. Pursuant to Paragraph 25 & 26 of Ind AS 24, entities over which the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence, then the reporting entity and other entities shall be regarded as related parties. The Company has applied the exemption available for government related entities and have made limited disclosures in the financial Statements.

(a) Interest of Holding Co.:

Name of Companies	Principle place of operation	Principal activities	Proportion of Ownership interest as at	
			31.03.2019	31.03.2018
NHPC LTD	India	Power Generation	51.08%	51.08%

(b) Name and nature of relationship with Government:

S.No	Name of the Related parties	Nature of Relationship with NHPC
1	Government of India	Shareholder in Holding Company having control over company
2	NHPC Limited	Holding Company
3	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	Shareholder (48.92%) in Company having control over company
4	Central/State controlled PSU	Entities controlled by the same Government (Central Government/State Govt.) that has control over NHDC

(B) Transactions with related parties are as follows

(i) Transactions with Parent:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Services received by the Company from Parent		
• NHPC	69	14
Services provided by the Company to Parent		
• NHPC	-	-
Dividend Paid to Parent		
• NHPC	27767	62852
Equity contributions by the Parent		
• NHPC	-	-
Deputation of Employees by the Parent	-	-
Deputation of Employees to the Parent	-	-

(ii) Compensation to Key Management Personnel:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Short Term Employee Benefits	150	125
Post-Employment Benefits	20	17
Other Long Term Benefits	34	29

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Sitting Fees and other reimbursements to non-executive/independent directors	3	2
Interest Received during the year	-	-

(iv) Transactions with other related parties- Post Employment Benefit Plans

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Contribution to EPF Trust	490	351
Contribution to Gratuity Trust	-	605
Contribution to REHS Trust	51	141
Contribution to Social Security Scheme Trust	25	25
Contribution to EDCSS Trust	616	526
TOTAL	**1182**	**1648**

(v) Transactions with Other Related Parties.

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Services Received by the Company	3200	10715
Services Provided by the Company	4382	4793
Sale of goods/Inventory made by the company	80454	78491
Dividend Paid During The Year	26596	60202

(C) Outstanding balances and guarantees with Related Parties:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Balances with Parent (NHPC)		
• Payable by the Company	-	424
• Receivables by the Company	66	-
Balances with KMP		
• Receivables by the Company	9	17
Balances with Trust created for post- employment benefit plans of NHPC		
Receivable by Company		
• Gratuity Trust	39	165
• REHS Trust	2	-
Payable by the Company		
• Gratuity Trust	-	-
• EPF Trust	101	83
• REHS Trust	-	41
• Social Security Scheme Trust	4	14
• EDCSS Trust	166	272
Balances with Other Related Parties		
• Payables by the Company	186	217
• Receivables by the Company	24921	41166

(D) Other notes to related party transactions:

(i) Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties:

(a) Transactions with the state governments and entities controlled by the Govt. of India are carried out at market terms on arms- length basis (except subordinate debts received from Central Govt. at concessional rate) through a transparent price discovery process against open tenders, except in a few cases of procurement of spares/services from Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) for proprietary items on single tender basis due to urgency, compatibility or other reasons. Such single tender procurements are also done through a process of negotiation with prices benchmarked against available price data of same/similar items.

(b) Consultancy services provided to the Company by parent company are generally on nomination basis at the terms, conditions and principles applicable for consultancy services provided to other parties.

(ii) Outstanding balances of parent / Subsidy Company at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs through banking transaction. These balances other than loans are interest free.

(iii) Contributions to post-employment benefit plans are net of refunds from trusts.

10. Disclosures Regarding Employee Benefit Obligations:

(A) Defined Contribution Plans-

(i) Social Security Scheme: The Company has a Social Security Scheme in lieu of compassionate appointment. The Company also makes a matching contribution per month per employee and such contribution is to be made for 8 years to build up corpus from the date the scheme is in operation i.e. 01.04.2009, which has been extended for another 6 months i.e. upto 30.09.2017 and further extended for another 3 years i.e. up to 30.09.2020. The scheme has been created to take care of and helping bereaved families in event of death or permanent total disability of its employee. In case of resignation or retirement of an employee, amount equivalent to his own contribution and applicable interest as credited to his account till such date is refunded. The expense recognised during the period towards social security scheme is ₹ 25 Lacs (FY 2017-18 ₹ 25 Lacs).

(ii) **Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme (EDCSS):** The Company has an employee defined contribution superannuation scheme for providing pension benefits to employees. As per the scheme, each employee contributes @ 5% of Basic Pay & Dearness Allowance. The company contributes to the extent of balance available after deducting employers' contribution to Provident Fund, contribution to Gratuity trust and REHS, from the amount worked out @ 30% of the Basic Pay & DA. The Scheme is managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The expenses recognised during the period towards Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme (EDCSS) is ₹ 616 Lacs (FY 2017-18 ₹ 526 Lacs).

(B) Defined Benefit Plans- Company has following defined post-employment obligations :

(a) Description of Plans:

(i) **Provident Fund:** The Company pays fixed contribution to Provident Fund at predetermined rates to a separate Trust, which invests the funds in permitted securities. The contribution to the fund for the year is recognised as expense and is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss/Expenditure Attributable to Construction. The obligation of the Company is to make fixed contribution and to ensure a minimum rate of return to the members as specified by Government of India (GoI).

(ii) **Gratuity:** The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The ceiling limit of gratuity is fixed as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, whereby every employee who has rendered continuous service of five years or more is entitled to get gratuity at 15 days salary (15/26 X last drawn basic salary plus dearness allowance) for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of ₹ 20 lacs on superannuation, resignation, termination, disablement or on death. The plan is being managed by a separate Trust created for the purpose and obligation of the company is to make contribution to the Trust based on actuarial valuation.

(iii) **Retired Employees Health Scheme (REHS):** The Company has a Retired Employee Health Scheme, under which retired employee and spouse of retiree, spouse and eligible dependent children of deceased employees are provided medical facilities in the Company hospitals / empanelled hospitals. They can also avail treatment as Out-Patient subject to a ceiling fixed by the Company. The liability for the same is recognised on the basis of actuarial valuation. The Scheme is being managed by a separate Trust created for the purpose and obligation of the company is to make contribution to the Trust based on actuarial valuation.

(iv) **Allowances on Retirement/Death:** Actual cost of shifting from place of duty at which employee is posted at the time of retirement to any other place where he / she may like to settle after retirement is paid as per the rules of the Company. In case of death, family of deceased employee can also avail this facility. The liability for the same is recognised on the basis of actuarial valuation.

(v) **Memento to employees on attaining the age of superannuation:** The Company has a policy of providing Memento valuing ₹ 0.10 Lacs to employee on superannuation. The liability for the same is recognised on the basis of actuarial valuation.

(b) Disclosure of Balance Sheet amounts and sensitivity analysis of Plans:

(i) **Provident Fund :** Movements in the net defined benefit obligation during the years 2018-19 and 2017-18 are as follows:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2018-19	
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2018	**7747**	**7763**	**(16)**
Current Service Cost	458		458
Past Service Cost			
Interest Expenses/ (Income)	597	-	597
Total	**1055**	**-**	**1055**
Re-measurements			
Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount included in interest expenses /(Income)	-	709	(709)
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	1	-	1
Experience (gains)/Losses	118		118
Total	**119**	**709**	**(590)**
Contributions:-			
-Employers	-	458	(458)
-Plan participants	768	768	-
Benefit payments	(195)	(195)	-
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2019	**9494**	**9503**	**(9)**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2017-18	
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2017	**6515**	**6521**	**(6)**
Audited Opening Balance as at 01.04.2017	**6515**	**6512**	**3**
Current Service Cost	314		314
Past Service Cost	-	-	-
Interest Expenses/ (Income)	489	489	0
Total	**803**	**489**	**314**
Re-measurements			
(Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount included in interest expenses/(Income)	-	111	(111)
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(1)	-	(1)
Experience (gains)/Losses	93	-	93
Total	**92**	**111**	**(19)**

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2017-18	
Contributions:-			
-Employers	0	314	(314)
-Plan participants	430	430	0
Benefit payments	(93)	(93)	0
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2018	**7747**	**7763**	**(16)**

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

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Present Value of funded obligations	9494	7,747
Fair value of Plan Assets	9503	7,763
Deficit/(Surplus) of funded plans	**(9)**	**(16)**
Unfunded Plans	-	-
Deficit/(Surplus) before asset ceiling	**(9)**	**(16)**

Sensitivity Analysis – The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Change in Assumptions			Increase in Assumption			Decrease in Assumptions	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018		31st March 2019	31st March 2018		31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Discount Rate	0.5%	0.5%	Decrease by	0.01%	0.01%	Increase by	0.01%	0.01%

As per the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Company has no right to the benefits either in the form of refund from the plan or lower future contribution to the plan towards the net surplus of ₹ 9 Lacs determined through actuarial valuation. Accordingly, Company has not recognised the surplus as an asset, and the actuarial gains in Other Comprehensive Income, as these pertain to the Provident Fund Trust and not to the company.

(ii) Gratuity: The amount recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2019 & 31.03.2018 along with the movements in the net defined benefit obligation during the years 2018-19 and 2017-18 are as follows:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2018-19	
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2018	**1948**	**2113**	**-165**
Adjustments	0	-10	10
Current Service Cost	163		163
Past Service Cost	-	-	-
Interest Expenses/ (Income)	150	163	-13
Total Amount recognised in Profit or Loss	**313**	**163**	**150**
Re-measurements			
Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount included in interest expenses/(Income)	-	5	-5
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-2	-	-2
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	37	-	37
Experience (gains)/Losses	-2	-	-2
Total Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**33**	**5**	**28**
Contributions:-			
-Employers	-	-	-
-Plan participants			
Benefit payments	-62	-	-62
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2019	**2232**	**2271**	**-39**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2017-18	
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2017	**1746**	**1357**	**389**
Current Service Cost	155		155
Past Service Cost			
Interest Expenses/ (Income)	131	102	29
Total Amount recognised in Profit or Loss	**286**	**102**	**184**
Re-measurements			
Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount included in interest expenses/(Income)	-	49	-49
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	2	-	2
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	27	-	27
Experience (gains)/Losses	-83	-	-83
Total Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**-54**	**49**	**-103**
Contributions:-			
-Employers	-	605	-605
-Plan participants	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-30		-30
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2018	**1948**	**2113**	**-165**

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

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Present Value of funded obligations	2232	1,948
Fair value of Plan Assets	2271	2,113
Deficit/(Surplus) of funded plans	**(39)**	**(165)**
Unfunded Plans		
Deficit/(Surplus) before asset ceiling	**(39)**	**(165)**

Sensitivity Analysis – The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Change in Assumptions			Increase in Assumption			Decrease in Assumptions	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018		31st March 2019	31st March 2018		31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Discount Rate	0.50%	0.50%	Decrease by	5.78%	6.52%	Increase by	6.26%	6.01%
Salary growth rate	0.50%	0.50%	Increase by	3.01%	3.66%	Decrease by	3.12%	3.78%

(iii) **Retired Employees Health Scheme (REHS):** The amount recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2019 & 31.03.2018 along with the movements in the net defined benefit obligation during the years 2018-19 and 2017-18 are as follows:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2018-19	
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2018	670	630	40
Current Service Cost	53		53
Past Service Cost			
Interest Expenses/ (Income)	52	-	52
Total Amount recognised in Profit or Loss	105	0	105
Re-measurements			
Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount included in interest expenses/(Income)	-	57	(57)
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	0	-	0
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	27	-	27
Experience (gains)/Losses	(22)	0	(22)
Total Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**5**	**57**	**(52)**
Contributions:-			
-Employers	-	92	(92)
-Plan participants	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(3)		(3)
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2019	**777**	**779**	**(2)**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2017-18	
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2017	523	444	79
Current Service Cost	49		49
Past Service Cost			
Interest Expenses/ (Income)	39	33	6
Total Amount recognised in Profit or Loss	**88**	**33**	**55**
Re-measurements			
Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount included in interest expenses/(Income)		11	(11)
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	1		1
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	40		40
Experience (gains)/Losses	21		21
Total Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**62**	**11**	**51**
Contributions:-			
-Employers		142	(142)
-Plan participants			
Benefit payments	(3)		(3)
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2018	**670**	**630**	**40**

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

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Present Value of funded obligations	777	670
Fair value of Plan Assets	779	630
Deficit/(Surplus) of funded plans	**(2)**	**40**
Unfunded Plans	-	-
Deficit/(Surplus) before asset ceiling	**(2)**	**40**

Sensitivity Analysis – The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumptions			Increase in assumptions			Decrease in assumptions	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018		31st March 2019	31st March 2018		31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Discount Rate	0.5%	0.5%	Decrease by	10.67%	10.81%	Increase by	10.91%	10.70%
Discount Rate	0.5%	0.5%	Decrease by	10.89%	10.84%	Increase by	10.74%	10.74%

(iv) **Allowances on Retirement/Death:** The amount recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2019 & 31.03.2018 along with the movements in the net defined benefit obligation during the years 2018-19 and 2017-18 are as follows:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2019-18	
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2018	77	-	77
Current Service Cost	7	-	7
Past Service Cost	-	-	-
Interest Expenses/ (Income)	6	-	6
Total Amount recognised in Profit or Loss	**13**	**0**	**13**
Re-measurements			
Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount included in interest expenses/(Income)			
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	1	-	1
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	1	-	1
Experience (gains)/Losses	(1)	-	(1)
Total Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**1**	**-**	**1**
Contributions:-	-	-	-
-Employers	-	-	-
-Plan participants	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2019	**91**	**-**	**91**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2017-18	
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2017	62	-	62
Current Service Cost	6	-	6
Past Service Cost		-	
Interest Expenses/ (Income)	5	-	5
Total Amount recognised in Profit or Loss	**11**	**-**	**11**
Re-measurements			
Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount included in interest expenses/(Income)	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	3	-	3
Experience (gains)/Losses	2	-	2
Total Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**5**	**-**	**5**
Contributions:-	-	-	-
-Employers	-	-	-
-Plan participants	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(1)	-	(1)
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2018	**77**	**-**	**77**

The net liability disclosed above related to unfunded plans.

Sensitivity Analysis – The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	31st March 2018	31st March 2017
Present Value of funded obligations	77	62
Fair value of Plan Assets	-	-
Deficit/(Surplus) of funded plans	77	62
Unfunded Plans	-	-
Deficit/(Surplus) before asset ceiling	77	62

Sensitivity Analysis – The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumptions			Increase in assumptions			Decrease in assumptions	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018		31st March 2019	31st March 2018		31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Discount Rate	0.5%	0.5%	Decrease by	4.98%	5.97%	Increase by	4.95%	5.90%
Cost Increase	0.5%	0.5%	Increase by	5.00%	6.02%	Decrease by	4.99%	5.95%

(v) **Memento to employees on attaining the age of superannuation:** The amount recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2019 & 31.03.2018 along with the movements in the net defined benefit obligation during the years 2018-19 and 2017-18 are as follows:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
	2018-19		
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2018	2	-	2
Current Service Cost	4	-	4
Past Service Cost	-	-	-
Interest Expenses/ (Income)	-	-	-
Total Amount recognised in Profit or Loss	4	-	4
Re-measurements			
Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount included in interest expenses/(Income)	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Experience (gains)/Losses	-	-	-
Total Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Contributions:-			
-Employers			
-Plan participants			
Benefit payments	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2019	6	-	6

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2017-18	
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2017	2	-	2
Current Service Cost	-	-	-
Past Service Cost	-	-	-
Interest Expenses/ (Income)	-	-	-
Total Amount recognised in Profit or Loss	-	-	-
Re-measurements			
Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount included in interest expenses/(Income)	-		-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Experience (gains)/Losses		-	
Total Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Contributions:-			
-Employers			
-Plan participants			
Benefit payments	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2018	**2**	**-**	**2**

The net liability disclosed above related to unfunded plans.

Sensitivity Analysis – The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Particulars	Change in assumptions			Increase in assumptions			Decrease in assumptions	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018		31st March 2019	31st March 2018		31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Discount Rate	0.50%	0.50%	Decrease by	6.49%	6.97%	Increase by	6.79%	6.50%

(c) Defined Benefit Plans: Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions:

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Discount Rate	7.56%	7.70%
Salary growth rate	6.50%	6.50%

(d) The major categories of Plan Assets are as follows:

(i) Provident Fund:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	31st March 2018			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	In %
Debt Instruments				
Government Bonds	4125	-	4125	55.60%
Corporate Bonds	3073	-	3073	41.41%
Investment Funds				
Mutual Funds	222	-	222	2.99%
LIC				
Total	**7420**		**7420**	**100.00%**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	31st March 2019			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	In %
Debt Instruments				
Government Bonds	5120	-	5120	56.51%
Corporate Bonds	3756	-	3756	41.46%
Investment Funds				
Mutual Funds	184	-	184	2.03%
Total	**9060**		**9060**	**100.00%**

(II) EDCSS:-

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	31st March 2018			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	In %
Investment Funds				
LIC	-	3624	3624	99.98%
Flexi Fixed Deposit	-	1	1	0.02%
Total	**-**	**3625**	**3625**	**100.00%**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	31st March 2019			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	In %
Investment Funds	-			
LIC	-	4605	4605	99.99%
Flexi Fixed Deposit	-	1	1	0.01%
Total	-	4606	4606	100.00%

(ii) Gratuity:-

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	31st March 2018			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	In %
Investment Funds				
LIC Scheme	-	2113	2113	100.00%
Total	**-**	**2113**	**2113**	**100.00%**

Particulars	31st March 2019			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	In %
Investment Funds				
LIC Scheme	-	2269	2269	99.99%
Cash & Cash Equivalents		1	1	0.01%
Total	**-**	**2270**	**2270**	**100.00%**

(IV) Retired Employees Health Scheme (REHS):

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	31st March 2018			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	In %
Debt Instruments	-	-	-	-
Government Bonds	-	-	-	-
Corporate Bonds				
Investment Funds				
Fixed Deposit	-	571	571	100.00%
Total	-	571	571	100.00%

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	31st March 2019			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	In %
Debt Instruments				
Government Bonds	472	-	472	62.90%
Corporate Bonds	-	-	-	-
Investment Funds				
Fixed Deposit	-	277	277	36.97%
Cash & Cash Equivalents		1	1	0.13%
Total	**472**	**278**	**750**	**100.00%**

(e) **Risk Exposure:** : Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Description of Risk Exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as below -

i) **Salary Increase-** Actual salary increase will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability

ii) **Investment Risk** – If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

iii) **Discount Rate:** Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

iv) **Mortality & disability** – Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

v) **Withdrawals** – Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

(f) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions: Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis and the current contribution rate is 30% of basic salary & dearness allowance. The Company considers that the contribution rates set at the last valuation date are sufficient to eliminate the deficit over the agreed period and that regular contributions, which are based on service costs, will not increase significantly.

Expected contributions to defined-benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2020 are ₹ 783 Lacs (March 31, 2019 ₹ 714 Lacs).

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations is 16.46 Years (2018 -17.24 years).

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted defined benefit plans is as follows: The expected maturity analysis of NHDC Ltd. Employees Provident Fund (NHDC Ltd. Employees Provident Fund Trust) Gratuity (NHDC Ltd. Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Fund), Post employment Medical Benefits (NHDC Ltd. Retired Employees Health Scheme Trust), Allowances on Retirement/Death and Memento.

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Between 0-1 years	Between 1-5 years	Between 5-10 years	Over 10 years	Total
31.03.2019					
Provident Fund	395	1182	1063	6854	9494
Gratuity	80	263	338	1551	2232
Post-employment Medical Benefits (REHS)	7	45	50	675	777
Allowances on Retirement/Death	-	6	8	77	91
Memento to employees on attaining the age of superannuation	-	1	1	4	6
TOTAL	**482**	**1497**	**1460**	**9161**	**12600**
31.03.2018					
Provident Fund	154	856	921	5816	7747
Gratuity	54	119	139	1636	1948
Post-employment Medical Benefits (REHS)	5	6	41	618	670
Allowances on Retirement/Death	-	1	2	74	77
Memento to employees on attaining the age of superannuation	-	-	-	2	2
TOTAL	**213**	**982**	**1103**	**8146**	**10444**

(C) Other long-term employee benefits (Leave Benefit): The Company provides for earned leave and half-pay leave to the employees which accrue annually @ 30 days and 20 days respectively. The maximum ceiling of encashment of earned leave is limited to 300 days. However, any shortfall in the maximum limit of 300 days in earned leave on superannuation shall be fulfilled by half pay leave to that extent. The liability for the same is recognised on the basis of actuarial valuation.

11. Government of India, Ministry of Power vide its Order No. 2/1/2014-H-I (Pt) dated 29.01.2019 has conveyed its approval to pending regularization of pay scales of below Board level executives w.e.f. 01.01.1997, in respect of NHPC Limited. As the Company i.e. NHDC is following the similar pattern of pay scale in respect of its executives since inception as per relevant Board resolution of 1st Meeting of Board of Directors dated 05.08.2000, adequate provision of ₹ 1608 Lacs (corresponding previous year ₹ NIL) has been charged to Statement of Profit & Loss, pending formal approval of competent authority in this regard and release of payment there-after.

12. Other disclosures as per Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013 are as under:-

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
a)*	Value of imports calculated on CIF basis:		
	i) Capital Goods	-	-
b)*	Expenditure in Foreign Currency		
	i) Interest	-	-
	ii) Other Misc. Matters (foreign training)	11	4
c)*	Value of spare parts and Components consumed in operating units.		
	i) Imported	-	-
	ii) Indigenous	389	479
d)*	Earnings in foreign currency		
	i) Interest	-	-
	ii) Other Misc. Matters	-	-

* Accrual basis.

13. Earnings Per Share:

a) The Earnings Per Share (Basic and Diluted) are as under:

	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Earnings per Share before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (₹) – Basic & Diluted	239.83	248.30
Earnings per Share after movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (₹) – Basic & Diluted	250.04	281.87
Face value per share (₹)	1000	1000

b) Reconciliation of Earning Used in calculating Earnings Per Share:

	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Net Profit after Tax but before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances used as numerator (₹ in Lacs)	47,070	48,730
Net Profit after Tax and movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances used as numerator (₹ in Lacs)	49,072	55,318

c) Reconciliation of weighted Average number of shares used as denominator :

	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator (Nos.)	1,96,25,800	1,96,25,800

14. Disclosure related to Confirmation of Balances is as under:

(a) Balances shown under material issued to contractors, claims recoverable including insurance claims, advances for Capital expenditure, Trade receivables, Advances to Contractors, Trade Payables, and Deposits/Earnest money from contractors are subject to reconciliation/ confirmation and respective consequential adjustments. Claims recoverable also include claims in respect of projects handed over or decided to be handed over to other agencies in terms of Government of India directives. In the opinion of the management, unconfirmed balances shall not have any material impact.

(b) The confirmation from external parties in respect of Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, Deposits, Advances to Contractors/Suppliers/Service Providers/Others including for capital expenditure and material issued to contractors is sought for outstanding balances of ₹ 5 Lacs or above in respect of each party as at 31st December of every year. Status of confirmation of balances as at December 31, 2018 as well as amount outstanding as on 31.03.2019 is as under:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Outstanding amount as on 31.12.2018	Amount confirmed	Outstanding amount as on 31.03.2019
Trade receivable	26531	26531	21651
Deposits, Advances to contractors/ suppliers/service providers/ others including for capital expenditure and material issued to contractors	1197	2	889
Trade/Other payables	2961	535	2914
Security Deposit/Retention Money payable	1064	307	1019

(c) In the opinion of management, unconfirmed balances will not have any material impact.

15. Disclosure related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

(i) The breakup of CSR expenditure under various heads of expenses incurred is as below:-

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

S. No.	Heads of Expenses constituting CSR expenses	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
1	Health Care and Sanitation	1053	15
2	Education & Skill Development	904	432
3	Women Empowerment /Senior Citizen	0	1
4	Environment	19	12
5	Art & Culture	0	-
6	Ex-Armed Forces	0	-
7	Sports	2	-
8	National Welfare Fund	0	-
9	Technology & Research	0	-
10	Rural Development	108	599
11	Capacity Building	145	101
12	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	6	2
13	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	803	945
	Total amount	**3040**	**2107**

(ii) Other disclosures:-

(a) Details of expenditure incurred during the year ended on 31.03.2019 paid and yet to be paid along with the nature of expenditure (capital or revenue nature) is as under:-

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

		Paid (a)	Yet to be paid (b)	Total (a+b)
(i)	Construction/Acquisition of any asset	1285	112	1397
(ii)	On purpose other than (i) above	1504	139	1643
	Total	**2789**	**251**	**3040**

(b) As stated above, a sum of ₹251 Lacs out of total expenditure of ₹3040 Lacs is yet to be paid to concerned parties which is included in the relevant head of accounts pertaining to liabilities

(iii) As per Section 135 read with Section 198 of Companies Act 2013, the amount required to be spent towards CSR works out to ₹1848 Lacs for FY 2018-19 (based on 2% of average net profit of preceding three financial years). The Board of Directors had allocated total budget of ₹1848 Lacs for FY 2018-19. Accordingly the expenditure of ₹ 1192 Lacs over and above current year allocation has been funded out of CSR Reserve.

16. Disclosures as required under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 read with notification of Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 04.09.2015 (Refer Note no. 20.2 and 20.3 of the Balance Sheet) are as under:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier on Balance Sheet date:		
	a) Trade Payables:		
	-Principal	368	271
	-Interest	-	-
		42	15
	b) Others:	-	-
	-Principal		
	-Interest		
(ii)	As per Section 135 read with Section 198 of Companies Act 2013, the amount required to be spent towards CSR works out to ₹1848 Lacs for FY 2018-19 (based on 2% of average net profit of preceding three financial years). The Board of Directors had allocated total budget of ₹1848 Lacs for FY 2018-19. Accordingly the expenditure of ₹ 1192 Lacs over and above current year allocation has been funded out of CSR Reserve	-	-
(iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on Balance Sheet date	-	-
(v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

17. Disclosures regarding leases as per IND AS -17 "Leases":

A) Operating Lease - Company as Lessee

(a) The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases of premises for residential use of employees. These leasing arrangements, which are not non-cancellable, are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms. Lease payments in respect of premises for residential use of employees amounting to ₹148 Lacs (31st March 2018 ₹ 277 Lacs) included under Salaries, wages, allowances in Note 26.

(b) The Company has taken premises for offices, guest houses & transit camps on operating leases which are not non-cancellable, are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms. Lease payments in respect of premises for offices, guest houses & transit camps amounting to ₹ 28 Lacs (31st March 2018 ₹ 28 Lacs) are shown under Rent & Hire Charges in Note 29.

(c) The Company has taken vehicles on operating leases for a period generally 1 to 2 years and such leases are not non-cancellable. Lease payments in respect of hiring of vehicles amounting to ₹ 408 Lacs (31st March 2018 ₹ 343 Lacs) are shown under Rent & Hire Charges in Note 29.

B) Finance Lease - Company as Lessor

The Company has entered into arrangement with a single beneficiary, M P Power Management Company for sale of the entire power generated by two power stations, namely Indira Sagar and Omkareshwar Power stations for 35 years, which is equal to the expected life of these Power Stations. Under the agreements, the customer is obliged to purchase the output at prices determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). The Company has classified these Power Stations as embedded finance lease as per Appendix-C to Ind AS 17- Leases. Pursuant to the above classification, Property Plant & Equipment (i.e. fixed assets) of both the Power stations excluding portion of Govt. grants have been de-recognized from the Balance Sheet. Other Financial Assets (Current and Non-Current) include lease receivables representing the present value of future lease rentals receivable on the embedded finance lease arrangements entered into by the company.

Details of gross investment in lease and present value of minimum lease payments receivables at the end of financial year are as under:

Details of gross investment in lease and present value of minimum lease payments receivables at the end of financial year are as under:

(a) Gross investment in the Lease :

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Within one year	71074	69893
After one year but not more than five years	242267	242888
More than five years	**980330**	**1062458**
Total	**1293671**	**1375239**

(b) Present value of minimum lease payments receivable:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Within one year	15719	14382
After one year but not more than five years	35055	36513
More than five years	355526	352848
Total	**406300**	**403743**

(c) Reconciliation between the gross investment in the lease and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable is as follows

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Gross investment in Lease	1293671	1375239
Adjustments:	-	-
Less: Un-earned Finance Income	827592	913398
Less: Unguaranteed residual value*	59779	58098
Present value of Minimum Lease Payment (MLP)	**406300**	**403743**

*Gross investment in the lease includes unguaranteed residual value which has been considered in calculations of interest rate implicit in the lease upto previous year. However, in the opinion of management, unguaranteed residual value which will remain unrealized on expiry of lease period is not being considered in ascertaining the applicable interest rate implicit in the lease for balance life of projects and due to other interrelated variable parameters impact of same could not be ascertained and quantified.

(d) Present Value of minimum lease payments includes addition to PPE during the year, classified as lease, of ₹ 16810 Lacs (PY ₹ 1263 Lacs). Further, during the year, ₹14253 Lacs (PY ₹ 8811 Lacs) has been realized towards principal lease repayment.

18. The management is of the opinion that no case of impairment of assets including regulatory deferral account balances exists under the provisions of Ind AS-36 on "Impairment of Assets" as at 31st March 2019.

19. Nature and details of provisions (refer Note No. 17 and 22 of Balance Sheet)

(i) General

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a Finance Cost.

(ii) Provision for employee benefits (Other than provisions for defined contribution and defined benefit plans which have been disclosed as per Ind AS-19 at S. No. 10 of Note No. 34):

(a) Provision for Performance Related Pay/Incentive:

Short-term Provision has been recognised in the accounts towards Performance Related Pay/ incentive to employees for the year 2018-19 (Previous Year 2017-18) on the basis of Management Estimates as per company's rules in this regard which are based on the guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India.

(b) Provision For Wage Revision as per 3rd Pay Revision Committee (PRC):

Short term provision for wage revision of the non-executive employees of the company has been recognised in the accounts for the period 01.01.2017 to 31.03.2019 as per notification provided by Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India and NHPC Ltd i.e. Holding Company.

(iii) Other Provisions:

a) Provision For Tariff Adjustment:

Provision for tariff adjustment is made on estimated basis against probable refund to beneficiaries on reassessment of tariff billed, pending approval of Tariff/truing up for the period 2014-19 by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

b) Provision for Committed Capital Expenditure:

Provision has been recognised at discounted value for Capital Expenditure to be incurred towards environment, compensatory afforestation, local area development, etc. which was a pre-condition for granting approval for construction of the project and expenditure towards which had not been completed till commissioning of the project. Such provisions are adjusted against the incurrence of actual expenditure as per demand raised by the concerned State Government Authorities

c) Provisions for restoration expenses of insured assets:

Provisions has been recognised in the accounts based on Management Estimates for restoration of damaged assets insured under Mega & CPM Policy. Utilization of the provision is to be made against incurrence of actual expenditure towards restoration of the assets.

d) Provisions for expenditure in respect of Arbitration Award/Court cases:

This includes provisions created on the basis of management assessment as to probable outflow in respect of contractors claims against which arbitration award/Court decision have been received and which have been further challenged in a Court of Law. Utilization/outflow of the provision is to be made on the outcome of the case.

d) Provisions- Others: This includes provisions towards:-

(i) Contractor claims, Land compensation cases, disputed tax demands and other cases created on the basis of management assessment as to probable outflow. Utilization/outflow of the provision is to be made on the outcome of the case.

(ii) Wage revision of Central Government Employees whose services are utilised by the company.

(iii) Provision for interest to beneficiaries on excess tariff recovered in terms of Tariff Regulations for the period 2014-19 where the capital cost considered for fixation of tariff by the CERC on the basis of projected capital cost as on Commercial Operation Date or the projected additional capital expenditure exceeds the actual capital cost incurred.

(iv) Upfront provision for rebate towards interest on House Building Advance provided to employees based on the historical trend of rebate allowed.

(v) Upfront provision for rebate to customers for sale of power based on the historical trend of rebate allowed.

20. Disclosure relating to creation of Regulatory Deferral Account Balances as per Ind AS 114:

(A) Regulatory Deferral Account Balances in respect of expenditure recognised due to recommendations of 3rd PRC for Pay Revision of CPSUs:

Pay of employees of CPSUs have been revised from 1st January, 2017. As approved by the Government of India, in addition to enhancing Basic Pay, DA and allowances w.e.f. 01.01.2017, the ceiling limit of Gratuity has been enhanced from the existing ₹10 lacs to ₹ 20 lacs w.e.f. 01.01.2017. Pay revision for Executives have been implemented during F.Y. 2018-19. Pending approval of the Competent Authority to the proposed pay revision in respect of Supervisors and Workmen category employees, necessary provision have been made in accounts for the year.

CERC Tariff Regulations 2014-19 read with the Statement of Reasons CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2014 provides that the impact of actual increase in employee cost on account of wage revision of operational Power Stations is recoverable from the beneficiaries in future through tariff. Further, during the tariff period 2004-09, CERC had allowed recovery of the actual increase in employee cost on account of wage revision (w.e.f. 01.01.2007) upto 50% of the salary and wages (Basic + DA) of the employees of the petitioner company as on 31.12.2006 from the beneficiaries in twelve equal monthly installments. Tariff Regulations for the period 2019-2024 read with corrigendum dated 15th March 2019 notified by the CERC also provide for recoverability of pay revision from the beneficiaries in future through tariff.

Keeping in view the provisions of Ind AS 114- "Regulatory Deferral Accounts" as regards recognition and CERC Tariff Regulations 2014-19 as regards recoverability, additional expenditure on employee benefits due to pay revision, to the extent charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss and to Other Comprehensive Income and further considered recoverable from the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per Tariff Regulations and earlier approval of the CERC, have been recognized as 'Regulatory Deferral Account balances'. These balances are to be adjusted from the year in which they become recoverable from the beneficiaries as per approval of the CERC.

The Regulatory Deferral Account Balance (assets) recognized in the books to be recovered from the beneficiaries in future periods are as follows:

.Regulatory Deferral Account Balances relating to items recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Regulatory Deferral Account Balances
A	Opening balance as on 01.04.2018	2245
B	Addition during the year (+)	1658
C	Amount collected during the year (-)	-
D	Regulatory income recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss (B+C)	1658
E	Closing balance as on 31.03.2019 (A+D)	3903

Regulatory Deferral Account Balances relating to items recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Regulatory Deferral Account Balances
A	Opening balance as on 01.04.2018	-
B	Addition during the year (+)	-
C	Amount collected during the year (-)	-
D	Regulatory income recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (B+C)	
E	Closing balance as on 31.03.2019 (A+D)	-

Recoverability of the Regulatory Deferral Account balances on account of Pay Revision of Employees is however, subject to Regulatory Risk since such expenditures are generally allowed by the CERC after due prudence check. Any disallowance of expenditure after prudence check can affect the quantum of regulatory deferral account balances to be recovered from beneficiaries.

B) Regulatory Deferral Account balances due to reclassification of deferred tax recoverable/ deferred tax adjustment against deferred tax liabilities:

As per CERC Tariff Regulations, deferred tax arising out of generating income for the tariff period 2004-09 is recoverable from beneficiaries in the year the same materializes as current tax. For the tariff period 2014-19, deferred tax is recoverable by way of grossing up the Return on Equity by the effective tax rate based on actual tax paid. Till 31st March, 2018 the deferred tax recoverable from beneficiaries in future years was presented as an adjustment to deferred tax liability.

The practice has been reviewed based on an opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (EAC of the ICAI) obtained during FY 2018-19. As per the opinion of the EAC of the ICAI, Deferred Tax Adjustment against Deferred Tax Liability recognised would not be recoverable through adjustment in future income tax liabilities arising on the company as assessed under Income Tax Act, but would rather affect the tariff recoverable from the beneficiaries in future periods. Accordingly, such deferral account balance is not a deductible temporary difference resulting into deferred tax asset under Ind AS 12 but rather fulfils the definition of regulatory deferral account balance in terms of Ind AS 114.

Accordingly, the Company has reclassified the deferred tax recoverable upto 2009 and deferred tax adjustment against deferred tax liabilities pertaining to tariff period 2014-19 earlier presented as an adjustment to Deferred Tax Liability, as Regulatory Deferral Account (Debit) balance.

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Regulatory Deferral Account Balances
A	Opening balance as on 01.04.2018	39467
B	Addition during the year (assets (+)/ liability (-))	-
C	Amount collected (-)/refunded (+) during the year	1458
D	Regulatory income/(expense) recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss (B-C)	(1458)
E	Closing balance as on 31.03.2019 (A+D)	38009

In respect of deferred tax adjustment against deferred tax liabilities (pertaining to tariff period 2014-19):

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Regulatory Deferral Account Balances
A	Opening balance as on 01.04.2018	4938
B	Addition during the year (assets (+)/ liability (-))	1803
C	Amount collected (-)/refunded (+) during the year	-
D	Regulatory income/(expense) recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss (B-C)	1803
E	Closing balance as on 31.03.2019 (A+D)	6741

Recoverability of Regulatory Deferral Account balance recognised on account of deferred tax recoverable upto 2009 and deferred tax adjustment against deferred tax liabilities pertaining to tariff period 2014-19 are dependent upon the future operating performance of the Company. Further, since these Regulatory Deferral Account balances relate to past tariff periods, recoverability is also subject to the regulatory risk of CERC allowing recovery of such balances in future tariff regulations. However, as per Tariff Regulations 2019-24 notified by the CERC, there is no change in mode of recovery of current tax and deferred tax as provided in the earlier Tariff Regulations 2014-19.

21. Opening balances/corresponding figures for previous year have been re-grouped/re-arranged wherever necessary to conform the current year's classification.

For and on the behalf of Board of Directors

For S K LULLA & CO. Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn.No.002336C)	**sd/-** **A.G. ANSARI** Managing Director DIN 07884841	**sd/-** **BALRAJ JOSHI** Chairman DIN: 07449990
sd/- **CA SHIV KUMAR SHARMA** Partner M. No. 421955	**sd/-** **V. K. TRIPATHI** Co. Secretary	**sd/-** **B. L. SABOO** General Manager (Finance) & Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16.05.2019

NOTE NO. 35 TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Restated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and as at 1st April, 2017

RESTATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018 and as at 1st April, 2017

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	Note No. of Financial Statements	Notes	As at 31st March, 2018 (Reported Earlier)	Impact of Restatements/ Reclassifica-tions	As at 31st March, 2018 (Restated)	As at 1st April, 2017 (Reported Earlier)	Impact of Restatements/ Reclassifica-tions	As at 1st April, 2017 (Restated)
	ASSETS								
(1)	**NON-CURRENT ASSETS**								
a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	2.1		18,076	-	18,076	19,875	-	19,875
b)	Capital Work In Progress	2.2		14,389	-	14,389	12,534	-	12,534
c)	Investment Property	2.3		-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Intangible Assets	2.4		99,530	-	99,530	105,005	-	105,005
e)	**Financial Assets**								
	i)Investments	3.1		-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii) Trade Receivables	3.2		12,212	-	12,212	27,582	-	27,582
	iii) Loans	3.3	35.4	2,053	204	2,257	2,090	204	2,294
	iv) Others	3.4		392,973	-	392,973	432,280	-	432,280
f)	Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	4		5,062	-	5,062	4,161	-	4,161
g)	Other Non Current Assets	5	35.4	2,035	(204)	1,831	1,785	(204)	1,581
	TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS			**546,330**	**-**	**546,330**	**605,312**	**-**	**605,312**
(2)	**CURRENT ASSETS**								
a)	Inventories	6		891	-	891	917	-	917
b)	**Financial Assets**								
	i) Trade Receivables	7		25,089	-	25,089	36,345	-	36,345
	ii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	8		206	-	206	232	-	232
	iii) Bank balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	9		182,063	-	182,063	190,183	-	190,183
	iv) Loans	10		454	-	454	440	-	440
	v) Others	11		25,547	-	25,547	38,531	-	38,531
c)	Current Tax Assets (Net)	12		-	-	-	2,236	-	2,236
d)	Other Current Assets	13	35.4	1,725	3	1,728	6,054	3	6,057
	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS			**235,975**	**3**	**235,978**	**274,938**	**3**	**274,941**
(3)	Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances	14.1	35.1	2,245	44,405	46,650	610	39,436	40,046
	TOTAL ASSETS AND REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT DEBIT BALANCES			**784,550**	**44,408**	**828,958**	**880,860**	**39,439**	**920,299**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	Note No. of Financial Statements	Notes	As at 31st March, 2018 (Reported Earlier)	Impact of Restatements/ Reclassifica-tions	As at 31st March, 2018 (Restated)	As at 1st April, 2017 (Reported Earlier)	Impact of Restatements/ Reclassifica-tions	As at 1st April, 2017 (Restated)
	<u>**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**</u>								
(1)	<u>**EQUITY**</u>								
a)	Equity Share Capital	15.1		196,258	-	196,258	196,258	-	196,258
b)	Other Equity	15.2		399,217	-	399,217	491,953	-	491,953
	TOTAL EQUITY			**595,475**	**-**	**595,475**	**688,211**	**-**	**688,211**
(2)	**LIABILITIES**								
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES								
a)	**Financial Liabilities**								
	i) Borrowings	16.1		-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii) Trade Payables				-			-	
	ii) Other financial liabilities	16.2		140	-	140	20	-	20
b)	Provisions	17		1,519	-	1,519	1,865	-	1,865
c)	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	18	35.1	24,734	44,405	69,139	24,734	39,436	64,170
d)	Other non-current Liabilities	19		121,838	-	121,838	129,549	-	129,549
	TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			**148,231**	**44,405**	**192,636**	**156,168**	**39,436**	**195,604**
(3)	**CURRENT LIABILITIES**								
a)	**Financial Liabilities**								
	i) Borrowings	20.1		-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii) Trade Payables	20.2			-				
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			268	-	268	204	-	204
	Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		35.4	868	319	1,187	796	205	1,001
	iii) Other financial liabilities	20.3	35.4	5,739	(319)	5,420	2,909	(205)	2,704
b)	Other Current Liabilities	21		8,455	-	8,455	8,446	-	8,446
c)	Provisions	22	35.4	24,803	3	24,806	24,126	3	24,129
d)	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	23		711	-	711	-	-	-
	TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES			**40,844**	**3**	**40,847**	**36,481**	**3**	**36,484**
	TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES			**784,550**	**44,408**	**828,958**	**880,860**	**39,439**	**920,299**

(B) RESTATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	Note No. of Financial Statements	Notes	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018 (Reported Ealier)	Impact of Restatements/ Reclassifications	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018 (Restated)
INCOME						
i)	Revenue from Continuing Operations	24.1		78,491	-	78,491
ii)	Other Income	24.2	35.3	27,177	(68)	27,109
	TOTAL INCOME			**105,668**	**(68)**	**105,600**
EXPENSES						-
i)	Generation Expenses	25		479	-	479
ii)	Employee Benefits Expense	26	35.3	12,273	(68)	12,205
iii)	Finance Costs	27		32	-	32
iv)	Depreciation & Amortization Expense	28		7,321	-	7,321
v)	Other Expenses	29		13,088	-	13,088
	TOTAL EXPENSES			**33,193**	**(68)**	**33,125**
Profit before Exceptional items, Rate Regulated Activities and Tax				**72,475**	**-**	**72,475**
	Exceptional items			-		-
PROFIT BEFORE TAX				**72,475**	**-**	**72,475**
	Tax Expenses	**30**				**-**
i)	Current Tax			18,792	-	18,792
ii)	Deferred Tax		35.2	-	4,953	4,953
	Total Tax Expenses			**18,792**	**4,953**	**23,745**
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE NET MOVEMENTS IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES				**53,683**	**(4,953)**	**48,730**
Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Net of Tax)		31	35.2	1,635	4,953	6,588
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AFTER NET MOVEMENTS IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES.				**55,318**	**-**	**55,318**
Profit for the year from continuing operations (A)				**55,318**	**-**	**55,318**
	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (B)					
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
	(a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans			48	-	48
	Less: Income Tax on remeasurement of the defined benefit plans			17	-	17
	Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment Against Deferred Tax Liabilities on Remeasurement of defined benefit plans			(17)	-	(17)
	-Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances-Remeasurement of defined benefit plans			-	-	-
	Sub total (a)			**48**	**-**	**48**
	(b) Investment in Equity Instruments					
	Sub total (b)			**-**	**-**	**-**
	Total (i)=(a)+(b)			**48**	**-**	**48**

(Amount in Lacs)

PARTICULARS	Note No. of Financial Statements	Notes	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018 (Reported Ealier)	Impact of Restatements/ Reclassifications	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018 (Restated)
(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
- Investment in Debt Instruments				-	
Less: Income Tax on investment in Debt Instruments				-	
Total (ii)			-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (B)=(i+ii)			48	-	48
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR (A+B)			**55,366**	**-**	**55,366**
Earning per share (Basic and Diluted) (Equity shares, face value of 1000/- each)					
Before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances		35.5	273.54	(25.24)	248.30
After movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances		35.5	281.87	-	281.87

Notes :-

35.1 As per CERC Tariff Regulations, deferred tax for the tariff period 2004-09 is recoverable from beneficiaries in the year the same materialises as current tax and for tariff period 2014-19 by way of grossing up of Return on Equity by the effective tax rate based on actual tax paid, Till 31st March, 2018 the deferred tax recoverable from beneficiaries in future years was presented as an adjustment to deferred tax liability. Pursuant to an opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India obtained during FY 2018-19, the Company has reclassified the deferred tax recoverable adjusted as above as Regulatory Deferral Account balance.

35.2 Deferred Tax expense to the extent of ₹ 4953 Lacs of FY 2017-18 has been reclassified/ restated as movement in Regulatory Deferral Account balances consequent upon reclassification of deferred tax recoverable from beneficiaries as explained at Sl. No.35.1 above.

35.3 Till FY 2017-18, reversal of provisions were being presented as “Other Income”. Pursuant to an opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the Company has adjusted reversal of provisions of earlier years to the extent of provisions created during the year and consequently “Other Income” and related expenses have also been adjusted to that extent. However there is no impact of such reclassification on the profit of the respective year.

35.4 Following reclassifications have been made in the Balance Sheet to correspond to the current year classification:

a) Deposits of perpetual nature earlier classified as ““Other Current Assets””/ ““Other Non Current Assets”” have been reclassified as ““Current-Financial Assets-Loans””/ ““Non-Current-Financial Assets-Loans””.

b) Certain liabilities incurred in the normal course of business but earlier presented under ““Other Financial Liabilities-Current”” have been reclassified as ““Trade Payables-Current””.
c) A recoverable advance earlier have been shown as a deduction from ““provisions”” have been shown alongwith other advances to employees (unsecured) under ““Other Current Assets”””

35.5 Basic and Diluted earning per share for the year 2017-18 have also been restated. The basic and diluted earnings per share has decreased by ₹ 25.24 before movement in regulatory Deferral Account Balances and by ₹ NIL per share after movement in regulatory Deferral Account Balances.

35.6 There is no impact due to the above restatement/reclassifications on the Statement of Cash Flow of the Year 2017-18.

(C) STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018 (Extract)

OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in ₹)

Attributable to equity holders		Reserve & Surplus						Other Comprehensive Income		
	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Corporate Social Responsibility Fund	Research & Development Fund	General Reserve	Surplus/ Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through OCI	Debt instruments through OCI	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2017 (As previously Reported)	-	-	-	2,431	1,698	26,688	461,136	-	-	491,953
Correction of Error (Net of Tax)							-	-	-	-
Restated Balance as at 1st April, 2017	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,431**	**1,698**	**26,688**	**461,136**	**-**	**-**	**491,953**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	55,318	-	-	55,318
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	48
Total Comprehensive Income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**55,366**	**-**	**-**	**55,366**
Transfer to Retained Earning										-
Amount written back from Bond Redemption Reserve		-	-	-	-		-			-
Tax on Dividend - Write back		-	-	-	-		-			-
Others										-
Transfer from Retained Earning										-
Dividend		-	-	-	-		-123,053			-123,053
Tax on Dividend		-	-	-	-		-25,051			-25,051
Transfer to CSR Fund		-	-	-102	-		104			2
Transfer to Research & Development Fund		-	-		-		-			-
Trfr to General Reserve						-	-			-
Total as on 31st March 2018	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,329**	**1,698**	**26,688**	**368,502**	**-**	**-**	**399,217**

For and on the behalf of Board of Directors

For S K LULLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn.No.002336C)

sd/-
CA SHIV KUMAR SHARMA
Partner
M. No. 421955

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16.05.2019

sd/-
A.G. ANSARI
Managing Director
DIN 07884841

sd/-
BALRAJ JOSHI
Chairman
DIN: 07449990

sd/-
V. K. TRIPATHI
Co. Secretary

sd/-
B. L. SABOO
General Manager (Finance) &
Chief Financial Officer

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 43(6)(B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF NHDC LIMITED, BHOPAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The preparation of financial statement of NHDC Limited, Bhopal for the year ended 31 March 2019 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the management of the company. The statutory auditor appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139(5) of the Act is responsible for expressing opinion of the financial statement under Section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standard on auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Revised Audit Report dated 21.06.2019 which supersedes their earlier Audit Report dated 16.05.2019.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India have conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of NHDC Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 under Section 143(6)(a) of the Act. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditor and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditor and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records. In view of the revision made in the statutory auditor's report to give effect to some of my audit observations raised during supplementary audit, I have no further comments to offer upon or supplement to statutory auditor's report under section 143 (6) (b) of the Act.

For and behalf of the Comptroller &
Auditor General of India

sd/-

(Rajdeep Singh)

Principal Director of Commercial Audit &

Ex-officio Member, Audit Board - III, New Delhi

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10 July 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,

The Members of LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED,

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

The Company is not a listed company and hence we have not expressed a separate opinion on these matters.

Information other than the standalone financial statements.

The Company's Board of directors is responsible for the preparation of other information which comprises information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's report including Annexures thereto. Business responsibility report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information. Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Other Matter

The Company's standalone financial statements do not include any other information than its own. Hence we do not express any opinion on other matters.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matters

specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India have issued directions indicating the areas to be examined in terms of sub-section (5) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, the compliance of which is set out in **"Annexure B"**.

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

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

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

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

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

    e) Requirement of disclosure under section 164(2) of the Act is not applicable.

    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure C"**.

    g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report for the year 2017-18 in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

        (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position

        (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses

        (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

KUNJABI & CO
Chartered Accountants
(FRN. 309115E)

sd/-
Linda Kshetrimayum
Partner
(M.No.511337)

Camp: New Delhi
Date: 29.04.2019

ANNEXURE – "A" to the Auditors' Report

[Referred to in our Report of even date on the Accounts of LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED. as at and for the year ended 31st March 2019]

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED for the year Ended on 31st March-2019. We report that:

(i) a) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

b) These fixed assets have been physically verified 18.3.2019 by the management; no discrepancies were noticed on such verification

c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company except a piece of land measuring 3835 sq feet donated by village chief at Thangal, District Tamenglong, Manipur

(ii) As explained to us, physical verification of the inventories have been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its inventories. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

(iii) The Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable

(iv) The Company has not directly or indirectly advanced loan to the persons covered under Section 185 of the Act or given guarantees or securities in connection with the loan taken by such persons. The Company has not made any investments or given any loan or any guarantee or security in connection with the loan to any person or body corporate covered under Section 186 of the Act during the year and has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act, in respect of investments, loans, guarantee or security outstanding at the year end.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit nor has any unclaimed deposit within the meaning of the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provision of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) Maintenance of Cost accounting records are not applicable since the company is under survey & investigation phase.

(vii) (a) According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues have been regularly deposited with appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues, were outstanding as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST), Cess, on account of any dispute, which have not been deposited.

(viii) The Company has not raised loans from financial institutions or banks or government or by issue of debentures and hence clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loan and hence clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the clause of payment of managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approval mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act, is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) In our opinion company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Related parties transactions are as per provisions of Company's Act, and disclosed in Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards (Ind AS 24, "Related Party Disclosures")

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

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non–cash transaction with the Directors or Persons connected with them and covered under Section 192 of the Act. Hence, clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45– IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For M/s KUNJABI &CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(FRN. 309115E)

sd/-
LINDA KSHETRIMAYUM
(PARTNER)
(M. NO. 511337)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29-04-2019

Annexure "B" to the Auditors' Report

[Referred to in our Report of even date on the Accounts of Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Limited, as at the year ended 31st March 2019]

Report under Directions under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013:

Sr. No.	Directions	Our Report	Action taken thereon	Impact on Accounts & Financial Statements of the Company
1	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside, IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with financial implications, if any, may be stated.	Yes.	No action required	No impact
2	Whether there is any restructuring of any existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/ interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	No such cases	No action required	No impact
3	Whether funds received /receivable for specific schemes from Central /State agencies were properly accounted for/utilised as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	No such cases	No action required	No impact.

For M/s KUNJABI &Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN – 309115E

sd/-
Linda Kshetrimayum
Partner
(M.No.511337)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29-04-2019

Annexure "C" to the Auditors' Report

[Referred to in our Report of even date on the Accounts of LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED as at and for the year ended 31st March 2019]

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 over financial reporting of LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED ("the Company") as of 31st March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For M/s KUNJABI &CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(FRN. 309115E)

sd/-
LINDA KSHETRIMAYUM
(PARTNER)
(M. NO. 511337)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29-04-2019

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE

We have conducted the statutory audit of financial statement of **LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED (CIN-U40101MN2009GOI008249)** having its registered office at Loktak Power Station, NHPC Ltd , P.O Loktak, Komkeirap, Manipur -795124, for the financial year ended 31st March 2019 in accordance with the directions/ sub-directions issued by the C&AG of India under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act,2013 and certify that we have complied with all the Directions/ Sub-directions issued to us in this regard.

For KUNJABI &CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(FRN. 309115E)

Sd/-

LINDA KSHETRIMAYUM
(PARTNER)
(M. NO. 511337)

PLACE : New Delhi
DATE : 29-04-2019

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

		PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
		ASSETS			
(1)		NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
	a)	Property Plant & Equipment	2.1	1,01,13,074	1,09,20,825
	b)	Capital Work In Progress	2.2	1,38,31,98,362	1,30,46,84,484
	c)	Investment Property	2.3	0	0
	d)	Intangible Assets	2.4	0	33,677
	e)	Financial Assets			
		i) Investments	3.1	0	0
		ii) Trade Receivables	3.2	0	0
		iii) Loans	3.3	0	0
		iv) Others	3.4	0	0
	f)	Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	4	25,08,673	23,80,539
	g)	Other Non Current Assets	5	0	0
		TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		1,39,58,20,109	1,31,80,19,525
(2)		CURRENT ASSETS			
	a)	Inventories	6	0	0
	b)	Financial Assets			
		i) Investments	6	0	0
		ii) Trade Receivables	7	40,69,375	0
		iii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	8	9,67,507	-3,54,443
		iv) Bank balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	9	3,45,16,162	12,45,49,434
		v) Loans	10	7,18,568	7,77,654
		vi) Others	11	1,01,84,229	50,55,106
	c)	Current Tax Assets (Net)	12	0	0
	d)	Other Current Assets	13	50,060	0
		TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		5,05,05,901	13,00,27,751
(3)		Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances	14	0	0
		TOTAL ASSETS AND REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT DEBIT BALANCES		1,44,63,26,010	1,44,80,47,276
		EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1)		EQUITY			
	(a)	Equity Share Capital	15.1	1,17,69,23,090	1,17,69,23,090
	(b)	Other Equity	15.2	19,77,81,162	19,39,10,121
		TOTAL EQUITY		1,37,47,04,252	1,37,08,33,211
(2)		LIABILITIES			
		NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
	a)	Financial Liabilities			
		i) Borrowings	16.1	-	-
		ii) Trade Payables		-	-
		iii) Other financial liabilities	16.2		
	b)	Provisions	17	-	-
	c)	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	18	-	-

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

		PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	d)	Other non-current Liabilities	19	-	-
		TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	-
(3)		**CURRENT LIABILITIES**		-	-
	a)	**Financial Liabilities**			
		i) Borrowings	20.1	-	-
		ii) Trade Payables	20.2		
		Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
		Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,18,99,439	3,68,32,170
		iii) Other financial liabilities	20.3	2,52,52,938	83,41,564
	b)	Other Current Liabilities	21	29,54,289	45,07,733
	c)	Provisions	22	2,15,15,092	2,75,32,598
	d)	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	23	0	0
(4)		**FUND FROM C.O.**	15.3		
		TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**7,16,21,758**	**7,72,14,065**
		TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		**1,44,63,26,010**	**1,44,80,47,276**
		Significant Accounting Policies	1		
		Expenditure attributable to construction (EAC) during the year forming part of capital work in progress	32		
		Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management	33		
		Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts	34		
		Note 1 to 34 form integral part of the Accounts in terms of our report of even date attached			

FOR KUNJABI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Regn. No. 309115E)

For & on behalf of Board of Directors

sd/-
(LINDA KSHETRIMAYUM)
PARTNER
(MEMBERSHIP NO. 511337)

sd/-
(BALRAJ JOSHI)
CHAIRMAN
DIN-07449990

sd/-
(D CHAKRABORTY)
DIRECTOR
DIN-08324131

sd/-
(AMITABH SRIVASTAV)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

sd/-
(R. VINODKUMAR)
CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

sd/-
(ABHISHEK DAGUR)
COMPANY SECRETARY
MEMBERSHIP NO: A34036

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29-04-2019

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

		Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
INCOME				
i)	Revenue from Continuing Operations	24.1	42,96,081	0
ii)	Other Income	24.2	50,42,989	1,00,48,554
	TOTAL INCOME		**93,39,070**	**1,00,48,554**
EXPENSES				
i)	Generation Expenses	25.2	0	0
ii)	Employee Benefits Expense	26.2	0	0
iii)	Finance Cost	27.2	0	0
iv)	Depreciation & Amortization Expense	28.2	0	0
v)	Other Expenses	29	41,07,933	12,29,759
	TOTAL EXPENSES		**41,07,933**	**12,29,759**
Profit before Exceptional items, Rate Regulated Activities and Tax			52,31,137	88,18,795
Exceptional items			-	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAX			52,31,137	88,18,795
	Tax Expenses	30		
i)	Current Tax		13,60,096	24,29,798
ii)	Adjustments for Income Tax		-	-
iii)	Deferred Tax		-	-
	Total Tax Expenses		**13,60,096**	**24,29,798**
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE NET MOVEMENTS IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES			**38,71,041**	**63,88,997**
Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Net of Tax)		31	-	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AFTER NET MOVEMENTS IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES.			**38,71,041**	**63,88,997**
Profit for the year from continuing operations (A)			**38,71,041**	**63,88,997**
	Profit from discontined operations		-	-
	Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-
Profit from discontinuing operations after tax			-	-
	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (B)			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		-	-
	Less: Income Tax on remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		-	-
	Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment Against Deferred Tax Liabilities on Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-	-
	-Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances-Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-	-
	Less: Impact of Tax on Regulatory Deferral Accounts		-	-
	Sub total (a)		-	-
	(b) Investment in Equity Instruments		-	-
	Less: Income Tax on Equity Instruments		-	-
	Sub total (b)		-	-
	Total (i)=(a)+(b)		-	-
	(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Investment in Debt Instruments		-	-

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
Less: Income Tax on investment in Debt Instruments		-	-
Total (ii)		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (B)=(i+ii)		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR (A+B)		38,71,041	63,88,997
Earning per share before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Equity shares, face value of 10/- each)			
Basic & Diluted			
Earning per share after movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Equity shares, face value of 10/- each)			
Basic & Diluted			
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Expenditure attributable to construction (EAC) during the year forming part of capital work in progress	32		
Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management	33		
Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts	34		
Note 1 to 34 form integral part of the Accounts in terms of our report of even date attached			

FOR KUNJABI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Regn. No. 309115E)

For & on behalf of Board of Directors

sd/-
(LINDA KSHETRIMAYUM)
PARTNER
(MEMBERSHIP NO. 511337)

sd/-
(BALRAJ JOSHI)
CHAIRMAN
DIN-07449990

sd/-
(D CHAKRABORTY)
DIRECTOR
DIN-08324131

sd/-
(AMITABH SRIVASTAV)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

sd/-
(R. VINODKUMAR)
CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

sd/-
(ABHISHEK DAGUR)
COMPANY SECRETARY
MEMBERSHIP NO: A34036

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29-04-2019

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	For the Year Ended 31.03.2019		For the Year Ended 31.03.2018	
A.) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	5,231,137		8,818,795	
ADJUSTMENTS				
-INTEREST/OTHER INCOME	(5,042,989)		(10,048,554)	
-PRELIMINARY EXPENSE WRITTEN OFF	-			
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	**188,148**		**(1,229,759)**	
CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL (OPERATING ACTIVITIES)				
TRADE RECEIVABLE	(4,069,375)		-	
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CURRENT LIABLITIES	(487,480)		1,067,500	
	(4,547,855)		**1,067,500**	
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	(4,359,707)		(162,259)	
INCOME TAX	(48,918)		-	
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)		**(4,408,625)**		**(162,259)**
B.) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN LOANS & ADVANCES	59,086		317,526	
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	3,746,577		17,076,038	
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CURRENT LIABILITIES	(8,022,081)		3,210,132	
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN PROVISIONS	(6,169,516)		16,053,113	
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	(10,385,934)		36,656,809	
INCOME TAX	(1,439,312)		(2,905,029)	
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (i)		**(11,825,246)**		**33,751,780**
ADDITION OF FIXED ASSETS	**48,162**		**(626,210)**	
INCREASE IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS	**(77,568,602)**		**(156,996,620)**	
CHANGES IN BANK DEPOSIT OTHER THAN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENT	**90,033,272**		**113,587,286**	
INTEREST INCOME	**5042989**		**10048554**	
(ii)		17,555,821		(33,986,990)
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)(i+ii)		**5,730,575**		**(235,210)**
C.) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES		0		0
NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)		-		-
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)		**1,321,950**		**(397,469)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		**(354,443)**		**43,026**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		**967507**		**(354443)**

FOR KUNJABI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Regn. No. 309115E)
sd/-
(LINDA KSHETRIMAYUM)
PARTNER
(MEMBERSHIP NO. 511337)

For & on behalf of Board of Directors

sd/-
(BALRAJ JOSHI)
CHAIRMAN
DIN-07449990

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(R. VINODKUMAR)
CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

sd/-
(ABHISHEK DAGUR)
COMPANY SECRETARY
MEMBERSHIP NO: A34036

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29-04-2019

NOTE NO. 1: COMPANY INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(i) REPORTING ENTITY

LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in India and limited by shares. The address of the Company's registered office is LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED, KOMEKIRAP, MANIPUR 795124. The OBJECT OF THE Company is to plan, promote, and organise an integrated and efficient development of power through hydroelectric in the state of Manipur in all aspects.

(ii) BASIS OF PREPARATION

(A) Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements are prepared on going concern basis following accrual system of accounting and comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto, the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified and applicable), applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to the extent applicable.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 07.04.2019.

(B) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.
- Plan assets of defined employee benefit plans measured at fair value.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in Note 33.

(C) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest crore (upto two decimals).

(D) Use of estimates and management judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures including contingent assets and liabilities at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

Critical judgements and estimates

a) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

Appendix C, Ind AS 17 'Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease' requires an assessment of whether:

- fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets (the asset); and
- the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Further, an arrangement conveys a right to use the asset if facts and circumstances indicate that it is remote that one or more parties other than the purchaser will take more than an insignificant amount of the output or other utility that will be produced or generated by the asset during the term of the arrangement, and the price that the purchaser will pay for the output is neither contractually fixed per unit of output nor equal to the current market price per unit of output as of the time of delivery of the output.

The Company enters into power purchase agreements with beneficiaries. Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) in the nature of embedded lease with a single beneficiary where the minimum lease term is for the major part of the plant's economic life and the minimum lease payments amount to substantially all the fair value of the plant are considered as a Finance Lease. Other embedded leases are considered as Operating Lease.

For embedded leases in the nature of a Finance Lease, the investment in the plant is recognised as a Lease Receivable. The minimum lease payments are identified by segregating the embedded lease payments from the rest of the contract amounts. Each lease receipt is allocated between the receivable and finance lease income so as to achieve a constant rate of return on the Lease Receivable outstanding.

In the case of operating leases or embedded operating leases, the lease income from the operating lease is recognised in revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The respective leased assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature.

b) **Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets**

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Useful life of the assets used for generation of electricity is determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Tariff Regulations as mentioned in part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for construction plant & machinery and computers & peripherals which are in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and mobile phones which are as per management assessment.

c) **Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets**

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets are based on estimates and assumptions, in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows associated with the power plants. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount resulting in impairment.

d) **Post-retirement benefit plans**

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increase, the inflation rate and expected rate of return on plan assets. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have an impact on the resulting calculations.

e) **Revenue**

The Company records revenue from sale of power based on Tariff approved by the CERC, as per the principles of Ind AS 115. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Further, where tariff are pending revision due to revision in cost estimates, tariffs are computed based on the parameters and methods prescribed under the CERC Tariff Regulations and an estimated amount of revenue is recognised when an application is made to the CERC after obtaining necessary approvals to the extent it is highly probable that there will be no downward adjustment to the revenue recognised.

f) **Provisions and contingencies**

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has been made on the basis of best judgment by management regarding probable outflow of economic resources. Such estimation can change following unforeseeable developments.

g) **Recoverable Amount of Rate Regulated Assets**

The operating activities of the Company are subject to cost-of-service regulations whereby tariff charged for electricity generated is based on allowable costs like interest costs, depreciation, operation & maintenance including a stipulated return. Guidance Note on Rate Regulated Activities issued by the ICAI (previous GAAP) and Ind AS 114- 'Regulatory Deferral Accounts' permits an entity to include in the rate base, as part of the cost of self-constructed (tangible) PPE or internally generated intangible assets, amounts that would otherwise be recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS. The Company estimates that items of regulatory deferral accounts recognised in the financial statements are recoverable as per the current CERC Tariff Regulations 2014-19. However, changes in CERC tariff regulations beyond the current tariff period may affect the recoverability of such balances.

h) **Impairment of Trade Receivables**

Considering the historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, the Company does not envisage either impairment in the value of receivables from beneficiaries or loss due to time value of money owing to delay in realization of trade receivables, except to the extent already provided for.

i) **Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures**

Investment has been carried at cost and as per assessment by the Company, there is no indication of impairment on such investments. Any changes in assumption may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount.

j) **Insurance Claim Recoverable**

The recoverable amount of insurance claims in respect of damages to Property, Plant & Equipment is based on estimates & assumptions as per terms and conditions of insurance policies.

(iii) **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-** Summary of the significant accounting policies for the preparation of financial statements as given below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements. These accounting policies are formulated in a manner that results in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. These policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

Up to March 31, 2015, Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress, Intangible Assets and Investment Property were carried in the Balance Sheet in accordance with Indian GAAP. The Company had elected to avail the exemption granted by IND AS 101, "First time adoption of IND AS" to regard those amounts as the deemed cost at the date of transition to IND AS (i.e. as on April 1, 2015).

1.0 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

a) An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if 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.

b) PPE are initially measured at cost of acquisition/ construction including decommissioning or restoration cost wherever required. The cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. In cases where final settlement of bills with contractors is pending, but the asset is complete and available for operating in the manner intended by the management, capitalisation is done on estimated basis subject to necessary adjustments, including those arising out of settlement of arbitration/ court cases.

c) Expenditure incurred on renovation and modernization of PPE on completion of the originally estimated useful life of the power station resulting in increased life and/or efficiency of an existing asset, is added to the cost of the related asset. PPE acquired as replacement of the existing assets are capitalized and its corresponding replaced assets removed/ retired from active use are derecognized.

d) After initial recognition, Property, Plant and Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

e) Deposits, payments made/ liabilities created provisionally towards compensation (including interest on enhanced compensation till the date of award by the Court), rehabilitation & resettlement and other expenses including expenditure on environment management plans relatable to land in possession are treated as cost of land.

f) Assets over which the Company has control, though created on land not belonging to the Company, are included under Property, Plant and Equipment.

g) Standby equipment and servicing equipment which meet the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized.

h) Spares parts (procured along with the Plant & Machinery or subsequently) which meet the recognition criteria are capitalized. The carrying amount of those spare parts that are replaced is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon disposal. Other spare parts are treated as "stores & spares" forming part of inventory.

i) If the cost of the replaced part or earlier inspection is not available, the estimated cost of similar new parts/inspection is used as an indication of what the cost of the existing part/ inspection component was when the item was acquired or inspection carried out.

j) An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.0 Capital work in Progress

a) Expenditure incurred on assets under construction (including a project) is carried at cost under Capital Work in Progress (CWIP). Such costs comprise purchase price of assets including import duties and non-refundable taxes (after deducting trade discounts and rebates), expenditure in relation to survey and investigation activities of projects, cost of site preparation, initial delivery and handling charges, installation and assembly costs, etc.

b) Costs including employee benefits, professional fees, expenditure on maintenance and up-gradation of common public facilities, depreciation on assets used in construction of project, interest during construction and other costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management are accumulated under "Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC)" and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects. Net pre-commissioning income/ expenditure is adjusted directly in the cost of related assets.

c) Capital Expenditure incurred for creation of facilities, over which the Company does not have control but the creation of which is essential principally for construction of the project is accumulated under "Expenditure Attributable to Construction" and carried under "Capital Work in Progress" and subsequently allocated on a systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects, keeping in view the "attributability" and the "Unit of Measure" concepts in Ind AS 16- "Property, Plant & Equipment". Expenditure of such nature incurred after completion of the project, is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.0 Investment Property

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed off or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of derecognition.

Transfers to or from investment property is made when and only when there is a change in use supported by an evidence.

4.0 Intangible Assets and Intangible Assets under Development

a) Expenditure on research is charged to revenue as and when incurred. Expenditure on development is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to & has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

b) Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost includes any directly attributable expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

c) Land taken for use from State Government (without transfer of title) and expenses on relief and rehabilitation as also on creation of alternate facilities for land evacuees or in lieu of existing facilities coming under submergence and where construction of such alternate facilities is a specific pre-condition for the acquisition of the land for the purpose of the project, are accounted for as Land-Right to use.

d) Software (not being an integral part of the related hardware) acquired for internal use, is stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses if any.

e) An item of Intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

5.0 Foreign Currency Transactions

a) Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. At each Balance Sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency exchange rates prevailing on that date.

b) Exchange differences relating to PPE/capital work-in-progress arising out of transaction entered into prior to April 1, 2004 are adjusted to the carrying cost of respective PPE/capital work-in-progress.

c) Exchange differences arising from translation of foreign currency borrowings entered into prior to March 31, 2016 recoverable from or payable to beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff regulations are recognised as “Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Recoverable/ Payable Account” and adjusted from the year in which the same is recovered/ paid.

d) Exchange differences arising from settlement/ translation of monetary items denominated in foreign currency entered into on or after 01.04.2016 to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognized as ‘Regulatory Deferral Account Balances’ during construction period and adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.

e) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Where the Company has paid or received advance consideration in a foreign currency, the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it), is the date when the Company initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

6.0 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

a) Where an item of expenditure incurred during the period of construction of a project is recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss i.e. not allowed to be capitalized as part of cost of relevant PPE in accordance with Ind AS, but is nevertheless permitted by CERC to be recovered from the beneficiaries in future through tariff, the right to recover the same is recognized as “Regulatory Deferral Account balances.”

b) Expense/ income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognised as “Regulatory Deferral Account balances.”

c) These Regulatory Deferral Account balances are adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.

d) Regulatory Deferral Account balances are evaluated at each Balance Sheet date to ensure that the underlying activities meet the recognition criteria and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such balances will flow to the entity. If these criteria are not met, the Regulatory Deferral Account balances are derecognised.

e) Regulatory Deferral Account balances are tested for impairment at each Balance Sheet date.

7.0 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. Normally at initial recognition, the transaction price is the best evidence of fair value.

However, when the Company determines that transaction price does not represent the fair value, it uses inter-alia valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy. This categorisation is 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.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are recognised at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting period.

8.0 Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures

Investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and joint ventures are carried at cost.

9.0 Financial assets other than investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures

A financial asset includes inter-alia any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual obligation to receive cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under conditions that are potentially favourable to the Company. A financial asset is recognized when and only when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets of the Company comprise Cash and Cash Equivalents, Bank Balances, Investments in equity shares of companies other than in subsidiaries & joint ventures, Trade Receivables, Advances to employees/ contractors, security deposit, claims recoverable etc.

a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- At amortised cost,
- At fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), and

The classification depends on the following:

(a) The entity's business model for managing the financial assets and

(b) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss or Other Comprehensive Income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

b) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company measures the trade receivables at their transaction price, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

c) Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at FVTOCI if both the following criteria are met:

i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI).

Debt instruments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income are measured at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses, reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the EIR method.

Equity investments:

All equity investments in entities other than subsidiaries and joint ventures are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading, if any, are classified at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company classifies the same as at FVTOCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

All fair value changes on an equity instrument classified at FVTOCI, are recognized in the OCI. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category, if any, are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Trade Receivables:

Trade receivables containing a significant financing component are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

d) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or

ii) 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 Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company 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.

On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount and the amount of consideration received / receivable is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets:

i) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost.

ii) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI.

iii) Contract Assets and Trade Receivables under Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

iv) Lease Receivables under Ind AS 17, Leases

The Company follows the 'simplified approach' permitted under Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments" for recognition of impairment loss allowance based on life time expected credit loss from initial recognition on contract assets, lease receivables and trade receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17 and Ind AS 115.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company assesses the credit risk characteristics on instrument-by-instrument basis. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL. The amount of expected credit loss (or reversal) for the period is recognized as expense/ income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

10.0 Inventories

Inventories mainly comprise stores and spare parts to be used for maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment and are valued at cost or net realizable value (NRV) whichever is lower. The cost is determined using weighted average cost formula and NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Scrap is valued at net realisable value.

The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories is recognized as an expense in the period in which write-down or loss occurs.

11.0 Dividends

Dividends and interim dividends payable to the Company's shareholders are recognised as change in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders and the Board of Directors respectively.

12.0 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Company are contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company.

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

a) Classification, initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the fair value at initial recognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion, over the period of the borrowings using the effective rate of interest.

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.

b) Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion, when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

13.0 Government Grants

a) The benefits of a government loan at a below market rate of interest is treated as Government Grant. The loan is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initially recognized amount of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities and government grant is recognized initially as deferred income and subsequently in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

b) Monetary grants from the government for creation of assets are initially recognised as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. The deferred income so recognised is subsequently amortised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the useful life of the related assets.

c) Government grant related to income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

14.0 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

a) Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Such provisions are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision net of any reimbursement is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion.

b) If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

c) Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

d) Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence 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. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of judgment of management. These are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

15.0 Revenue Recognition and Other Income

Company's revenues arise from sale and trading of energy, project management / construction contracts/ consultancy assignment services and other income. Revenue from other income comprises interest from banks, employees, contractors etc., dividend from investments in joint ventures & subsidiary companies, dividend from investments in equity, interest from investment in bonds, surcharge received from beneficiaries for delayed payments, sale of scrap, other miscellaneous income, etc.

With effect from 1st April, 2018, the Company has adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up method. However, no material adjustments were necessary.

a) Revenue from sale of power

i) Revenue is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the products or services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over the products or services to a customer.

ii) Revenue from sale of power (except for power stations considered as Finance/Operating Lease) is accounted for as per tariff notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under the CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2014. In the case of Power Stations where provisional/ final tariff is yet to be notified or where incentives/disincentives are chargeable/ payable as per CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, revenue is recognised to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur . Rebates given to beneficiaries as early payments incentives are deducted from the amount of revenue.

iii) In the comparative period, revenue from sale of power was measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue was recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration was probable, the associated costs could be estimated reliably, there was no continuous management involvement and the amount of revenue could be measured reliably.

iv) Customers are billed on a periodic and regular basis. As at each reporting date, revenue from sale of power includes an accrual for sales delivered to customers but not yet billed (unbilled revenue).

v) Recovery/ refund towards foreign currency variation in respect of foreign currency loans and recovery towards Income Tax are recognised on year to year basis based on regulatory norms. Recovery towards deferred tax items recognized till March 31, 2009 are accounted for when the same materialises.

vi) Adjustments arising out of finalisation of Regional Energy Account (REA), though not material, are effected in the year of respective finalisation.

vii) Advance Against Depreciation (AAD) considered as deferred income up to 31st March 2009 is included in sales on straight line basis over the balance useful life after a period of 12 years from the date of commercial operation of the Power Station.

b) Revenue from Project Management/ Construction Contracts/ Consultancy assignments

i) Revenue from Project Management/ Construction Contracts/ Consultancy assignments is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue on the basis of input method. Input methods recognise revenue on the basis of the costs incurred towards the satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected costs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation.

ii) In the comparative period, revenue on Project Management/Construction Contracts/ Consultancy assignments was recognized on percentage of completion method. The percentage of completion is determined as proportion of "cost incurred up to reporting date" to "estimated cost to complete the concerned Project Management/Construction Contracts and Consultancy assignment".

iii) Contract modifications, if any, are accounted for when there is a change in the scope or price (or both) of a contract that is approved by the parties to the contract and when the parties to a contract approve a modification that either creates new or changes existing enforceable rights and obligations of the parties to the contract. Accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Contract modifications are recorded on standalone basis when the scope of the contract increases because of the addition of promised goods or services or the price of the contract increases by an amount of consideration that reflects the Company's standalone selling prices of the additional promised goods or services and any appropriate adjustments to that price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch-up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

c) Revenue from trading of power

i) Accounting for revenue from trading of power involves assessment of the contract conditions to determine whether the Company is required to act in the capacity of a principal or as an agent. The Company acts in the nature of a principal in case it obtains control of the electricity before transferring it to the customer. Indicators of control includes assessment of whether the company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the electricity, it has the discretion to establish the price or whether it bears the inventory risk. Where the Company does not obtain control of the electricity before transferring it to the customer and its performance obligation is to arrange for the supply of electricity by another party, it acts in the nature of an agent.

ii) Where the Company acts as a principal in a contract for trading of power, the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation that is satisfied is recognised as revenue.

iii) Where the Company acts as an agent in a contract for trading of power, the net consideration retained after paying the supplier for the electricity provided to the customer is recognised as revenue from operations. Financial assets and liabilities arising out of these transactions are not set off.

d) Other income

i) Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the same is established.

ii) For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the 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.

iii) Interest/Surcharge recoverable from customers including those arising out of contracts for trading of power and liquidated damages /interest on advances to contractors is recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of revenue recognised will not occur in the future.

16.0 Employee Benefits

i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term performance related cash bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into separate trusts and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction from future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that is due more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme (EDCSS) for providing pension benefits and Social Security Scheme administered through separate trusts are accounted as defined contribution plans.

iii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's Gratuity Scheme, Retired Employees Health Scheme (REHS), Provident Fund Scheme, Allowance on Retirement/Death and Memento on Superannuation to employees are in the nature of defined benefit plans. All these plans, other than Allowance on Retirement/Death and Memento on Superannuation to employees are administered through separate trusts.

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of Gratuity, Retired Employees Health Scheme and Provident Fund Scheme 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 the actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation 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 or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion.

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.

iv) Other long-term employee benefits

Benefits under the Company's leave encashment scheme constitute other long term employee benefits.

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations. The calculation is performed using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Contributions to the scheme and actuarial gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion in the period in which they arise.

v) Termination benefits

The expenses incurred on terminal benefits in the form of ex-gratia payments and notice pay on voluntary retirement schemes are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of incurrence of such expenses.

17.0 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Capitalisation of borrowing cost ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended use are complete.

18.0 Depreciation and amortization

a) Depreciation on additions to /deductions from Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE) during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from / up to the date on which the asset is available for use / disposal.

b) (i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment of Operating Units of the Company capitalized till five years before the end of the useful life of the Power Station is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss on straight-line method following the rates and methodology notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff except for assets specified in Policy No. 18.0(d).

(ii) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment capitalized during the last five years of the useful life of a Power Station is charged on straight-line method for the period of extended life as per CERC Tariff Regulations/Orders, from the date on which such asset becomes available for use.

(iii) Where the life and / or efficiency of a Power Station is increased due to renovation and modernization, the expenditure thereon along with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged prospectively on straight-line method over the revised / remaining useful life.

c) i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (except old and used) of other than Operating Units of the Company is charged to the extent of 90% of the cost of the asset following the rates notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff except for assets specified in Policy No. 18.0(d) below.

ii) Depreciation on old and used items of PPE of other than Operating Units is charged on straight-line method to the extent of 90% of the cost of the asset over estimated useful life determined on the basis of technical assessment.

d) i) Depreciation in respect of following items of PPE is provided on straight line method based on the life and residual value (5%) given in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013:

- Construction Plant & Machinery
- Computer & Peripherals

ii) Based on management assessment, depreciation on Mobile Phones is provided on straight line basis over a period of three years with residual value of Re 1.

e) Temporary erections are depreciated fully (100%) in the year of acquisition /capitalization by retaining Re. 1/- as WDV.

f) Assets valuing ₹ 5000/- or less but more than ₹ 750/- are fully depreciated during the year in which the asset becomes available for use with Re. 1/- as WDV.

g) Low value items, which are in the nature of assets (excluding immovable assets) and valuing upto ₹ 750/- are not capitalized and charged off to revenue in the year of use.

h) Leasehold Land of operating units, is amortized over the period of lease or 35 years whichever is lower, following the rates and methodology notified vide CERC tariff regulations.

i) Leasehold Land and buildings, of units other than operating units, is amortized over the period of lease or 35 years, whichever is lower.

j) PPE created on leasehold land are depreciated to the extent of 90% of original cost over the balance available lease period of respective land from the date such asset is available for use or at the applicable depreciation rates & methodology notified by CERC tariff regulations for such assets, whichever is higher.

k) Right to use in respect of land is amortized over a period of 30 years from the date of commercial operation of the project in line with CERC tariff regulations notified for tariff fixation.

l) Cost of software recognized as 'Intangible Assets' is amortized on straight line method over a period of legal right to use or three financial years, whichever is earlier, starting from the year in which it is acquired.

m) Where the cost of depreciable assets has undergone a change during the year due to increase/decrease in long term liabilities on account of exchange fluctuation, price adjustment, settlement of arbitration/court cases, change in duties or similar factors, the unamortized balance of such assets is depreciated prospectively over the residual life of such assets at the rate of depreciation and methodology notified by CERC tariff regulations.

n) Spare parts procured along with the Plant & Machinery or subsequently which are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of such item are depreciated over the residual useful life of the related plant and machinery at the rates and methodology notified by CERC.

o) Useful life, method of depreciation and residual value of assets where depreciation is charged as per management assessment are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively over the balance life of the asset, wherever required.

19.0 Impairment of non-financial assets other than inventories

a) The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets of the

Company. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

c) In case of expenditure on survey & investigation of projects, if it is decided to abandon such a project under survey & investigation, expenditure incurred thereon is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such decision is taken.

d) In case a project under survey and Investigation remains in abeyance by the order of appropriate authority/ by injunction of court order, any expenditure incurred on such projects from the date of order/ injunction of court is provided in the books from the date of such order till the period project is kept in abeyance by such order/ injunction. Provision so made is however reversed on the revocation of aforesaid order/ injunction.

e) Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

20.0 Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current tax

i) The current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year on the basis of the tax laws applicable at the reporting date and any adjustments to tax payable in previous years. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years (temporary differences) and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible (permanent differences).

ii) Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

b) Deferred tax

i) Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the Balance Sheet method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither the taxable profit or loss nor the accounting profit or loss.

ii) The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

iii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would flow in the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

iv) Deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

v) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

vi) Deferred tax recovery adjustment account is credited/ debited to the extent the deferred tax for the current period which forms part of current tax in the subsequent periods and affects the computation of return on equity (ROE), a component of tariff.

21.0 Compensation from third parties

Impairments or losses of items, related claims for payments of compensation from third parties including insurance companies and any subsequent purchase or construction of assets/inventory are separate economic events and are accounted for separately.

Compensation from third parties including from insurance companies for items of property, plant and equipment or for other items that were impaired, lost or given up is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the compensation becomes receivable. Insurance claims for loss of profit are accounted for based on certainty of realisation.

22.0 Segment Reporting

a) In accordance with Ind AS 108 – Operating Segment, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's "Chief Operating Decision Maker" or "CODM" within the meaning of Ind AS 108.

b) Electricity generation is the principal business activity of the Company. Other operations viz., Contracts, Project Management and Consultancy works do not form a reportable segment as per the Ind AS -108 - 'Operating Segments'.

c) The Company has a single geographical segment as all its Power Stations are located within the Country.

23.0 Leases

a) Company as a Lessee:

i) Leases of property, plant and equipment (), where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance lease. Such finance leases are generally capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property which equals the transaction price i.e. lump sum upfront payments.

ii) Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of lease.

b) Company as a Lessor:

Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) in the nature of embedded lease with a single beneficiary where the minimum lease term is for the major part of the plant's economic life and the minimum lease payments amounts to substantially all the fair value of the plant are considered as a Finance Lease. Other embedded leases are considered as Operating Lease.

i) For embedded leases in the nature of a Finance Lease, the investment in the plant is recognised as a Lease Receivable. The minimum lease payments are identified by segregating the embedded lease payments from the rest of the contract amounts (including Advance Against Depreciation (AAD) recognised in accordance with CERC Tariff regulations 2004-09 up to 31st March 2009 and considered as deferred income. Each lease receipt is allocated between the receivable and finance lease income (forming part of revenue from operations) so as to achieve a constant rate of return on the Lease Receivable outstanding.

ii) In the case of Operating Leases or embedded operating leases, the lease income from the operating lease is recognised in revenue over the lease term to reflect the pattern of use benefit derived from the leased asset. The respective leased assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature and depreciated over its economic life.

24.0 Material prior period errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated unless it is impracticable, in which case, the comparative information is adjusted to apply the new accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable.

25.0 Earnings per share

a) Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

b) Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

c) Basic and diluted earnings per equity share are also presented using the earnings amounts excluding the movements in regulatory deferral account balances.

26.0 Statement of Cash Flows

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. However for Balance Sheet presentation, Bank overdrafts are shown within "Borrowings" under Current Liabilities.

b) Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7- 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

27.0 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

a) An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

b) A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

28.0 Miscellaneous

a) Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of a dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

b) Liabilities for Goods in transit/Capital works executed but not certified are not provided for, pending inspection and acceptance by the Company.

(IV) Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019 on March 30, 2019. Both the Rules shall come into force on April 1, 2019.

Standards issued but not yet effective

a) **Ind AS 116-** Leases is to be effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. The new standard requires entities to make more judgements and estimates (e.g., determining when a customer has the right to direct the use of an identified asset, estimating the incremental rate of borrowing) and make more disclosures (e.g., discount rate, weighted average lease term, other qualitative and quantitative information). In the capacity of a lessee, companies will have a significant impact on their balance sheets along with ancillary impacts on their financial metrics. The new standards replaces Ind AS 17 and the related appendices.

b) **Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes:** This Appendix clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in Ind AS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. In such a circumstance, an entity shall recognise and measure its current or deferred tax asset or liability applying the requirements in Ind AS 12 based on taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates determined.

The appendix can be applied either retrospectively for each period presented applying Ind AS 8 or prospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Appendix recognised at the date of initial application. If an entity selects this transition approach, it shall not restate comparative information. Instead, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate).

c) **New paragraph 57A added to Ind AS 12:** This Paragraph clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends as defined in Ind AS 109 when it recognises a liability to pay a dividend. The income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The amendment shall be applied by the entity for annual periods reporting beginning on or after 1st April, 2019.

d) **Amendment to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits:** This amendment requires an entity to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement and recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. An entity shall apply these amendments to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after 1 April, 2019.

e) **Amendment to Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs:** This amendment is to clarify that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after a qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings. An entity shall apply those amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.

f) **Amendment to Ind AS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:** This amendment clarifies that investors could have long-term interests (for example, preference shares or long-term loans) in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture. The amendment clarifies that these long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied should be accounted for using Ind AS 109, *Financial Instruments*. The requirements of Ind AS 109 are applied to long-term interests before applying the loss allocation and impairment requirements of Ind AS 28. An entity shall apply those amendments to long-term interest in associates or joint-ventures on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. The entity is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of the amendments.

g) **Amendment to Ind AS 103, Business Combinations and Ind AS 111, Joint Arrangements:** This amendment provides a clarification on measurement of previously held interest in obtaining control/joint control over a joint operation. On obtaining control of a business that is a joint operation, previously held interest in joint operation is remeasured at fair value at the acquisition date while in the case where a party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in Ind AS 103. In such cases, previously held interests in the joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity shall apply those amendments to business combinations and joint arrangements for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 April, 2019.

h) **Amendment to Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments:** This amendment provides a clarification on prepayable financial assets with negative compensation to be measured by the entity at amortized cost. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively. Further this amendment clarifies "an entity is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of these amendments. The entity may restate prior periods if, and only if, it is possible without the use of hindsight and the restated financial statements reflect all the requirements in this Standard. If an entity does not restate prior periods, the entity shall recognise any difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount at the beginning of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application of these amendments in the opening retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application of these amendments."

The Company is in the process on assessing the detailed impact of the above accounting pronouncements. The Company intends to adopt the amendments prospectively on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which these standards/ amendments are first applied (i.e. from 1 April 2019).

FOR KUNJABI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Regn. No. 309115E)

For & on behalf of Board of Directors

sd/-
(LINDA KSHETRIMAYUM)
PARTNER
(MEMBERSHIP NO. 511337)

sd/-
(BALRAJ JOSHI)
CHAIRMAN
DIN-07449990

sd/-
(D CHAKRABORTY)
DIRECTOR
DIN-08324131

sd/-
(AMITABH SRIVASTAV)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

sd/-
(R. VINODKUMAR)
CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

sd/-
(ABHISHEK DAGUR)
COMPANY SECRETARY
MEMBERSHIP NO: A34036

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29-04-2019

NOTE NO. 2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment as on 31.03.2019

(Amount in ₹)

			GROSS BLOCK							DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
Sl. No.	PARTICULARS		As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Period	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
				IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land – Freehold		0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0			0	0	0
ii)	Land – Leasehold	415111	19828	-	-	-	-	-	19828	1360	578	0	1938	17890	18468
iii)	Roads and Bridges	4152	3592278	-	-	-	-	-	3592278	477327	159109	0	636436	2955842	3114951
iv)	Buildings	4153-4154	3654176	-	-	-	-	-	3654176	1801865	105537		1907402	1746774	1852311
v)	Building-Under Lease		0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
vi)	Railway sidings	4155	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
vii)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	4156	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
viii)	Generating Plant and machinery	4157-4181	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ix)	"Plant and machinery Sub station"	4158	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x)	"Plant and machinery Transmission lines"	4159	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xi)	Plant and machinery Others	4160	11880	-	-	-	-	-	11880	2425	0	0	2425	9455	9455
xii)	Construction Equipment	4161	367018	-	-	-	-	-	367018	8107	1212	0	9319	357699	358911
xiii)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage	4162	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xiv)	Electrical installations	4164	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xv)	Vehicles	4165	423077	-	-	-	-	-	423077	0	0	0	0	423077	423077
xvi)	Aircraft/ Boats	4166	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xvii)	Furniture and fixture	4167	1325303	-	-	-	-	-	1325303	183265	90229	0	273494	1051809	1142038
xviii)	Computers	4168	1150411	-	-	-	48162	-	1102249	582166	194416	-43346	733236	369013	568245
xix)	Communication Equipment	4169	367633	-	-	-	-	-	367633	7389	23557	0	30946	336687	360244
xx)	Office Equipments	4170	674188	-	-	-	-	-	674188	90634	45054	0	135688	538500	583554
xxi)	Research and Development	4171	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xxii)	Other assets	4175	2843284	-	-	-	-	-	2843284	354740	183243	0	537983	2305301	2488544
xxiii)	Tangible Assets of minor value >750 and < ₹5000	4178	161639	-	-	-	-	-	161639	160612	0	0	160612	1027	1027
	Total		**14590715**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**48162**	**0**	**14542553**	**3669890**	**802935**	**-43346**	**4429479**	**10113074**	**10920825**
	Previous year		13602979	0	1501205		513469		14590715	**3013546**	713141	-56797	3669890	10920825	10589433

Note : Additional disclosure of Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) as per gross block of assets and accumulated depreciation under previous GAAP has been provided as Annexure-I to this Note. For other explanatory notes, these are stated in Annexure-I to Note 2.1.

Annexure to note no. 2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment as on 31.03.2019

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK: As at 01-Apr-2018	GROSS BLOCK: Additions: IUT	GROSS BLOCK: Additions: Others	GROSS BLOCK: Deductions: IUT	GROSS BLOCK: Deductions: Others	GROSS BLOCK: Other Adjust-ments	GROSS BLOCK: As at 31st March, 2019	DEPRECIATION: As at 01-Apr-2018	DEPRECIATION: For the Period	DEPRECIATION: Adjust-ments	DEPRECIATION: As at 31st March, 2019	NET BLOCK: As at 31st March, 2019	NET BLOCK: As at 31st March, 2018
i)	Land – Freehold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
ii)	Land – Leasehold	20225	0	0	0	0	0	20225	1757	578	0	2335	17890	18468
iii)	Roads and Bridges	4763741	0	0	0	0	0	4763741	1648790	159109	0	1807899	2955842	3114951
iv)	Buildings	7359992	0	0	0	0	0	7359992	5507681	105537	0	5613218	1746774	1852311
v)	Building-Under Lease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
vi)	Railway sidings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
vii)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
viii)	Generating Plant and machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ix)	"Plant and machinery Sub station"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x)	"Plant and machinery Transmission lines"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xi)	Plant and machinery Others	94554	0	0	0	0	0	94554	85099	0	0	85099	9455	9455
xii)	Construction Equipment	7487523	0	0	0	0	0	7487523	7128612	1212	0	7129824	357699	358911
xiii)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xiv)	Electrical installations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xv)	Vehicles	4230770	0	0	0	0	0	4230770	3807693	0	0	3807693	423077	423077
xvi)	Aircraft/ Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xvii)	Furniture and fixture	2304574	0	0	0	0	0	2304574	1162536	90229	0	1252765	1051809	1142038
xviii)	Computers	3060570	0	0	0	48162	0	3012408	2492325	194416	-43346	2643395	369013	568245
xix)	Communication Equipment	486089	0	0	0	0	0	486089	125845	23557	0	149402	336687	360244
xx)	Office Equipments	1174127	0	0	0	0	0	1174127	590573	45054	0	635627	538500	583554
xxi)	Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xxii)	Other assets	4048769	0	0	0	0	0	4048769	1560225	183243	0	1743468	2305301	2488544
xxiii)	Tangible Assets of minor value >750 and < ₹5000	2084810	0	0	0	0	0	2084810	2083783	0	0	2083783	1027	1027
	Total	**37115744**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**48162**	**0**	**37067582**	**26194919**	**802935**	**-43346**	**26954508**	**10113074**	**10920825**
	Previous year	**36489534**		**1538358**		**912148**		**37115744**	**25900101**	**713141**	**-418323**	**26194919**	**10920825**	**10589433**

Explanatory Note: - A piece of land measuring 3835 sq.ft. at Thangal village was donated by Thangal village authority to NHPC limited. The land alongwith the temporary shed constructed thereon was transferred to the company at the time of incorporation. The land is in the possession of the company but no value has been assigned.

NOTE NO. 2.2 CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS		As at 01-Apr-2018	Addition	Adjustment	Capitalised	As at 31st March, 2019
i)	Roads and Bridges		0				0
ii)	Buildings	4304	35198530				**35198530**
iii)	Building-Under Lease		0				**0**
iv)	Railway sidings		0				**0**
v)	"Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)"		0				**0**
vi)	Generating Plant and Machinery	4331	0				**0**
vii)	Plant and Machinery - Sub station		0				**0**
viii)	Plant and Machinery - Transmission lines		0				**0**
ix)	Plant and Machinery - Others		0				**0**
x)	Construction Equipment		0				**0**
xi)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage		0				**0**
xii)	Other assets awaiting installation		0				**0**
xiii)	CWIP - Assets Under 5 KM Scheme Of the GOI		0				**0**
xiv)	Survey, investigation, consultancy and supervision charges		147754421	1490039	-2448949		**146795511**
xv)	Expenditure on compensatory Afforestation		159528000				**159528000**
xvi)	Expenditure attributable to construction *		962099338	79480435			**1041579773**
	Less: Provided for		**0**				**0**
	Sub total (a)		**1304580289**	**80970474**	**-2448949**	**0**	**1383101814**
	*** For addition during the period refer Note No. 32**						
	Construction Stores		**104195**		**-7647**	**0**	**96548**
	Less : Provisions for construction stores		0			0	0
	Sub total (b)		**104195**	**0**	**-7647**	**0**	**96548**
	TOTAL		**1304684484**	**80970474**	**-2456596**	**0**	**1383198362**
	Previous year		**1147329719**	**157354765**	**0**	**0**	**1304684484**

Annexure to Note 2.2

CUMMULATIVE EDC (Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Linkage	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
A. EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSES			
Salaries, wages, allowances	437501	597814479	548179955
Gratuity and contribution to provident fund (including administration fees)	437502	93509731	86937159
Staff welfare expenses	437503	55478498	53064787
Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	437504	4869	4869
Sub-total(a)		**746807577**	**688186770**
Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438103	0	0
Sub-total(A)		**746807577**	**688186770**
B. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE			
Building	437510	36087267	31517140
Machinery	437511	115204	110591
Others	437512	24384628	22202522
Rent	437514	15729605	12769604
Rates and taxes	437515	212780	212780
Insurance	437516	2475731	2387122
Security expenses	437517	0	0
Electricity Charges	437518	149283	149283
Travelling and Conveyance	437519	27202136	26122234
Expenses on vehicles	437520	9265067	8648682
Telephone, telex and Postage	437521	3309168	3068585
Advertisement and publicity	437522	2181244	2181244
Entertainment and hospitality expenses	437523	23045	23045
Printing and stationery	437524	5126746	4978530
Remuneration to Auditors	437552	130449	130449
Design and Consultancy charges:			0
- Indigenous	437526	110810021	107003833
- Foreign	437527	0	0
Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses	437531	0	0
Expenditure on land not belonging to corporation	437532	183233	183233
Land acquisition and rehabilitation	437533	0	0
Loss on assets/ materials written off	437528	470234	470234
Losses on sale of assets	437530	0	0
Other general expenses	437525	31464624	26929616
Sub-total (b)		**269320465**	**249088727**
Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438102	0	0
Sub-total(B)		**269320465**	**249088727**
C. FINANCE COST			
i) Interest on :			
a) Government of India loan	437540	0	0
b) Bonds	437541	0	0
c) Foreign loan	437542	0	0
d) Term loan	437543 and 44	0	0
e) Cash credit facilities /WCDL	437545	0	0
g) Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	437554	0	0
Loss on Hedging Transactions	437555	0	0
ii) Bond issue/ service expenses	437546	0	0
iii) Commitment fee	437547	0	0
iv) Guarantee fee on loan	437548	0	0
v) Other finance charges	437549	185024	185024
vi) EAC- INTEREST ON LOANS FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT-ADJUSTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF EFFECTIVE INTEREST	437581	0	0
vii) EAC- INTEREST ON SECURITY DEPOSIT/ RETENTION MONEY-ADJUSTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF EFFECTIVE INTEREST	437583	0	0

Annexure to Note 2.2 (Continued...)

CUMMULATIVE EDC (Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Linkage	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
viii) EAC- COMMITTED CAPITAL EXPENSES- ADJUSTMENT FOR TIME VALUE	437585	0	0
Sub-total (c)		185024	185024
Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438105	0	0
Sub-total (C)		**185024**	**185024**
D. EXCHANGE RATE VARIATION (NET)			
i) ERV (Debit balance)	437550	0	0
Less: ii) ERV (Credit balance)	437551	0	0
Sub-total (d)		0	0
Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438108	0	0
Sub-total(D)		**0**	**0**
E. PROVISIONS	437561	1660747	1660747
Sub-total(e)		1660747	1660747
Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438106	0	0
Sub-total(E)		**1660747**	**1660747**
F. DEPRECIATION & AMORTISATION	437560	29321696	28485084
Sub-total (f)		29321696	28485084
Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438104	0	0
Sub-total(F)		**29321696**	**28485084**
G. PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSES (NET)			
Prior period expenses	437565	65299	65299
Less Prior period income	437579	0	0
Sub-total (g)		65299	65299
Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438107	0	0
Sub-total (G)		**65299**	**65299**
H. LESS : RECEIPTS AND RECOVERIES			
i) Income from generation of electricity – precommissioning"	437570	0	0
ii) Interest on loans and advances	437571	2706199	2706199
iii) Miscellaneous receipts	437572	2356026	2147304
iv) Profit on sale of assets	437573	61513	61513
v) Provision not required written back	437574	13381233	13381233
vi) Hire charges/ outturn on plant and machinery	437575	428929	428929
vii) EAC-FAIR VALUE GAIN - SECURITY DEPOSIT/ RETENTION MONEY	437582	0	0
viii) EAC- FAIR VALUE GAIN ON PROVISIONS FOR COMMITTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	437584	0	0
Sub-total (h)		18933900	18725178
Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438101	0	0
Sub-total (H)		**18933900**	**18725178**
I. C.O./Regional Office Expenses (i)	437599	13152865	13152865
Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438109	0	0
Sub-total(I)		**13152865**	**13152865**
GRAND TOTAL (a+b+c+d+e+f+g-h+i)		**1041579773**	**962099338**
Less: Capitalized During the year/Period		**0**	**0**
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F+G-H+I)		**1041579773**	**962099338**

NOTE NO. 2.3 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Period	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land Freehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Previous year							-				-	-	-

i) Amounts recognised in profit or loss for investment property

(Amount in ₹)

	As at 30.09.2018	As at 31.03.2018
Rental income	-	-
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income	-	-
Direct operating expenses from property that did not generate rental income	-	-

(ii) Fair Value of investment property

(iii) Investment property comprise of freehold land which was bought for normal business requirements of the Company. However, due to change in business plans, the Company is in the process of finalising the future use of the property. IND AS 40, Investment Property, provides by way of example that land held for a currently undetermined future use is to be regarded as held for capital appreciation and hence to be classified as Investment Property. Accordingly such land has been classified as Investment Property.

(iv) Valuation process

The above land is carried in the financial statements at cost. However, the fair value of investment property has been arrived on the basis of market value as per valuation report and considered to be level-2 of fair valuation hierarchy.

NOTE NO. 2.4 Other Intangible Assets

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS		GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
				Additions		Deductions									
			As at 01-Apr-2018	IUT	Others	IUT	Others	Other Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
i)	Land– Right to Use	415121		-	-		-	-	-		-		-	-	-
ii)	Computer Software	4172	1,90,000	-	-		-	-	1,90,000	1,56,323	33,677		190000	-	33,677
	Total		**1,90,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,90,000**	**1,56,323**	**33,677**	**-**	**190000**	**-**	**33,677**
	Previous year		1,90,000						1,90,000	92,996	63,327		156323	33677	97,004

Note : Additional disclosure of Intangible Assets as per gross block of assets and accumulated depreciation under previous GAAP has been provided as Annexure-I to this Note.

Annexure NOTE NO. 2.4 Other Intangible Assets

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
			Additions		Deductions									
		As at 01-Apr-2018	IUT	Others	IUT	Others	Other Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
i)	Land– Right to Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	Computer Software	1,97,850	-	-	-	-	-	1,97,850	164173	33677	-	197850	-	33677
	Total	**1,97,850**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,97,850**	**164173**	**33677**	**-**	**197850**	**-**	**33677**
	Previous year	1,97,850						1,97,850	100846	63327		164173	33677	97004

Annexure to Note 2.1 & 2.4 as at 31.03.2019

1.1 Addition of Fixed assets on account of Others (New Purchases & CWIP Capitalized)

Sl. No.	Particular of assets	Head of account	Gross block Adjusted (₹)
	Total	0	0

1.2 Addition on account of others (Transfer In from Subsidiary companies)

Sl. No.	Particular of assets	Head of account	Gross block (₹)	Net Block Addition (₹)	Name of Subsidiary Company	Advice number	Accumulated Depreciation till 31.03.2015	Advice number
	Total		-					

1.3 Addition on account of inter unit transfers

Sl. No.	Particular of assets	Head of account	Gross block of Assets (₹)	Detail of the Unit / Company from where Assets Received (Transferred In)		Advice number	Accumulated Depreciation till 31.03.2015	Gross Block Addition at Deemed Cost.
				Name of Unit / Company	Code of Unit / Company			
	Total		0					

2.1 Deductions on account of Others (Sale/Disposal/Write off)

Sl. No.	Particular of assets	Head of account	Gross block Addition (₹)	Accumulated Depreciation till 31.03.2015	Gross Block Deduction at Deemed Cost.
1	LAPTOP	411801	48162	43346	4816
	Total		**48162**	**43346**	**4816**

NOTE NO. 3.1 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - INVESTMENTS

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Total	-	-

NOTE NO. 3.2 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Trade Receivables - Considered Good- Unsecured	-	-
Total	-	-

NOTE NO. 3.3 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - LOANS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
a)	**Deposits**			
	- Unsecured (considered good)		-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		-	-
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *1		-	-
		Sub-total	**-**	**-**
b)	**Employees (at amortised Cost)**			
	- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Secured		-	-
	- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Unsecured		-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		-	-
	Less : Provisions for doubtful Employees loans *2		-	-
		Sub-total	**-**	**-**
c)	**Contractor / supplier**			
	- Secured (considered good)			
	- Unsecured (considered good)		-	-
	– Against bank guarantee			
	– Others			
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)			
	Less : Provisions for doubtful advances to Contractor/ Supplier *3			
		TOTAL	**-**	**-**

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Provision for doubtful Advances *1		
Opening Balance		
Closing balance	-	-
Provision for doubtful Deposits *2		
Opening Balance		
Closing balance	-	-
Provision for doubtful Advances *3		
Opening Balance		
Closing balance	-	-
Provision for doubtful Deposits *2		
Opening Balance		
Closing balance	-	-

NOTE NO. 3.4 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A.	Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity		-	-
B.	Lease Rent receivable*		-	-
C.	Interest receivable on lease		-	-
D.	Interest accrued on:		-	-
	- Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity		-	-
	- Others		-	-
E.	**Share Application Money-CVPPL (Pending Allotment)****		-	-
		TOTAL	-	-

*** Refer para 9 of Note No 34.- other Explanatory notes to accounts for receivable mortgaged / hypothecated as security.**

NOTE NO. 4 NON-CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Advance Income Tax & Tax Deducted at Source		62,98,563	48,10,337
	Less: Provision for Taxation		37,89,890	24,29,798
		Total	**25,08,673**	**23,80,539**

NOTE NO. 5 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A.	**CAPITAL ADVANCES**			
	Secured (considered good)		-	-
	Unsecured (considered good)			
	– Against bank guarantee		-	-
	– Others		-	-
	Less : Provision for expenditure awaiting utilisation certificate		-	-
	Unsecured (considered doubtful)		1,51,747	1,51,747
	Less : Provisions for doubtful advances *1		1,51,747	1,51,747
		Sub-total	**-**	**-**
B.	**ADVANCES OTHER THAN CAPITAL ADVANCES**			
i)	**DEPOSITS**			
	- Unsecured (considered good)		-	-
	Less : Provision against demand raised by Govt. Depts.		-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		-	-
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *2		-	-
			-	-
ii)	**Other advances**			
	- Unsecured (considered good)		-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		-	-
			-	-
C.	**OTHERS**			
i)	**Advance against arbitration awards towards capital works**			
	Released to Contractors -Unsecured- Against Bank Guarantee			
	Released to Contractors -Unsecured- Others		-	-
	Deposited with Court -Unsecured		-	-
		Sub-total	-	-
ii)	**Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets/Expenditure**			
	Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets		-	-
	Deferred Expenditure on Foreign Currency Fluctuation		-	-
iii)	**Deferred Cost on Employees Advances**		-	-
	Secured - Considered Good		-	-
	Unsecured - Considered Good		-	-
		TOTAL	**-**	**-**
	Provision for doubtful Advances *1			
	Opening Balance		1,51,747	1,51,747
	Addition during the year			
	Used during the year			
	Reversed during the year			
	Closing balance		**1,51,747**	**1,51,747**

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Provision for doubtful Deposits *2		
Opening Balance		
Closing balance	-	-

NOTE NO. 6 INVENTORIES

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	(Valuation as per Significant Accounting Policy No.1(iii)(10))		
	Stores and spares	-	-
	Stores in transit/ pending inspection	-	-
	Loose tools	-	-
	Scrap inventory	-	-
	Material at site	-	-
	Material issued to contractors/ fabricators	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-
*1	**Provision for Obsolescence & Diminution in Value**		
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year #		
	Closing balance	-	-
	Explantory Note:		
	i) During the year, inventories written down to net realisable value (NRV) and recognised as an expense in profit or loss.	-	-

NOTE NO. 7 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	- Trade Receivables- Considered Good- Unsecured	40,69,375	
	- Trade Receivables- Credit Impaired	-	-
	Less:- provision for credit impaired Trade Receivables *1 **TOTAL**	**40,69,375**	**-**
*1	**Provision for credit impaired Trade Recevables**		
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	-	-

Explanatory Note: - Due to the short term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.

NOTE NO. 8 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A	**Balances with banks**		
	• **With scheduled banks**		
i)	- In Current Account	967,507	(366,881)
ii)	- In deposits account		
	(Deposits with original maturity of less than three months)	-	-
	• **With other banks**		
	- In current account		
	Bank of Bhutan	-	-
B	**Cheques, drafts on hand**	-	-
C	**Cash on hand**		
	Cash on hand	0	12,438
	TOTAL	**967,507**	**(354,443)**
	Explanatory Note: -		
	1) Cash on hand -(Includes stamps on hand)	-	-
	2) Cash and Bank Balances on behalf of others and are not freely available for the business of the Company included in stated amount :-	-	-

NOTE 9 : FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A	**Balances with Banks**	3,45,16,162	**12,45,49,434**
B	**Deposit account-Unpaid Dividend / Interest**	-	-
	TOTAL	**3,45,16,162**	**12,45,49,434**

NOTE NO. 10 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - LOANS

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Deposits		
- Unsecured (considered good)		
- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		
Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *1	-	-
Loan to Related Parties		
- NHPTL (including accrued interest)		
- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
OTHER LOANS		
Employees (including accrued interest)		
- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Secured	-	-
- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Unsecured	718,568	777,654
- Loans Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Less : Provisions for loans which have significant increase in Credit Risk *2	-	-
	718568	777654
Loan to state government in settlement of dues from customer	-	-
Advances to Subsidiaries / JV's	-	-
TOTAL	**718568**	**777654**

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
*1	**Provision for Doubtful Deposits**		
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	-	-
*2	**Provisions for loan which have significant increase in Credit Risk**	-	-
	Opening Balance		
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	-	-

NOTE NO. 11 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - OTHERS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Others		
a)	Claims recoverable	1,76,769	1,81,886
	Less: Provisions for Doubtful Claims *1	-	-
	Sub-total	**1,76,769**	**1,81,886**
b)	Interest Income accrued on Bank Deposits	10,81,700	48,73,220
c)	Receivable from Subsidiaries / JV's	-	-
d)	Receivable from Parent	89,25,760	-
e)	Interest recoverable from beneficiary	-	-
f)	Lease Rent receivable (Finance Lease)-Current	-	-
g)	Interest receivable on Finance lease	-	-
h)	Interest Accrued on Investment (Bonds)	-	-
i)	Receivable on account of unbilled revenue	-	-
j)	Interest accrued on Loan to State Government in settlement of dues from customers	-	-
	TOTAL	**1,01,84,229**	**50,55,106**
*1	**Provisions for Doubtful Claims**		
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	-	-

Explanatory Note:

1) Receivable on account of unbilled revenue represent • up of return on equity , • Tax Adjustment, • Others

NOTE NO. 12 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Current Tax Assets		
Current Tax (Refer Note No-23)	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

NOTE NO. 13 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A	**Advances other than Capital Advances**		
a)	**Deposits**		
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-
	Less : Expenditure booked against demand raised by Govt. Depts.	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *1	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
b)	**Advance to contractor / supplier**		
	- Secured (considered good)	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered good)		
	– Against bank guarantee	-	-
	– Others	-	-
	Less : Expenditure booked pending utilisation certificate	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-
	Less : Provisions for doubtful advances *2	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
c)	**Other advances - Employees**		
	- Unsecured (considered good)	50,060	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		
	Sub-total	**50,060**	**-**
d)	**Interest accrued on:**		
	Others		
	- Considered Good	-	-
	- Considered Doubtful	-	-
	Less: Provisions for Doubtful Interest *3	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
B.	**Others**		
a)	Expenditure awaiting adjustment	-	-
	Less: Provision for project expenses awaiting write off sanction *4	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
b)	Losses awaiting write off sanction/pending investigation	4,56,672	4,56,672
	Less: Provision for losses pending investigation/awaiting write off / sanction* 5	4,56,672	4,56,672
	Sub-total		**-**
c)	**Work In Progress**		
	Construction work in progress(on behalf of client)	-	-
	Consultancy work in progress(on behalf of client)	-	-
d)	**Prepaid Expenditure**	**-**	**-**
e)	**Deferred Cost on Employees Advances**		
	Secured - Considered Good	-	-
	Unsecured - Considered Good	-	-
f)	**Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation**		
	Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets	-	-
	Deferred Expenditure on Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-	-
g)	**Surplus / Obsolete Assets**	-	-
h)	**Input GST**	-	-
I)	**Others**	-	-
	TOTAL	**50,060**	**-**
*1	**Provisions for Doubtful Deposits**		
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	-	-

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
*2	**Provisions for doubtful advances (Contractors & Suppliers)**		
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
*3	**Provisions for Doubtful Accrued Interest**	**-**	
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
*4	**Provision for project expenses awaiting write off sanction**		
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year		
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
*5	**Provision for losses pending investigation/awaiting write off / sanction**		
	Opening Balance	4,56,672	-
	Addition during the year		4,56,672
	Used during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	**4,56,672**	**4,56,672**

Explanatory Note :- Surplus Assets / Obsolete assets held for disposal are shown at lower of a book value and net realizable value.

NOTE NO. 14 REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT DEBIT BALANCES

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(i)	**Regulatory Deferral Account Balances i.r.o Subansiri Lower Project**		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Addition during the year	-	-
	Adjustment during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Less: Provided for	**-**	**-**
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
(ii)	**Wage Revision as per 3rd PRC**		
	Opening Balance	**-**	
	Addition during the year (through P&L)	**-**	
	Addition during the year (through OCI)	**-**	
	Adjustment during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
(iii)	**Kishenganga Power Station:-Depreciation due to Moderation of Tariff**		
	Opening Balance	**-**	
	Addition during the year	**-**	
	Adjustment during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**

(iv)	**Exchange Differences on Monetary Items**		
	Opening Balance	-	
	Addition during the year	-	
	Adjustment during the year		
	Reversed during the year		
	Closing balance	-	-
	Closing Balance (A)=(i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)	-	
	Deferred Tax Assets on Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	-	-
	Less:-Deferred Tax Adjustments against deferred tax assets	-	-
	Total (B)	-	-
	Regulatory Deferral Account Balances net of Deferred Tax.(A-B)	-	-

* For details refer para 22 of Note No.-34-Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts

NOTE : 15.1 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	**As at 31st March, 2019**		**As at 31st March, 2018**	
		Nos.	**Amount**	**Nos.**	**Amount**
a)	Authorized Equity Share Capital (Par value per share ₹ 10)	23,00,00,000	2,30,00,00,000	23,00,00,000	2,30,00,00,000
b)	No. of Equity shares issued, subscribed and fully paid (Par value per share ₹ 10)	11,76,92,309	1,17,69,23,090	11,76,92,309	1,17,69,23,090
c)	**Changes in Equity Share Capital**				
	Opening number of shares outstanding	11,76,92,309	1,17,69,23,090	11,76,92,309	1,17,69,23,090
	Add: No. of shares/Share Capital issued/ subscribed during the year	-	-	-	-
	Less: Reduction in no. of shares/Share Capital on account of buy back of shares.	-	-	-	-
	Closing number of shares outstanding	**11,76,92,309**	**1,17,69,23,090**	**11,76,92,309**	**1,17,69,23,090**

d) The Company has issued only one kind of equity shares with voting rights proportionate to the share holding of the shareholders. These voting rights are exercisable at meeting of shareholders. The holders of the equity shares are also entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time for them.

e) Shares in respect of each class in the company held by its holding company or its ultimate holding company including shares held by or by subsidiaries or associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company in aggregate: NIL

f) Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent specifying the number of shares held : -

	As at 31st March, 2019		**As at 31st March, 2018**	
	Nos.	**In (%)**	**Nos.**	**In (%)**
NHPC LIMITED	87092309	0.74	87092309	0.74
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR	30600000	0.26	30600000	0.26

g) Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment, including the terms and amounts : NIL

h) In preceding five financial years immediately preceding 31.3.2019, Company has not allotted any equity share as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash/ not allotted any equity share as fully paid up by way of bonus share(s).

i) Terms of any securities convertible into equity shares issued along with the earliest date of conversion in descending order starting from the farthest such date:- NIL

j) Calls unpaid (showing aggregate value of calls unpaid by directors and officers) : NIL

k) Forfeited shares (amount originally paid up) :NIL

NOTE NO. 15.2 Other Equity

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
1	Capital Reserve	-	-
2	Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-
3	Securities Premium Account	-	-
4	Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-
5	Research & Development Fund	-	-
6	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	-	-
7	General Reserve	-	-
8	Retained Earnings		
	i) Reserves created on account of Ind AS Adjustment	-	-
	Provision for Proposed Dividend		
	Tax on Proposed Dividend		
	ii) Closing Balance Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	-	-
	iii) Surplus	19,77,81,162	19,39,10,121
9	FVTOCI Reserve-		
	- Equity Instruments	-	-
	- Debt Instruments	-	-
	Total	**19,77,81,162**	**19,39,10,121**
	*** Surplus**		
	Profit for the Year as per Statement of Profit and Loss	38,71,041	63,88,997
	Adjustment arising out of transition provisions for recognising Rate Regulatory Assets	0	0
	Balance brought forward	19,39,10,121	18,75,21,124
	Add:		
	Amount Written Back From Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-
	Balance available for Appropriation	**19,77,81,162**	**19,39,10,121**
	Less:		
	Tax on Dividend		
	- Interim	-	-
	- Final	-	-
	Balance carried forward	**19,77,81,162**	**19,39,10,121**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31st March, 2019

OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in ₹)

Attributable to equity holders	Reserve & Surplus								Other Comprehensive Income			
	Capital Reserve	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Bond Redemption Reserve	Research & Development Fund	General Reserve	Surplus/ Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through OCI	Debt instruments through OCI	Remeasure-ments of the defined benefit plans	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,39,10,121	-	-	-	19,39,10,121
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3871041	-	-	-	38,71,041
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**38,71,041**	-	-	-	**38,71,041**
Share Application Money received during the year.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilization for Buy Back of Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retained Earning												
Amount written back from Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on Dividend - Write back	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Amount written back from Research & Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount Transferred from General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Retained Earning												
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Research & Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trfr to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-		-				-
Total as on 31st March 2019		-	-	-	-	-	-	19,77,81,162	-	-		19,77,81,162

In terms of our report of even date attached

For KUNJABI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Regn. No.309115E)

sd/-
(LINDA KSHETRIMAYUM)
PARTNER
(MEMBERSHIP NO: 511337)

sd/-

CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

NOTE NO. 16.1 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - NON-CURRENT - BORROWINGS

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Bonds		
- Secured	-	-
- Unsecured	-	-
Term Loans		
• From Banks		
- Secured	-	-
- Unsecured	-	-
• From Other Parties		
- Secured	-	-
- Unsecured-From Government (Subordinate Debts)	-	
- Unsecured-From Others	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

Redemption / terms of repayment etc.

i) Debt Covenants : Refer point no. 3 (Capital Management) of Note no. 33.

ii) Particulars of Redemption & Repayments: Refer Annexures to Note 16.1

Maturity Analysis of Borrowings

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the company's borrowings based on contractual payments :

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years		
More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years		
More than 5 Years		
TOTAL	-	-

NOTE NO. 16.2 FINANCIAL LIABILTIES - NON-CURRENT - OTHERS

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Deposits/ retention money	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

Maturity Analysis of Deposit / Retention Money

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the deposits/retention money based on contractual payments :

Particulars		
More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years		
More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years		
More than 5 Years		
TOTAL	-	-

NOTE NO. 17 PROVISIONS - NON CURRENT

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A.	**PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**		
i)	**Provision for long term benefits** (provided for on basis of actuarial valuation)	-	
	Additions during the year as per last balance sheet		
	Amount used during the year		
	Amount reversed during the year		
	Closing Balance	-	-
B.	**OTHERS**		
ii)	**Provision-Others**		
	As per last Balance Sheet		
	Additions during the year		
	Amount used during the year		
	Amount reversed during the year		
	Closing Balance		
	TOTAL	-	-

Explanatory Note: -

* Information about Provisions are given in para 21 of Note 34-Other explanatory Notes to Accounts.

NOTE NO. 18 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET) - NON-CURRENT

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Deferred Tax Liability		
a)	Property, Plant and Equipments, Investment Property and Intangible Assets.		
b)	Financial Assets at FVTOCI	-	-
c)	Other Items	-	-
	Less: Recoverable for tariff period upto 2009	-	-
	Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment against Deferred Tax Liabilities for tariff period 2014-19.	-	-
	Net Deferred Tax Liability	-	-
	Less:-Set off Deferred Tax Assets pursuant to set off provisions		
a)	Provision for doubtful debts, inventory and others		
b)	Provision for employee benefit schemes		
c)	Other Items		
	Net Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-

Explanatory Note: -

1) Deferred tax liability/(assets), in compliance to the Ind AS 12 on "Accounting for Taxes on Income" notified under The Companies Act, 2013 has been created as deferred tax liability/(Assets).-

2) Movement in Deferred Tax Liability/(Assets) are shown in Annexure to Note No-18

NOTE NO. 19 OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Income received in advance (Advance Against Depreciation)	-	-
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Liabilities	-	-
Deferred Income from Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account	-	-
Grants in aid-from Government-Deferred Income	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**
GRANTS IN AID-FROM GOVERNMENT-DEFERRED INCOME		
As per last Balance Sheet	-	
Add: Received during the year		
Less: Released to Statement of Profit and Loss		
Closing Balance *	-	-
Grants in Aid-from Government-Deferred Income (Current)	-	-
Grants in Aid-from Government-Deferred Income (Non-Current)	-	-

NOTE NO. 20.1 BORROWINGS - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Borrowings-Other Loans-Secured		
From Banks	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**

1) Repayment Term: The Loan amount may be repaid at any point of time and in part also.

2) Default in repayments (if any) : Nil

NOTE NO. 20.2 TRADE PAYABLE - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprise(s)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,18,99,439	3,68,32,170
TOTAL	**2,18,99,439**	**3,68,32,170**

Explanatory Note: -
Disclosure requirement under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is given under para 15 of Note No.34- Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts.

NOTE NO. 20.3 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Current maturities of long term debt *		
Interest accrued and due on borrowings		
Deposits/ retention money	794,728	14,36,029
Due to Holding Co.	-	60,39,437
Unpaid interest ***	-	-
Other Payables-Payable to Employees	2,07,24,161	7,90,554
Other Payables-Payable to Others	37,34,049	75,544
TOTAL	**2,52,52,938**	**83,41,564**

NOTE NO. 21 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Income received in advance (Advance against depreciation)	-	-
Deferred Income from Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account	-	-
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Liabilities	-	-
Unspent amount of deposit/agency basis works	-	-
Statutory dues payables	29,54,289	35,07,733
Advances against the deposit works	-	-
Amount Spent on Deposit Works	-	-
Advances against cost of Project Mgt./ Consultancy Work	-	10,00,000
Amount Spent in respect of Project Mgt./ Consultancy Works	-	-
Provision Toward Amt Recoverable in r/o Project Mgt / Consultancy Works	-	-
Other liabilities-Advance from Customers & Others.	-	-
Grants in aid-from Government-Deferred Income		
TOTAL	**29,54,289**	**45,07,733**

NOTE NO. 22 PROVISIONS - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A.	**PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**		
i)	**As per last Balance Sheet** (provided for on basis of actuarial valuation)	-	
	Additions during the year		
	Amount used during the year		
	Amount reversed during the year		
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**
ii)	**Provision for Wage Revision *1**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	7,55,992	14,72,535
	Additions during the year	-	3,49,479
	Amount used during the year	7,55,992	10,66,022
	Amount reversed during the year		
	Closing Balance	**-**	**7,55,992**
	Less: Advance paid	-	7,55,992
	Closing Balance (Net of advance)	-	-

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
iii)	**Provision for Performance Related Pay/Incentive**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	1,22,38,138	69,65,688
	Additions during the year	74,72,832	1,05,76,274
	Amount used during the year	44,98,079	27,22,956
	Amount reversed during the year	-	25,80,868
	Closing Balance	**1,52,12,891**	**1,22,38,138**
iv)	**Provision for Superannuation / Pension Fund**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	4,98,215	1,26,036
	Additions during the year	10,48,231	4,98,215
	Amount used during the year	4,98,215	1,26,036
	Amount reversed during the year	-	
	Closing Balance	**10,48,231**	**4,98,215**
v)	**Provision For Wage Revision 3rd PRC**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	14796245	43,87,761
	Additions during the year	52,53,970	104,08,484
	Amount used during the year	1,47,96,245	-
	Amount reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	**52,53,970**	**1,47,96,245**
B.	**OTHERS**		
i)	**Provision For Tariff Adjustment**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	
	Additions during the year	-	
	Amount used during the year	-	
	Amount reversed during the year	-	
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**
ii)	**Provision For Committed Capital Expenditure**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**
iii)	**Provision for Restoration expenses of Insured Assets**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	**-**	
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**
iv)	**Provision For Livelihood Assistance**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Closing Balance after Fair Value Adjustment	-	-
v)	**Provision for exp in r/o arbitration award/ court cases**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	
	Closing Balance	-	-
vi)	**Provision - Others**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	
	Additions during the year	-	
	Amount used during the year	-	
	Amount reversed during the year	-	
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**
	TOTAL	**2,15,15,092**	**2,75,32,598**

Explanatory Note: -

1) Information about Provisions are given in para 21 of Note 34 of Balance Sheet

NOTE NO. 23 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Income Tax		
As per last Balance Sheet		
Additions during the year		
Amount adjusted during the year		
Amount used during the year		
Amount reversed during the year		
Closing Balance	-	-
Less: Current Advance Tax	-	-
Net Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	-	-
Less: Current tax Assets (Move to Note No-12)	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

NOTE NO. 24.1 REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
I	**Operating Revenue**		
A	**SALES**		
	SALE OF POWER	-	-
	ADVANCE AGAINST DEPRECIATION -Written back during the year	-	-
	Less :		
	Sales adjustment on a/c of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
	Tariff Adjustments	-	-
	Regulated Power Adjustment	-	-
	"Income from generation of electricity – precommissioning (Transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction)"	-	-
	Rebate to customers	-	-
	Sub - Total (A)	-	-
B	**Income from Finance Lease**	-	-
C	**Income from Operating Lease**	-	-
D	**REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS, PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CONSULTANCY WORKS**		
	Contract Income	-	-
	Revenue from Project management/ Consultancy works	42,96,081	-
	Sub-Total (D)	42,96,081	-
E	**Revenue from Power Trading Business**		
	Sale of Power (Net of Rebate)	-	-
	Trading Margin	-	-
	Sub - Total (E)	-	-
	Sub-Total-I (A+B+C+D+E)	42,96,081	-
E	**OTHER OPERATING REVENUE**		
	Interest from Beneficiary States (Revision of Tariff)	-	-
	Sub-Total-II	-	-
	TOTAL (I+II)	42,96,081	-

NOTE NO. 24.2 OTHER INCOME

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A)	**Interest Income**		
	- Interest from Investments carried at FVTOCI	-	-
	- Interest from Financial Assets carried at Amortized Cost		
	- Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
	- Deposit Account	48,81,205	1,00,48,554
	- Employee's Loans and Advances (Net of Rebate)	-	-
	- Interest from advance to contractors	-	-
	- Others	-	-
B)	**Dividend Income**		
C)	**Other Non Operating Income**		
	Profit on sale of Assets (Net)	-	-
	Income from Insurance Claim	0	1,75,484
	Liability/ Provisions not required written back #1	1,67,122	26,05,637
	Material Issued to contractor		
	(i) Sale on account of material issued to contractors	-	-
	(ii) Cost of material issued to contractors on recoverable basis	-	-
	Others	2,03,384	4,22,770
	Sub-total	**52,51,711**	**1,32,52,445**
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
	Sub-total	**52,51,711**	**1,32,52,445**
	Less: Income transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	**2,08,722**	**32,03,891**
	Less: Income transferred to Advance/ Deposit from Client/Contractees and against Deposit Works	-	-
	Less: Transfer of other income to grant	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	50,42,989	1,00,48,554
	Explanatory Note: -		
#1	**Detail of Liability/Provisions not required written back**		
a)	Bad & Doubtful Employees Loans (*2 under Note 3.3)	-	-
b)	Bad & Doubtful Advances to Contractor/ Supplier (*3 under Note 3.3)	-	-
c)	Bad & Doubtful Loan to State Government (*4 under Note 3.3)	-	-
d)	Bad & Doubtful Deposits (*1 under Note 3.3)	-	-
e)	Bad & Doubtful Capital Advances(*1 under Note No. 5)	-	-
f)	Bad & Doubtful Deposits(*2 under Note No. 5)	-	-
g)	Diminution in value of stores and spares (*1 under Note 6)	-	-
h)	Provision for credit impaired trade receivables (*1 under Note 7)	-	-
i)	Bad & Doubtful Deposits (*1 under Note 10)	-	-
j)	Provision for loan which have significant increase in credit risk (*2 under Note 10)	-	-
k)	Provision for doubtful claims (*1 under Note No.11)	-	-
l)	Provisions for Doubtful Deposits (*1 under Note No. 13)	-	-
m)	Provisions for doubtful advances (Contractors & Suppliers) (*2 under Note No. 13)	-	-
n)	Provisions for Doubtful Accrued Interest (*3 under Note No. 13)	-	-
o)	Provision for project expenses awaiting write off sanction (*4 under Note No. 13)	-	-
p)	Prov. for losses pending investigat./awaiting write off / sanction (*5 under Note No. 13)	-	-

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
p)	Provision for O&M Expenses (Sl. No-B(iii) of Note No-17)	-	-
q)	Provision for Long Term Benefits (Sl.no-A (i) of Note No-17 & 22)	-	-
r)	Provision for wage revision (Sl.no-A(ii) of Note No-22)	-	-
s)	Provision for PRP / Incentive /Productivity Linked Incentive (Sl.no-A(iii) of Note No-22)	-	-
y)	Provision for Superannuation/Pension Fund (Sl.no-A(iv) of Note No-22)	-	-
u)	Provision for tariff adjustment (Sl. No B(i) under Note 22)	-	-
v)	Prov. Committed Capital Exp. (Sl.no-B(i) of Note No-17 and Sl.no-B(ii) of Note No.-22)	-	-
w)	Provision for Livelihood Assistance (Sl.no-B(ii) of Note No-17 and Sl.no-B(iv) of Note No.-22)		
x)	Provision for Restoration expenses of Insured Assets (Sl.no-B(iii) of Note No-22)	-	-
y)	Write back of Project expenses provided for	-	-
z)	Provision for 3rd PRC (Sl. No-A(v) of Note No.-22)	-	-
aa)	Others	1,67,122	26,05,637
	TOTAL	**1,67,122**	**26,05,637**

NOTE NO. 25 GENERATION EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Water Usage Charges	-	-
Consumption of stores and spare parts	-	-
Purchase of Power -Power Trading (Net of Rebate)	-	-
Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 26 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	Salaries, wages, allowances	4,96,34,524	6,96,49,279
	Gratuity, Contribution to provident fund & pension scheme (incl. administration fees)	65,72,572	70,08,035
	Staff welfare expenses	24,13,711	39,51,057
	Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	-	-
	Sub-total	**5,86,20,807**	**8,06,08,371**
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office Expenses	-	-
	Sub-total	**5,86,20,807**	**8,06,08,371**
	Less: Employee Cost transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	5,86,20,807	8,06,08,371
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**-**	**-**
	Explanatory Note: -		
1	Disclosure about operating leases are given in para 16 (A) of Note 34 of Balance Sheet.		
2	Gratuity, Contribution to provident fund & pension scheme include contributions:		
	i) towards Employees Provident Fund	27,80,957	30,90,867
	ii) towards Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme	34,82,589	23,82,031

NOTE NO. 27 FINANCE COST

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A	**Interest on Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost :**		
	Bonds	-	-
	Term loan	-	-
	Foreign loan	-	-
	Government of India loan	-	-
	Unwinding of discount-GOI Loan	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
B	**Other Borrowing Cost**		
	Loss on Hedging Transactions	-	-
	Bond issue/ service expenses	-	-
	Commitment fee	-	-
	Guarantee fee on foreign loan	-	-
	Other finance charges	-	-
	Unwinding of discount-Provision & Financial Liablities	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
C	**Applicable net gain/ loss on Foreign currency transactions and translation**		
	Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	-	-
	Less: Interest adjustment on account of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
	Total (A + B + C)	**-**	**-**
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
	TOTAL	**-**	**-**
	Less: Finance Cost transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 28 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	8,36,612	7,76,468
Depreciation adjustment on account of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office / PID Expenses	-	-
Sub-total	**8,36,612**	**7,76,468**
Less: Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	8,36,612	7,76,468
Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 29 OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A.	**DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON CONTRACT, PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CONSULTANCY WORKS**	-	-
B.	**REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE**		
	- Building	45,70,127	1,08,35,190
	- Machinery	4,613	-
	- Others	58,69,973	22,12,378
C.	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Rent & Hire Charges	29,60,001	27,90,861
	Rates and taxes	18,369	1,52,263
	Insurance	88,609	86,678
	Security expenses	0	0
	Electricity Charges	0	10,750
	Travelling and Conveyance	11,34,435	26,17,263
	Expenses on vehicles	6,16,385	8,69,702
	Telephone, telex and Postage	2,40,583	2,30,534
	Advertisement and publicity	1,54,85	8,63,791
	Entertainment and hospitality expenses	1,01,813	1,27,077
	Printing and stationery	1,62,716	8,11,752
	Consultancy charges - Indigenous	38,06,188	3,03,86,012
	Consultancy charges - Foreign	0	0
	Audit expenses (Refer explanatory note-3 below)	67,284	1,10,277
	Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses	0	0
	Expenditure on land not belonging to company	0	0
	Loss on Assets (Net)	0	0
	Losses out of insurance claims (upto excess clause)	0	0
	Losses out of insurance claims (beyond excess clause)	0	0
	Books & Periodicals	11,161	31,451
	Donation	0	0
	CSR/ Sustainable Development	39,982	3,92,018
	Community Development Expenses	0	0
	Exchange rate variation (Net)	0	0
	Training Expenses	5000	200112
	Petition Fee /Registration Fee /Other Fee – To CERC/RLDC/RPC/IEX/PXIL	28374	0
	Operational/Running Expenses of Kendriya Vidyalay	0	0
	Operational/Running Expenses of Other Schools	0	0
	Operational/Running Expenses of Guest House/Transit Hostel	3743007	3919815
	Operating Expenses of DG Set-Other than Residential	0	0
	Other general expenses	8,55,566	14,57,345
	Sub-total	**2,43,39,671**	**581,05,269**

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
	Sub-total	**2,43,39,671**	**5,81,05,269**
	Less: Amount transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	2,02,31,738	5,68,75,510
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	0	0
	Less: Transfer of Generation & other expenses - IPO/Buyback	0	0
	Sub-total(i)	**41,07,933**	**12,29,759**
D.	**PROVISIONS**		
	Bad and doubtful debts provided	-	-
	Project expenses provided for	-	-
	Provision for fixed assets/ stores provided for	-	4,56,672
	Diminution in value of Inventory of Self Generated VER's Provided for	-	-
	Provision for interest against court/arbitration award	-	-
	Others	-	-
	Sub-total	-	4,56,672
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
	Sub-total	-	4,56,672
	Less: Amount transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	4,56,672
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Sub-total (ii)	**-**	**-**
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**41,07,933**	**12,29,759**
	Note:- During the year 2017-18 claims rec.form insurance Co. of ₹175484/- has been credited in other income. But as the insurance Co. has not accepted the claim the same has been reversed and debited to other expenses .		
	Explanatory Note: -		
1	Disclosure about operating leases are given in para 16 (A) of Note 34 of Balance Sheet.		
2	**Detail of audit expenses are as under: -**		
	i) Statutory auditors		
	As Auditor		
	Audit Fees	56,400	33,750
	Tax Audit Fees	0	0
	In other Capacity		
	Taxation Matters	0	0
	Company Law Matters	0	29147
	Management Services	0	0
	Other Matters/services	0	0
	Reimbursement of expenses	10,884	47,380
	ii) Cost Auditors		
	Audit Fees	0	0
	Reimbursement of expenses	0	0
	Total Audit Expenses	**67,284**	**11,0277**

NOTE NO. 30 TAX EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	Current Tax		
	Income Tax Provision	13,60,096	24,29,798
	Adjustment Relating To Earlier periods	-	-
	Total current tax expenses	**13,60,096**	**24,29,798**
	Deferred Tax- *		
	Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets		
	- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
	- Relating to change in tax rate	-	-
	- Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of prior periods	-	-
	Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities		
	- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
	- Relating to change in tax rate	-	-
	- Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of prior periods	-	-
	Total deferred tax expenses (benefits)	**-**	**-**
	Less: Recoverable for tariff period upto 2009	-	-
	Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment Against Deferred Tax Liabilities for tariff period 2014-19.	-	-
	Net Deferred Tax	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**13,60,096**	**24,29,798**
	Explanatory Notes:-		
i)	Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic rate.		
	Accounting profit/loss before income tax	52,31,137	88,18,795
	Applicable tax rate	0.26	0.2755
	Computed tax expense	**13,60,095.62**	**24,29,578.023**
	Tax effects of amounts which are not deductible (Taxable) in calculating taxable income.	-	-
	CSR/ Sustainable Development/ Community Development Expenses	-	-
	Recoverable portion of Deferred Tax	-	-
	Exempt and Tax Free Income	-	-
	Tax Incentives	-	-
	Adjustment for current tax of earlier years	-	-
	MAT Credit Available/(utilization)	-	-
	Reversal of Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
	Other Items	-	-
	Income tax expense reported in Statement of P/L	13,60,096	24,29,798

NOTE NO. 31 MOVEMENT IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances on account of:-		
(i)	Subansiri Lower Project:-	-	-
a)	Employee Remuneration & Benefits	-	-
b)	Generation & Other exps.	-	-
c)	Depreciation	-	-
d)	Finance Cost	-	-
e)	Other Income	-	-
	Sub Total (i)	-	-
(ii)	Wage Revision as per 3rd PRC	-	-
(iii)	Kishenganga Power Station:-Depreciation due to moderation of Tariff	-	-
(iv)	Exchange Differences on Monetary Items	-	-
	TOTAL (A)=(i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)	-	-
	Impact of Tax on Regulatory Deferral Accounts		
	Deferred Tax Expense (Benefit) on Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	-	-
	Less:-Deferred Tax Adjustement against deferred tax assets.	-	-
	TOTAL (B)	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss (A-B)	-	-

NOTE NO. 32 EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO CONSTRUCTION FORMING PART OF CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A.	**EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**		
	Salaries, wages, allowances	4,96,34,524	6,96,49,279
	Gratuity and contribution to provident fund	65,72,572	70,08,035
	Staff welfare expenses	24,13,711	39,51,057
	Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	-	-
	Sub-total	**5,86,20,807**	**8,06,08,371**
B.	**FINANCE COST**		
	Interest on	-	-
	Government of India Loan	-	-
	Term Loan	-	-
	Foreign loan	-	-
	Term loan	-	-
	Cash credit facilities /WCDL	-	-
	Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	-	-
	Loss on Hedging Transactions	-	-
	Bond issue/ service expenses	-	-
	Commitment fee	-	-
	Guarantee fee on loan	-	-
	Other finance charges	-	-
	Transfer of expenses to EAC- Interest on loans from Central Government-adjustment on account of effective interest	-	-
	Transfer of expenses to EAC-Interest on security deposit/ retention money-adjustment on account of effective interest	-	-
	Transfer of expenses to EAC-committed capital expenses-adjustment for time value	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
C.	**DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES**	8,36,612	776468
	Sub-total	**8,36,612**	**776468**
D.	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Building	45,70,127	1,08,35,190
	Machinery	4,613	0
	Others	21,82,106	22,12,378
	Rent	29,60,001	27,90,861
	Rates and taxes	0	80,991
	Insurance	88609	86,678
	Security expenses	0	0
	Electricity Charges	0	10,750
	Travelling and Conveyance	10,79,902	23,99,127
	Expenses on vehicles	6,16,385	8,69,702
	Telephone, telex and Postage	2,40,583	2,30,534
	Advertisement and publicity	0	8,24,083
	Entertainment and hospitality expenses	0	0
	Printing and stationery	1,48,216	8,11,752

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	Design and Consultancy charges:		
	- Indigenous	38,06,188	3,03,86,012
	- Foreign	0	0
	Assets/ Claims written off	0	0
	Losses on sale of assets	0	0
	Other general expenses	45,35,008	53,37,452
	Exchange rate variation (Debit)	0	0
	Sub-total	**2,02,31,738**	**5,68,75,510**
E.	**PROVISIONS**	**0**	**4,56,672**
	Sub-total	**0**	**4,56,672**
F.	**C.O./Regional Office Expenses:**		
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
G.	**LESS: RECEIPTS AND RECOVERIES**		
	Interest on loans and advances	-	-
	Profit on sale of assets	-	-
	Provision/Liability not required written back	-	26,05,637
	Hire charges/ outturn on plant and machinery	-	-
	Miscellaneous receipts	2,08,722	5,98,254
	Transfer of fair value gain to EAC- security deposit / retention money	-	-
	Transfer of fair value gain to EAC - on provisions for committed capital expenditure	-	-
	Sub-total	**2,08,722**	**32,03,891**
	TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F+G-H)	**7,94,80,435**	**13,55,13,130**

NOTE- 33: DISCLOSURE ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

(1) Fair Value Measurement

A) Financial Instruments by category

(Amount in ₹)

Financial assets	Notes	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
		FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Non-current Financial assets					
(i) Non-current investments					
a) In Equity Instrument (Quoted)	3.1	-	-	-	-
b) In Debt Instruments (Govt./PSU)-Quoted	3.1	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
(ii) Trade Receivables	3.2	-	-	-	-
(iii) Loans					
a) Employees	3.3	-	-	-	-
b) Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh (Including interest accrued)	3.3	-	-	-	-
c) Others	3.3	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others					
- Lease Receivables including interest	3.4	-	-	-	-
- Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (Including interest accrued)	3.4	-	-	-	-
Total Non-current Financial assets		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Current Financial assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	7		40,69,375		-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8		9,67,507		-3,54,443
(iii) Bank balances	9		345,16,162		12,45,49,434
(iv) Loans	10				
- Employee Loans			7,18,568		7,77,654
- Loans to JV (NHPTL)			-		-
- Others			-		-
(v) others (Excluding Lease Receivables)	11		101,84,229		50,55,106
(vi) others (Lease Receivables including interest)	**11**		-		-
Total Current Financial Assets		**-**	**5,04,55,841**	**-**	**13,00,27,751**
Total Financial Assets		**-**	**5,04,55,841**	**-**	**13,00,27,751**
Financial Liabilities					
(i) Long-term borrowings	16.1		-		-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	16.2		-		-
(iii) Borrowing -Short Term	20.1		-		-
(iv) Trade Payables including MSME	**20.2**		2,18,99,439		3,68,32,170
(iv) Other Current financial liabilities					
a) Current maturities of long term borrowings	20.3		-		-
b) Interest Accrued but not due on borrowings	20.3		-		-
c) Other Current Liabilities	20.3		2,52,52,938		83,41,564
Total Financial Liabilities		**-**	**4,71,52,377**	**-**	**4,51,73,734**

B) FAIR VALUATION MEASUREMENT

(i) 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 value are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the following three levels prescribed under Ind AS-113 "Fair Value Measurements"

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments and traded bonds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments including bonds which are traded in the recognised Stock Exchange and money markets are valued using the closing prices as at the reporting date.

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This includes security deposits/ retention money and loans at below market rates of interest.

(Amount in ₹)

(a) Financial Assets/Liabilities Measured at Fair Value-Recurring Fair Value Measurement:

	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019 Level 1	As at 31st March, 2018 Level 1
Financial Assets at FVTOCI			
(i) Investments-			
- In Equity Instrument (Quoted)	3.1	-	-
- In Debt Instruments (Govt./PSU)- Quoted	3.1	-	-
Total		-	-

Note:

All other financial assets and financial liabilities have been measured at amortised cost at balance sheet date and classified as non-recurring fair value measurement.

(Amount in ₹)

(b) Financial Assets/Liabilities measured at amortised cost for which Fair Value are disclosed:

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
(i) Trade Receivables	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Employees	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh	3.3 & 3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Contractors/Suppliers and Others	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others							
- Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (Including Interest accrued)	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities							
(i) Long-term borrowings including current maturities and accrued interest	16.1 & 20.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other Long Term Financial Liabilities	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-

(c) Fair value of Financial Assets and liabilities measured at Amortised Cost

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31 March, 2018	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	**3.2**	-	-	-	-
(ii) Loans					
a) Employees	**3.3**	-	-	-	-
b) Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh (including Interest Accrued)	**3.3 & 3.4**	-	-	-	-
c) Contractors/Suppliers and Others		-	-	-	-
(ii) Others					
-Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (Including Interest accrued)	**3.4**	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	**-**	-	-	-	
Financial Liabilities					
(i) Long-term borrowings including Current maturities and accrued interest	**16.1 & 20.3**	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other Long Term Financial Liabilities	**16.2**	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note:-

1. The Carrying amounts of current investments, Trade and other receivables, Cash and cash equivalents,Short-term loans and advances, Short term borrowings Trade payables and other current financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.
2. For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair value.

(d) Valuation techniques and process used to determine fair values

(1) The Company values financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. Specific valuation techniques used to determine fair value of financial instruments includes:
- use of Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instrument
- Fair value of remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

(2) The discount rate used to fair value financial instruments classified at Level - 3 is based on the weighted Average rate of Company’s outstanding borrowings except subordinate debts and foreign currency borrowings.

(3) As per Ind AS 109, financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are recognised initially at fair value minus transaction costs using the effective interest method. Since the transaction costs incurred on long term borrowings are not material, as such the company has not applied the effective interest method for initial recognition of such liabilities.

(2) Financial Risk Management

(A) Financial risk factors

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash & Cash equivalents, Other Bank Balances ,Trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost, Lease Receivable.	Aging analysis, credit rating.	Diversification of bank deposits, letter of credit for selected customers.
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other facilities.	Rolling cash flow forecasts & Budgets	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities.
Market Risk - Interest rate	Long term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity Analysis	1. Diversification of fixed rate and floating rates 2. Refinancing 3. Actual Interest is recovered through tariff as per CERC Regulation
Market Risk - security prices	Investment in equity and debt securities	Sensitivity Analysis	Portfolio diversification
Market Risk- foreign exchange	Recognised financial liabilities not denominated in INR.	Sensitivity Analysis	Foreign exchange rate variation is recovered through tariff as per CERC Regulation.

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables/leased assets) and from its financing activities including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

ii) Liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and investments. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The company operates in a regulated environment. Tariff of the company is fixed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) through Annual Fixed Charges (AFC) comprising the following five components:

1. Return on Equity (RoE), 2. Depreciation, 3. Interest on Loans, 4. Operation & Maintenance Expenses and 5. Interest on Working Capital Loans. In addition to the above Foreign Currency Exchange variations and Taxes are also recoverable from Beneficiaries in terms of the Tariff Regulations. Hence variation in interest rate, currency exchange rate variations and other price risk variations are recoverable from tariff and do not impact the profitability of the company.

(B) Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

Trade Receivables & lease receivables :-

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are mainly state government authorities and operate in largely independent markets.

Lease receivables of the company are with regard to Power Purchase Agreements classified as deemed lease as per Appendix C of Ind AS 17- 'Leases' as referred to in Note No. 34. The power purchase agreements are for sale of power to single beneficiary and recoverability of interest income and principal on leased assets i.e. PPE of the power stations are assessed on the same basis as applied for trade receivables.

Financial assets at amortised cost :-

Employee Loans: The Company has given loans to employees at concessional rates as per Company's policy which have been measured at amortised cost at Balance Sheet date. The recovery of the loan is on fixed instalment basis from the monthly salary of the employees. The loans are secured by way of mortgage/hypothecation of the assets for which such loans are given. Management has assessed the past data and does not envisage any probability of default on these loans.

Loans to Govt. of Arunanchal Pradesh : The Company has given loan to Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh at 9% rate of interest as per the terms and conditions of MOU signed between the Company and Govt of Arunachal Pradesh for construction of hydroelectric projects in the state. The loan has been measured at amortised cost. The loan is recoverable from the share of free power of the state government from the first hydroelectric project to be commissioned in the state. Management does not envisage any probability of default on the loan.

Financial instruments and cash deposits :-

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of the bank, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which balances and deposits are maintained. Generally, the balances are maintained with the banks with which the Company has also availed borrowings. The Company invests surplus cash in short term deposits with scheduled banks. The company has balances and deposits with banks which are well diversified across private and public sector banks with limited exposure with any single bank.

(i) Exposure to Credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Non-current investments	0	0
Loans -Non Current (including interest)	0	0
Other Non Current Financial Assets	0	0
Current Investments	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	9,67,507	-3,54,443
Bank balances	3,45,16,162	12,45,49,434
Loans -Current	7,18,568	7,77,654
Other Financial Assets (Excluding Lease Receivables)	1,01,84,229	50,55,106
Total (A)	**4,63,86,466**	**13,00,27,751**
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Trade Receivables	40,69,375	-
Lease Receivables (Including Interest)	-	-
Total (B)	**40,69,375**	**0**
TOTAL (A+B)	**5,04,55,841**	**13,00,27,751**

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses :-

(a) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 month expected credit losses

The Company assesses outstanding receivables on an ongoing basis considering changes in payment behaviour and provides for expected credit loss on case-to-case basis.

b) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using life time expected credit losses

Further, the fact that beneficiaries are primarily State Governments/ State Discoms and considering the historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, the Company does not envisage either impairment in the value of receivables from beneficiaries or loss due to time value of money due to delay in realization of trade receivables. However, the Company assesses outstanding trade receivables on an ongoing basis considering changes in operating results and payment behaviour and provides for expected credit loss on case-to-case basis. As at the reporting date company does not envisage any default risk on account of non-realisation of trade receivables.

(iii) Reconciliation of impairment loss provisions

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of financial assets during the period was as follows:

	Trade Receivables	Claim Recoverable	Loans	Total
Balance as at 1.4.2018	-	-	-	-
Changes in Loss Allowances	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.3.2019	-	-	-	-

(C) 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.

(i) The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity at all times to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings and excess operating cash flows to meet its need for funds. The current committed lines of credit and internal accruals are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure that it has sufficient cash to meet capital expenditure and operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) are not breached on any of its borrowing facilities.

The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
At Floating Rate	-	-
Fixed rate	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

(ii) Maturities of Financial Liabilities:

The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 1 year is equal to their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt as on 31.03.2018	Within 1 Year	More than 1 Years & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Borrowings	16.1, 20.1 & 20.3	25252938	25252938	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	16.2 & 20.3	21899439	21899439	-	-	-
Trade Payables	20.2	47152377	47152377	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		**4,51,73,734**	**4,51,73,734**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at 31st March 2018 Amount in ₹)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt as on 31.03.2017	Within 1 Year	More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Years & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Borrowings	16.1, 20.1 & 20.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	16.2 & 20.3	8341564	8341564	-	-	-
Trade Payables	20.2	36832170	36832170	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		**45173734**	**45173734**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(D) Market Risk:

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligation provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant item of the Statement of Profit and Loss is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in interest rates.

(i) Interest rate risk and sensitivity

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. Company's policy is to maintain most of its borrowings at fixed rate. Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost and are not subject to interest rate risk. Further the company refinance these debts as and when favourable terms are available. The company is also compensated for variability in floating rate through recovery by way of tariff adjustments under CERC tariff regulations.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2018
	weighted average interest rate	(₹)	weighted average interest rate	(₹)
Floating Rate Borrowings (INR)		-	-	-
Floating Rate Borrowings (FC)	-	-	-	-
Fixed Rate Borrowings (INR)	-	-	-	-
Fixed Rate Borrowings (FC)	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates. With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the impact of borrowing cost on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings.

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Effect on Profit before Tax	
	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Borrowing in FC- Interest rates-increased by ………………. basis points (Previous year 2017-18 increased by 55 basis points)*	-	-
Borrowing in FC- Interest rates-decreased by ………………. basis points (Previous year 2017-18 decreased by 55 basis points)*	-	-

However there is no impact on profit or loss for increase and decrease in interest rates, as the same is recoverable from beneficiaries through tariff.

(ii) Price Risk:

(a) Exposure

The company's exposure to price risk arises from investment in equity shares and debt instruments classified in the financial statements as Fair Value Through OCI. Company's investment in equity shares are listed in recognised stock exchange and are publicly traded in the stock exchanges. Company's investment in debt instruments comprise quoted Government Securities and Public Sector Bonds and are publicly traded in the market. The investment has been classified under non-current investment in Balance Sheet.

(b) Price Risk Sensitivity

For Investment in Equity Instruments (Investment in equity shares of IOB and PTC)

The table below summarises the impact of increase/decrease in the market price of investment in equity instruments on the company's equity for the period/year:

Particulars	31st March, 2019		31st March, 2018	
Investment in Equity Shares of:	**% change**	**Impact on other components of equity**	**% change**	**Impact on other components of equity**
PTC India Ltd				
Indian Overseas Bank				

Sensitivity has been worked out based on the previous 3 years average of six monthly fluctuations in the share price as quoted on the National Stock Exchange (NSE).

For Investment in Debt Instruments (Investments in Govt and PSU Bonds)

The table below summarises the impact of increase/decrease of the market value of the debt instruments on company's equity for the period/year:

Particulars	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	% change	**Impact on other components of equity (₹ in crores)**	**% change**	**Impact on other components of equity (₹ in crores)**
Government Securities				
PSU Tax Free Bonds				

(iii) Foreign Currency Risk

The company is compensated for variability in foreign currency exchange rate through recovery by way of tariff adjustments under the CERC Tariff Regulations.

(a) Foreign Currency Risk Exposure:

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Financial Liabilities:		
Foreign Currency Loans	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-
Net Exposure to foreign currency (liabilities)	-	-

(b) Sensitivity Analysis

There is no impact of foreign currency fluctuations on the profit of the company as these are either adjusted to the carrying cost of respective fixed asset/Capital Work-in-Progress or recovered through tariff as per CERC Tariff Regulation 2014-19.

(3) Capital Management

(a) Capital Risk Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. CERC Tariff Regulations prescribe Debt : Equity ratio of 70:30 for the purpose of fixation of tariff of Power Projects. Accordingly the company manages its capital structure to maintain the normative capital structure prescribed by the CERC.

The Company monitors capital using Debt : Equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. The Debt : Equity ratio are as follows:

Statement of Gearing Ratio

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(a) Total Debt	-	-
(b) Total Capital	1,37,47,04,252	1,37,08,33,211
Gearing Ratio (a/b)	0.00	0.00

Note: For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and reserves. Net debt includes interest bearing loans and borrowings.

(b) Loan Covenants:

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the company is required to comply with the following financial covenants:-

1. Company shall maintain credit rating AAA and if rating comes down, rate of interest shall be increased by 25 basis point for each notch below AAA rating .
2. Debt to net worth should not exceed 2:1.
3. Interest coverage ratio should be more than 2 times and should be calculated as ((Net Profit+Non Cash Expenditures+Interest Payable-Non Cash Income)/Interest Payable))
4. First Charge on Assets with 1:1.33 coverage on pari paasu basis.

Note No. - 34: Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts (as on 31.03.2019)

1. Disclosures relating to Contingent Liabilities:-

a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of:

(i) Capital works

Contractors have lodged claims aggregating to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) against the Company on account of rate & quantity deviation, cost relating to extension of time, idling charges due to stoppage of work/delays in handing over the site etc. These claims are being contested by the company as being not admissible in terms of provisions of the respective contracts or are lying at arbitration tribunal/other forums/under examination with the Company. These include ₹ Nil(Previous year ₹ Nil) towards arbitration awards including updated interest thereon, against the Company, which have been challenged/decided to be challenged in the Court of Law.

Management has assessed the above claims and recognized a provision of ₹ Nil(Previous year ₹ Nil) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) as the amount of contingent liability i.e. amounts for which Company may be held contingently liable. In respect of such estimated contingent claims either the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable or a reliable estimate of the amount required for settling the obligation cannot be made. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

(ii) Land Compensation cases

In respect of land acquired for the projects, some of the erstwhile land owners have filed claims for higher compensation amounting to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) before various authorities/courts. Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) as the amount of contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered as not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

(iii) Disputed Tax Demands

Disputed Income Tax/Sales Tax/Service Tax/ other taxes/duties matters pending before various appellate authorities amount to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil). Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ NIl) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and rest of the claims i.e. ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) are being disclosed as contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

(iv) Others

Claims on account of other miscellaneous matters amount to ₹ Nil(Previous year ₹ Nil). These claims are pending before various forums. Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ Nil(Previous year ₹ Nil) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ Nil Previous year ₹ Nil) as the amount of contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered as not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

The above is summarized as at 31.03.2019 as below:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Claims as on 31.03.2019	Provision against the claims paid	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2019	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2018	Addition of contingent liability for the period	Reduction of contingent liability from Opening Balance as on 01.04.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)=(v)-(vi)	(viii)
1.	Capital Works						
2.	Land Compensation cases				NIL		
3.	Disputed tax matters						
4.	Others						
	Total						

(b) The above contingent liabilities do not include contingent liabilities on account of pending cases in respect of service matters & others where the amount cannot be quantified.

(c) It is not practicable to ascertain and disclose the uncertainties relating to outflow in respect of contingent liabilities.

(d) There is possibility of reimbursement to the company of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) towards above contingent liabilities

(e) (i) An amount of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) stands paid towards above Contingent Liabilities in respect of Capital Works, pursuant to Niti Aayog directions issued vide OM No. 14070/14/2016-PPPAU dated 5th September 2016, in cases where Arbitral Tribunals have passed orders in favour of contractors in arbitral proceedings and such awards/orders have been further challenged by the Company in a Court of Law, towards 75% of the arbitral award (including interest payable as per such award) subject to contractors fulfilling the terms and conditions laid down in the Standard Operating Procedures framed by the Company in this regard. The amount so paid is being shown as Other Non-Current Assets (Note No. 5.

(ii) An amount of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) stands paid /deposited with courts towards above contingent liabilities to contest the cases and are being shown as Other Non-Current/ Current Assets

(f) The company's management does not expect that the above claims/obligations (including under litigation), when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect on the company's results of operations or financial condition.

(g) Category of agency wise details of contingent liabilities as at 31.03.2019 are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Category of Agency	Claims as on 31.03.2019	up to date Provision against the claims/ paid	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2019	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2018	Addition(+)/ deduction (-) from contingent liability during the year	Decrease of contingent liability from Opening Balance as on 01.04.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)=(v)-(vi)	(viii)
1.	Central Govt. departments						
2.	State Govt. departments or Local Bodies				NIL		
3.	CPSEs						
4.	Others						
	TOTAL						

2. **Contingent Assets:** Contingent assets in respect of the company are on account of the following:

a) **Counter Claims lodged by the company on other entities:**

The company has lodged counter claims aggregating to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) against claims of other entities. These claims have been lodged on the basis of contractual provisions and are being contested at arbitration tribunal/ other forums/under examination with the counterparty. It includes counter claims of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil towards arbitration awards including updated interest thereon.

Based on Management assessment, a favourable outcome is probable in respect of the claims aggregating ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) and for rest of the claims, the possibility of any inflow is remote. However, the amount has not been recognised.

b) **Other Cases**

Claims on account of other miscellaneous matters amount to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil). Management has assessed these claims and estimates that inflow of economic benefits of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) are probable.

Contingent Assets are summarized below:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	In respect of Counter claims lodged by the company	NIL	NIL
2.	Late Payment Surcharge	NIL	NIL
3.	Revenue to the extent not recognised in respect of power stations	NIL	NIL
4.	Business Interruption Losses	NIL	NIL
5.	Other cases	NIL	NIL
	Total	NIL	NIL

3. **Commitments:**

(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	Property Plant and Equipment (including CWIP)	NIL	NIL
2.	Intangible Assets	NIL	NIL
	Total	NIL	NIL

4. Pending approval of competent authority, provisional payments / provisions made towards executed quantities of works of some of the items beyond the approved quantities as also for extra items totalling to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) are included in Capital Work-in-Progress /Property, Plant and Equipment.

5. Disclosure in respect of Project Management /Consultancy Work/Deposit Works under IND AS 115- 'Revenue from contract with Customers' in areas under:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(A)	**Revenue recognised from contract liabilities**	-	-
	-Project Management /Consultancy Work	42,96,081	
	-Deposit Works	-	-
(B)	**Revenue recognised due to price change or other contract variation that were not recognised earlier**	-	-
	-Project Management /Consultancy Work	-	-
	-Deposit Works	-	-

6. The effect of foreign exchange fluctuations during the year are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
(i)	Amount charged to Statement of Profit & Loss excluding depreciation (as FERV)	NIL	NIL
(ii)	Amount charged to Statement of Profit & Loss excluding depreciation (as Borrowing Cost)*	NIL	NIL
(iii)	Amount charged to Capital Work in Progress (as FERV)	NIL	NIL
(iv)	Amount adjusted by addition to the carrying amount of property, plant & equipment	NIL	NIL
(v)	Amount recognised to Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	NIL	NIL

7. Operating Segment:

a) Electricity generation (including income from embedded Finance/ Operating leases) is the principal business activity of the Company. Other operations viz., Contracts, Project Management and Consultancy works do not form a reportable segment as per the Ind AS – 108 on 'Operating Segment'.

b) The Company has a single geographical segment as all its Power Stations are located within the Country.

8. Disclosures under Ind AS-24 "Related Party Disclosures":

(A) List of Related parties:

(i) Parent

Name of Companies	Principle place of operation
NHPC LTD	India

(ii) Joint Ventures with NHPC Ltd.

Name of Companies	Principal place of operation
NHDC Ltd	India
Bundelkhand Saur Urja Limited	India
National High Power Test Laboratory (P) Ltd.	India
Chenab Valley Power Projects Private Ltd.	India

(iii) Key Managerial Personnel:

Sl. No.	Name	Position Held
1	SH.BISWAJIT BASU	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (APRIL-2018- AUGUST 2018)
2	SH.AMITABH SRIVASTAV	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (SEPT.-2018- MARCH- 2019)
3	SH.B. MAHAPATRA	CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER(APRIL-2018- SEPT. 2018)
4	SH.VINODKUMAR .R	CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER(SEPT. 2018-MARCH-2019)
5	SH. TARUN AHUJA	COMPANY SECRETARY

(iv) Post-Employment Benefit Plans :

Name	Principal place of operation
NHPC LTD. Employees Provident Fund Trust	India
NHPC LTD. Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Fund	India
NHPC LTD. Retired Employee Health Scheme	India
NHPC LTD. Employees Social Security Scheme Trust	India
NHPC LTD. Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme Trust	India
NHPC LTD. Employees Leave Encashment Trust	India

(v) Other entities with joint-control or significant influence over the Company:

The Company is a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) controlled by Central Government by holding majority of shares. Pursuant to Paragraph 25 & 26 of Ind AS 24, entities over which the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence, shall be regarded as related parties. The Company has applied the exemption available for government related entities and has made limited disclosures in the financial Statements in accordance with Ind AS 24. Therefore, party-wise details of such transactions have not been given since such transactions are carried out in the ordinary course of business at normal commercial terms and are not considered to be significant.

Sl. No.	Name of the Government	Nature of Relationship with NHPC
1	GOVT. OF INDIA	Shareholder having control over company
2	GOVT.OF MANIPUR	Shareholder

(B) Transactions with related parties are as follows:

(i) Transactions with Parent:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**For the Year ended 31.03.2019**	**For the Year ended 31.03.2018**
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Services received by the Company from Parent		
NHPC	61,37,821	3,18,90,453
Services provided by the Company to Parent		
NHPC	0	0
Dividend Paid to Parent		
NHPC	0	0
Equity contributions by the Parent		
NHPC	0	0
Deputation of Employees by the Parent	0	0
Deputation of Employees to the Parent	0	0

(ii) Compensation to Key Management Personnel:

Particulars	**For the Year ended 31.03.2019**	**For the Year ended 31.03.2018**
Short Term Employee Benefits	1,12,20,907	6,57,24,36
Post-Employment Benefits	13,36,700	9,04,631
Other Long Term Benefits	0	0

Other Transactions with KMP	**For the Year ended 31.03.2019**	**For the Year ended 31.03.2018**
Sitting Fees and other reimbursements to non-executive/independent directors	0	0
Interest Received during the year	0	0
Other Long Term Benefits	0	0

(iv) Transactions with other related parties- Post Employment Benefit Plans

Particulars	**For the Year ended 31.03.2019**	**For the Year ended 31.03.2018**
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Contribution to EPF Trust	27,80,957	30,90,867
Contribution to Gratuity Trust	0	0
Contribution to REHS Trust	0	0
Contribution to Social Security Scheme Trust	96,350	1,49,725
Contribution to EDCSS Trust	32,83,839	27,62,809
Contribution to Leave Encashment Trust	0	0
TOTAL	**0**	**0**

(v) Transactions with Other Related Parties.

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Services Received by the Company(Insurance Pre.	88,609	86,678
Services Provided by the Company-Consultancy to Govt.of Manipur(MANIREDA)	42,96,081	0
Sale of goods/Inventory made by the company	0	0
Dividend Paid During The Year	0	0

(C) Outstanding balances and guarantees with Related Parties:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Balances with Parent (NHPC)		
• Payable by the Company	2,37,07,900	2,82,09,148
Balances with KMP		
• Receivables by the Company	8,22,238	56,250
Balances with Trust created for post- employment benefit plans of NHPC		
Receivable by Company		
• Gratuity Trust	0	0
• Leave Encashment Trust	0	0
• REHS Trust	0	0
Payable by the Company	0	
• Gratuity Trust	0	
• EPF Trust	7,69,128	6,88,087
• REHS Trust	0	0
• Social Security Scheme Trust	15,350	19,850
• EDCSS Trust	2,40,666	2,45,672
Balances with Other Related Parties		
• Payables by the Company	0	0
• Receivables by the Company from GoM	40,69,375	0

(D) Other notes to related party transactions:

(i) Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties:

(a) Transactions with the state governments and entities controlled by the Govt. of India are carried out at market terms on arms- length basis (except subordinate debts received from Central Govt. at concessional rate) through a transparent price discovery process against open tenders, except in a few cases of procurement of spares/services from Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) for proprietary items on single tender basis due to urgency, compatibility or other reasons. Such single tender procurements are also done through a process of negotiation with prices benchmarked against available price data of same/similar items.

(b) Consultancy services provided to the Company by parent company are generally on nomination basis at the terms, conditions and principles applicable for consultancy services provided by other parties.

(ii) Outstanding balances of parent company at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs through banking transaction. These balances other than loans are interest free.

(iii) Contributions to post-employment benefit plans are net of refunds from trusts.

9. Particulars of Security: The carrying amount of assets mortgaged/ hypothecated as security for borrowings are as under.

Sl. No	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	First Charge	NIL	NIL
1	Property Plant & Equipment		
2	Capital Work In Progress		
	Total	NIL	NIL

10. **Disclosures under Ind AS-19 "Employee Benefits":** All employees working in the company belongs to the Holding Company (NHPC Ltd).The employee benefit obligations have been recognised by the Holding Company. Corresponding expenditure is born by the company.

11. Other disclosures as per Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013 are as under:-

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
a)*	Value of imports calculated on CIF basis:		
	i) Capital Goods	Nil	Nil
b)*	Expenditure in Foreign Currency		
	i) Interest		
	ii) Other Misc. Matters	Nil	Nil
c)*	Value of spare parts and Components consumed in operating units.		
	i) Imported		
	ii) Indigenous	Nil	Nil
d)*	Earnings in foreign currency		
	- Others	Nil	Nil

* Accrual basis.

12. **Earnings Per Share:**

a) The Earnings Per Share (Basic and Diluted) are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Earnings per Share before Regulatory Income (₹) – Basic & Diluted	0.03	0.05
Earnings per Share after Regulatory Income (₹) – Basic & Diluted	0.03	0.05
Face value per share (₹)	10	10

b) Reconciliation of Earning used in calculating Earnings Per Share:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Net Profit after Tax but before Regulatory Income used as numerator (Amount in ₹)	0.39	0.64
Net Profit after Tax and Regulatory Income used as numerator (Amount in ₹)	0.39	0.64

c) Reconciliation of weighted average number of shares used as denominator :

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator	11,76,92,309	11,76,92,309

13. **Disclosure related to Confirmation of Balances is as under :**

(a) Balances shown under material issued to contractors, claims recoverable including insurance claims, advances for Capital expenditure, Sundry Debtors, Advances to Contractors, Sundry Creditors and Deposits/Earnest money from contractors are subject to reconciliation/ confirmation and respective consequential adjustments. Claims recoverable also include claims in respect of projects handed over or decided to be handed over to other agencies in terms of Government of India directives. In the opinion of the management, unconfirmed balances shall not have any material impact.

(b) The confirmation from external parties in respect of Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, Deposits, Advances to Contractors/Suppliers/Service Providers/Others including for capital expenditure and material issued to contractors is sought for outstanding balances of ₹ 5,00,000 or above in respect of each party as at 31st December of every year. Status of confirmation of balances as at December 31, 2018 as well as amount outstanding as on 31.03.2019 is as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Outstanding amount as on 31.12.2018	Amount confirmed	Outstanding amount as on 31.03.2019
Trade receivable	-	-	-
Deposits, Advances to contractors/ suppliers/service providers/ others including for capital expenditure and material issued to contractors	-	-	-
Trade/Other payables	3,36,88,618	2,75,96,146	5,34,85,938
Security Deposit/Retention Money payable	8,38,617	0	7,92,335

(c) In the opinion of the management, unconfirmed balances will not have any material impact.

14. Disclosure related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

(i) The breakup of CSR expenditure under various heads of expenses incurred is as below:-

(Amount in ₹)

S. No	Heads of Expenses constituting CSR expenses	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
1	Health Care and Sanitation	0	154418
2	Education & Skill Development	20,000	2,37,600
3	Women Empowerment /Senior Citizen	0	0
4	Environment	0	0
5	Art & Culture	0	0
6	Ex-Armed Forces	0	0
7	Sports	0	0
8	National Welfare Fund	0	0
9	Rural Development	19,982	0
10	Capacity Building	0	0
11	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0	0
12	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	0	0
	Total amount	**39,982**	**3,92,018**

(ii) Other disclosures:-

(a) Details of expenditure incurred during the year ended on 31.03.2018 paid and yet to be paid along with the nature of expenditure (capital or revenue nature) is as under:-

(Amount in ₹)

		Paid (a)	Yet to be paid (b)	Total (a+b)
(i)	Construction/Acquisition of any asset	0	0	0
(ii)	On purpose other than (i) above	39,982	0	39,982
	Total	39,982	0	39,982

(b) As stated above, a sum of ` Nil out of total expenditure of ` Nil is yet to be paid to concerned parties which are included in the relevant head of accounts pertaining to liabilities.

(iii) As per Section 135 read with Section 198 of Companies Act 2013, the amount required to be spent towards CSR works out to ` for financial year 2018-19 (based on 2% of average net profit of preceding three financial years). The Board of Directors had allocated total budget of ` for financial year 2018-19, out of which an amount of ` remained unspent. NOT APPLICABLE

15. Disclosures as required under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 read with notification of Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 11.10.2018 (Refer Note no. 20.2 and 20.3 of the Balance Sheet) are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier on Balance Sheet date:	NIL	NIL
	a) Trade Payables:		
	-Principal	NIL	NIL
	-Interest	NIL	NIL
	b) Others:		
	-Principal	NIL	NIL
	-Interest	NIL	NIL
(ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	NIL	NIL
(iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	NIL	NIL
(iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on Balance Sheet date.	NIL	NIL
(v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	NIL	NIL

16. Disclosures regarding leases as per IND AS -17 "Leases":

A) Operating leases- Company as Lessee

a) The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases of premises for residential use of employees. These leasing arrangements, which are not non-cancellable, are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms. Lease payments in respect of premises for residential use of employees amounting to ₹ 8,04,820 (Previous period ₹ 2,22,975) included under Salaries, wages, allowances in Note 26.

b) The Company has taken premises for offices, guest houses & transit camps on operating leases which are not non-cancellable and are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms. Lease payments in respect of premises for offices, guest houses & transit camps amounting to ₹ 2375265/-. (Previous period ₹ 1910911/-) are shown under Rent & Hire Charges in Note 29.

c) The Company has taken vehicles on operating leases generally for a period of 1 to 2 years and such leases are not non-cancellable. Lease payments in respect of hiring of vehicles amounting to ₹ 584618/- (Previous period ₹ 879950/-) are shown under Rent & Hire Charges in Note 29.

17. The management is of the opinion that no case of impairment of assets including regulatory deferral account balances exists under the provisions of Ind AS-36 on "Impairment of Assets" as at 31st March 2019.

18. Nature and details of provisions (refer Note No. 17 and 22 of Balance Sheet)

(i) General

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a Finance Cost.

(ii) Provision for employee benefits (Other than provisions for defined contribution and defined benefit plans which have been disclosed as per Ind AS-19 at S. No. 10 of Note No. 34):

a) Provision for Performance Related Pay/Incentive:

Short-term Provision has been recognised in the accounts towards Performance Related Pay/ incentive to employees for the year 2018-19 (Previous Year 2017-18) on the basis of Management Estimates as per company's rules in this regard which are based on the guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India.

b) Provision For Wage Revision as per 3rd Pay Revision Committee (PRC):

Short term provision for wage revision of the employees of the company has been recognised in the accounts for the period 1.01.2017 to 31.03.2019 as per notification of the Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India.

(iii) Other Provisions: NOT APPLICABLE

19. In terms of MOU with Government of Manipur and NHPC Ltd (Corporation),the Loktak Downstream HE Project of the Corporation with all its fixed assets , EAC , construction stores and advances , current assets (including cash and Bank balances) and current liabilities as on 22nd October 2009 was converted into a joint venture company (a subsidiary of the Corporation), under the name and style of Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric corporation Limited on its incorporation on 23rd October 2009 on a going concern basis. The Gross value of assets and liabilities of Loktak Downstream HE Project of the Corporation till 22nd October 2009 have been incorporated by the Company as Gross value of the assets and liabilities transferred to it by the corporation as on 23rd October 2009. Also the gross value of depreciation, wherever applicable, has been shown as gross value of depreciation up to 22.10.2009 transferred by NHPC Ltd to the Company.

20. Opening balances/corresponding figures for previous year have been re-grouped/re-arranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

FOR KUNJABI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Regn. No. 309115E)

For & on behalf of Board of Directors

sd/-
(LINDA KSHETRIMAYUM)
PARTNER
(MEMBERSHIP NO. 511337)

sd/-
(BALRAJ JOSHI)
CHAIRMAN
DIN-07449990

sd/-
(D CHAKRABORTY)
DIRECTOR
DIN-08324131

sd/-
(AMITABH SRIVASTAV)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

sd/-
(R. VINODKUMAR)
CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

sd/-
(ABHISHEK DAGUR)
COMPANY SECRETARY
MEMBERSHIP NO: A34036

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29-04-2019

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED, KOMKEIRAP, MANIPUR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2019.

The preparation of financial statements of Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March, 2019 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 is the responsibility of the management of the company. The statutory auditor appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139(5) of the Act is responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with standards on auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 29 April, 2019.

I, on the behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have decided not to conduct the supplementary audit of the financial statements of Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March, 2019 under section 143 (6) (a) of the Act.

For and on the behalf of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Sd/-
(Suparna Deb)
Director General of Commercial Audit &
Ex-officio Member, Audit Board-I, Kolkata

Place: Kolkata

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,

The Members,

BUNDELKHAND SAUR URJA LIMITED,

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Bundelkhand Saur Urja Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company"), which comprise of the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

We draw your attention to Note 15.1 of the financial statements, wherein it is disclosed that the 57,14,190 equity shares amounting to Rs. 5,71,41,900 issued to UPNEDA are pending allotment and disclosed unde Other Equity. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible

for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

OTHER MATTER

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 13th Aug, 2018.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure 'A' statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

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

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) The provisions of sub-section (2) of section 164 of the Companies Act are not applicable to a Government Company therefore none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2019.

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

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For BHARGAVA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000765C

sd/-
Ankit Bhargava
Partner
M. No. 405985

Place : Lucknow
Date : 07.05.2019

Annexure: A

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Bundelkhand Saur Urja Limited)

i In respect of the Company's fixed assets:

(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of fixed assets in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the examination of the conveyance deeds / registered sale deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties of land and building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as fixed assets in the standalone financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

ii. The Company has not commenced the commercial productions and as such there are no inventories The clause relating to physical verification of inventory is therefore not applicable.

iii. According the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans secured or unsecured to companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties, covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

v. The Company has accepted not accepted any deposits during the year.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. As per information and explanations furnished to us the dues of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Customs Duty and Cess are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, there are no amounts payable in respect of income tax, wealth tax, service tax, sales tax, customs duty and excise duty which have not been deposited on account of any disputes pending.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion,the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

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 requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

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

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For BHARGAVA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000765C

sd/-
Ankit Bhargava
Partner
M. No. 405985

Place : Lucknow
Date : 07.05.2019

Annexure: B

Directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under sub section 5 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

Based on the verification of records of the Company and according to information and explanations given to us, we report as under:

1. Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.

   Yes, the Company has system in place to process all accounting transactions through IT system. We have not observed any transaction processed outside the IT system.

2. Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts /loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.

   No, there were no cases in which any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/ write off of debts / loans/ interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan.

3. Whether funds received/receivable for specific schemes from central/ state agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.

   Yes, the funds received/ receivable for specific schemes from central/ state agencies were properly accounted for as per its term and conditions. The funds received from State Government amounting to Rs. 10,00,00,000.00 [Rupees Ten Crores] had been received in earlier years for transmission lines. The project is still under implementation, the amount is unutilised and is disclosed in Other Current Liabilities (Note 21).

For BHARGAVA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000765C

sd/-
Ankit Bhargava
Partner
M. No. 405985

Place : Lucknow
Date : 07.05.2019

ANNEXURE: B

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of our report to the Members of Bundelkhand Saur Urja Limited)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Bundelkhand Saur Urja Limited** as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 respective 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

1 Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company.

2 Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company.

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.

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For BHARGAVA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000765C

sd/-
Ankit Bhargava
Partner
M. No. 405985

Place : Lucknow
Date : 07.05.2019

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

		PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018 * Restated	As at 1st April, 2017 * Restated
	ASSETS					
(1)	**NON-CURRENT ASSETS**					
	a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	2.1	57,588,544	57,634,550	502,354
	b)	Capital Work In Progress	2.2	37,982,196	31,118,516	18,277,567
	c)	Investment Property	2.3	-	-	
	d)	Intangible Assets	2.4	26,000	52,000	-
	e)	**Financial Assets**				
		i) Investments	3.1	-	-	-
		ii) Trade Receivables	3.2	-	-	-
		iii) Loans	3.3	-	1,700	1,700
		iv) Others	3.4	-	-	-
	f)	Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	4	-	-	-
	g)	Other Non-Current Assets	5	-	-	-
		TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**95,596,740**	**88,806,766**	**18,781,621**
(2)	**CURRENT ASSETS**					
	a)	Inventories	6	-	-	
	b)	**Financial Assets**				
		i) Trade Receivables	7	-	-	
		ii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	8	118,637,372	115,518,203	113,542,530
		iii) Bank balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	9	-	-	-
		iv) Loans	10	-	-	-
		v) Others	11	237,994	222,317	195,445
	c)	Current Tax Assets (Net)	12	-	-	-
	d)	Other Current Assets	13	-	-	-
		TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**118,875,366**	**115,740,520**	**113,737,975**
(3)	**Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances**		14	-	-	
	TOTAL ASSETS AND REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT DEBIT BALANCES			**214,472,106**	**204,547,286**	**132,519,596**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
(1)	**EQUITY**					
	(a)	Equity Share Capital	15.1	40,000,000	40,000,000	10,000,000
	(b)	Other Equity	15.2	45,993,242	47,965,530	(3,968,319)
		TOTAL EQUITY		**85,993,242**	**87,965,530**	**6,031,681**
(2)	**LIABILITIES**					
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
	a)	**Financial Liabilities**				
		i) Borrowings	16.1	-	-	-
		ii) Other financial liabilities	16.2	-	-	-
	b)	Provisions	17	-	-	-
	c)	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	18	-	-	-
	d)	Other non-current Liabilities	19	-	-	-
		TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**-**	**-**	**-**

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

			PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018 * Restated	As at 1st April, 2017 * Restated
(3)	CURRENT LIABILITIES						
	a)	Financial Liabilities					
		i)	Borrowings	20.1	-	-	-
		ii)	Trade Payables	20.2			-
			Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		204,334	-	-
			Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		46,481	171,603	149,373
		iii)	Other financial liabilities	20.3	28,215,535	16,410,153	26,328,303
	b)	Other Current Liabilities		21	100,012,514	100,000,000	100,010,239
	c)	Provisions		22	-	-	
	d)	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		23	-	-	
		TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES			**128,478,864**	**116,581,756**	**126,487,915**
		TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES			**214,472,106**	**204,547,286**	**132,519,596**
		Significant Accounting Policies		1			
		Expenditure attributable to construction (EAC) during the year forming part of capital work in progress		32			
		Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management		33			
		Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts		34			
		Refer Note 35 for restatement					
		Note 1 to 35 form integral part of the Accounts					
		(BSUL) accounts are audited for the purpose of Consolidation.					
		Note 1 to 34 form integral part of the Accounts					

For Bhargava & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No.000765C)

sd/-
(CA Ankit Bhargava)
Partner
M.No. 405985

Place : Lucknow
Date : 07.05.2019

sd/-
(Ratish Kumar)
Chairman

sd/-
(Harish Kumar)
Director

sd/-
(A.K. Singh)
Chief Executive Officer

sd/-
(Surendra Prasad Singh)
Chief Financial Officer

sd/-
(Tarkeshwar Singh)
Company Secretary

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
INCOME			
i) Revenue from Continuing Operations	24.1	-	-
ii) Other Income	24.2	230,339	354,003
TOTAL INCOME		**230,339**	**354,003**
EXPENSES			
i) Generation Expenses	25	-	-
ii) Employee Benefits Expense	26	-	-
Finance Cost	27	-	-
iii) Depreciation & Amortization Expense	28	-	-
iv) Other Expenses	29	285,578	3,750,000
TOTAL EXPENSES		**285,578**	**3,750,000**
Profit before Exceptional items, Rate Regulated Activities and Tax		**(55,239)**	**(3,395,997)**
Exceptional items		-	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		(55,239)	(3,395,997)
Tax Expenses	30		
i) Current Tax		1,917,049	1,843,494
ii) Adjustments for Income Tax		-	(31,440)
iii) Deferred Tax		-	-
TOTAL TAX EXPENSES		**1,917,049**	**1,812,054**
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE NET MOVEMENTS IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES		**(1,972,288)**	**(5,208,051)**
Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Net of Tax)	31	-	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AFTER NET MOVEMENTS IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES.		**(1,972,288)**	**(5,208,051)**
Profit for the year from continuing operations (A)		**(1,972,288)**	**(5,208,051)**
Profit from discontinued operations		-	-
Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-
Profit from discontinuing operations after tax		-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (B)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		-	-
Less: Income Tax on Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		-	-
Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment Against Deferred Tax Liabilities on Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-	-
-Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances-Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-	-
Less: Impact of Tax on Regulatory Deferral Accounts		-	-
Sub total (a)		**-**	**-**
(b) Investment in Equity Instruments		-	-
Less: Income Tax on Equity Instruments		-	-
Sub total (b)		**-**	**-**
Total (i)=(a)+(b)		**-**	**-**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Investment in Debt Instruments		-	-
Less: Income Tax on investment in Debt Instruments		-	-
Total (ii)		**-**	**-**
Other Comprehensive Income (B)=(i+ii)		**-**	**-**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR (A+B)		**(1,972,288)**	**(5,208,051)**
Earning per share before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Equity shares, face value of 10/- each)			
Basic		(0.49)	(2.01)
Diluted		(0.20)	(0.63)
Earning per share after movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Equity shares, face value of 10/- each)			
Basic & Diluted			
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Expenditure attributable to construction (EAC) during the year forming part of capital work in progress	32		
Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management	33		
Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts	34		
Refer Note 35 for restatement			
Note 1 to 35 form integral part of the Accounts			
(BSUL) accounts are audited for the purpose of Consolidation.			
(A Unit of NHPC Ltd) accounts are audited for the purpose of Consolidation.			

For Bhargava & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No.000765C)

sd/-
(CA Ankit Bhargava)
Partner
M.No. 405985

Place : Lucknow
Date : 07.05.2019

sd/-
(Ratish Kumar)
Chairman

sd/-
(Harish Kumar)
Director

sd/-
(A.K. Singh)
Chief Executive Officer

sd/-
(Surendra Prasad Singh)
Chief Financial Officer

sd/-
(Tarkeshwar Singh)
Company Secretary

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

		For the year ended 31st March, 2019		For the year ended 31st March, 2018 * Restated	
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**				
	Profit before tax and extraordinary items		-55,239		-3,395,997
	Less: Rate Regulated Income/(Expenditure)		-		
			-55,239		**-3,395,997**
	ADD :				
	Depreciation (including Prior Period & ERV impact)	-			
	Finance Cost (Net of EDC)	-			
	Provisions (Net loss)	-			
	Expenditure incurred to create RRA (net of finance and depreciation)	-			
	Tariff Adjustment (loss)	-			
	FERV Sale	-			
	Loss on sale of assets/Claims written off	-			
	Others	-			
			-		-
			-55,239		**-3,395,997**
	LESS :				
	Advance against Depreciation written back	-		-	
	Provisions (Net gain)	-		-	
	self insurance fund Utilisation during the year/ period	-			
	NET GAIN/LOSS ON SALE OF Investmets	-		-	
	Profit on Sale of Assets \ Realization of Loss	-		-	
	Dividend Income	-		-	
	Interest Income	146,783		285,956	
			146,783		285,956
	Cash flow from operating activities before working capital adjustments		**-202,022**		**-3,681,953**
	Decrease (Increase) in Working Capital:				
	Inventories				
	Trade Receivables				
	Other Assets, Loans and Advances	-13,977		1,506	
	Other Liabilities & Provisions	11,897,108		-9,906,159	
			11,883,131		-9,904,653
	Cash flow from operating activities before taxes		**11,681,109**		**-13,586,606**
	Less : Taxes		1,917,049		1,812,054
	NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)		**9,764,060**		**-15,398,660**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 * Restated
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of Fixed Assets & expenditure on construction projects (includling expenditure during construction forming part of Capital Work in Progress for the year)	-14,086,071	-18,784,256
	Creation of Rate Regulatory Assets	-	-
	Realization from Investments / Bonds	-	-
	Dividend Income	-	-
	Interest Income	7,441,180	6,159,270
	NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	**-6,644,891**	**-12,624,986**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Dividend and Dividend Tax Paid	-	-
	Finance from Borrowings		
	Share Capital	-	30,000,000
	Borrowings	-	-
	Repayment of Borrowings	-	-
	Interest & Finance Charges		-681
	NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	**-**	**29,999,319**
D.	**NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)**	**3,119,169**	**1,975,673**
	Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	**115,518,203**	**113,542,530**
	Cash & Cash Equivalents at the close of the year	**118,637,372**	**115,518,203**

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO CASH FLOW STATEMENT

1 Cash and Cash equivalents consists of Cash in hand, cheques/drafts in hands and Bank Balances including Short Term Deposits of varying periods. The details of Cash & Cash equivalents as per Note 8 of the Balance Sheet is as under:

	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018
Cash and Cash equivalents	118,637,372	115,518,203
Other Bank Balances *	-	-
	118,637,372	**115,518,203**
In terms of our report of even date attached	-	

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For Bhargava & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No.000765C)

sd/-
(CA Ankit Bhargava)
Partner
M.No. 405985

Place : Lucknow
Date : 07.05.2019

sd/-
(Ratish Kumar)
Chairman

sd/-
(Harish Kumar)
Director

sd/-
(A.K. Singh)
Chief Executive Officer

sd/-
(Surendra Prasad Singh)
Chief Financial Officer

sd/-
(Tarkeshwar Singh)
Company Secretary

NOTE NO. 1: COMPANY INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(I) Reporting entity

Bundelkhand Saur Urja Ltd (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in India and limited by shares. The address of the Company's registered office is TC-43/V,Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow., Uttar Pradesh -226010. The Company is primarily involved in the generation and sale of bulk power to State Power Utilities.

(II) Basis of preparation

(A) Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements are prepared on going concern basis following accrual system of accounting and comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto, the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified and applicable), applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to the extent applicable.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on ……………..

(B) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.
- Plan assets of defined employee benefit plans measured at fair value.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in Note 33.

(C) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest crore (upto two decimals).

(D) Use of estimates and management judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures including contingent assets and liabilities at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

Critical judgments and estimates

a) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

Appendix C, Ind AS 17 'Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease' requires an assessment of whether:

- fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets (the asset); and
- the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Further, an arrangement conveys a right to use the asset if facts and circumstances indicate that it is remote that one or more parties other than the purchaser will take more than an insignificant amount of the output or other utility that will be produced or generated by the asset during the term of the arrangement, and the price that the purchaser will pay for the output is neither contractually fixed per unit of output nor equal to the current market price per unit of output as of the time of delivery of the output.

The Company enters into power purchase agreements with beneficiaries. Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) in the nature of embedded lease with a single beneficiary where the minimum lease term is for the major part of the plant's economic life and the minimum lease payments amount to substantially all the fair value of the plant are considered as a Finance Lease. Other embedded leases are considered as Operating Lease.

For embedded leases in the nature of a Finance Lease, the investment in the plant is recognised as a Lease Receivable. The minimum lease payments are identified by segregating the embedded lease payments from the rest of the contract amounts. Each lease receipt is allocated between the receivable and finance lease income so as to achieve a constant rate of return on the Lease Receivable outstanding.

In the case of operating leases or embedded operating leases, the lease income from the operating lease is recognised in revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The respective leased assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature.

b) Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Useful life of the assets used for generation of electricity is determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Tariff Regulations as mentioned in part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for construction plant & machinery and computers & peripherals which are in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and mobile phones which are as per management assessment.

c) Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets are based on estimates and assumptions, in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows associated with the power plants. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount resulting in impairment.

d) Post-retirement benefit plans

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increase, the inflation rate and expected rate of return on plan assets. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have an impact on the resulting calculations.

e) Revenue

The Company records revenue from sale of power based on Tariff approved by the CERC, as per the principles of Ind AS 115. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Further, where tariff are pending revision due to revision in cost estimates, tariffs are computed based on the parameters and methods prescribed under the CERC Tariff Regulations and an estimated amount of revenue is recognised when an application is made to the CERC after obtaining necessary approvals to the extent it is highly probable that there will be no downward adjustment to the revenue recognised.

f) Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, ‘Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets’. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has been made on the basis of best judgment by management regarding probable outflow of economic resources. Such estimation can change following unforeseeable developments.

g) Recoverable Amount of Rate Regulated Assets

The operating activities of the Company are subject to cost-of-service regulations whereby tariff charged for electricity generated is based on allowable costs like interest costs, depreciation, operation & maintenance including a stipulated return. Guidance Note on Rate Regulated Activities issued by the ICAI (previous GAAP) and Ind AS 114- ‘Regulatory Deferral Accounts’ permits an entity to include in the rate base, as part of the cost of self-constructed (tangible) PPE or internally generated intangible assets, amounts that would otherwise be recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS. The Company estimates that items of regulatory deferral accounts recognised in the financial statements are recoverable as per the current CERC Tariff Regulations 2014-19. However, changes in CERC tariff regulations beyond the current tariff period may affect the recoverability of such balances.

h) Impairment of Trade Receivables

Considering the historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, the Company does not envisage either impairment in the value of receivables from beneficiaries or loss due to time value of money owing to delay in realization of trade receivables, except to the extent already provided for.

i) Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

Investment has been carried at cost and as per assessment by the Company, there is no indication of impairment on such investments. Any changes in assumption may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount.

j) Insurance Claim Recoverable

The recoverable amount of insurance claims in respect of damages to Property, Plant & Equipment is based on estimates & assumptions as per terms and conditions of insurance policies.

(III) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Summary of the significant accounting policies for the preparation of financial statements as given below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements. These accounting policies are formulated in a manner that results in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. These policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

Up to March 31, 2015, Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress, Intangible Assets and Investment Property were carried in the Balance Sheet in accordance with Indian GAAP. The Company had elected to avail the exemption granted by IND AS 101, "First time adoption of IND AS" to regard those amounts as the deemed cost at the date of transition to IND AS (i.e. as on April 1, 2015).

1.0 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

a) An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if 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.

b) PPE are initially measured at cost of acquisition/ construction including decommissioning or restoration cost wherever required. The cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. In cases where final settlement of bills with contractors is pending, but the asset is complete and available for operating in the manner intended by the management, capitalisation is done on estimated basis subject to necessary adjustments, including those arising out of settlement of arbitration/ court cases.

c) Expenditure incurred on renovation and modernization of PPE on completion of the originally estimated useful life of the power station resulting in increased life and/or efficiency of an existing asset, is added to the cost of the related asset. PPE acquired as replacement of the existing assets are capitalized and its corresponding replaced assets removed/ retired from active use are derecognized.

d) After initial recognition, Property, Plant and Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

e) Deposits, payments made/ liabilities created provisionally towards compensation (including interest on enhanced compensation till the date of award by the Court), rehabilitation & resettlement and other expenses including expenditure on environment management plans relatable to land in possession are treated as cost of land.

f) Assets over which the Company has control, though created on land not belonging to the Company, are included under Property, Plant and Equipment.

g) Standby equipment and servicing equipment which meet the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized.

h) Spares parts (procured along with the Plant & Machinery or subsequently) which meet the recognition criteria are capitalized. The carrying amount of those spare parts that are replaced is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon disposal. Other spare parts are treated as "stores & spares" forming part of inventory.

i) If the cost of the replaced part or earlier inspection is not available, the estimated cost of similar new parts/inspection is used as an indication of what the cost of the existing part/ inspection component was when the item was acquired or inspection carried out.

j) An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.0 Capital work in Progress

a) Expenditure incurred on assets under construction (including a project) is carried at cost under Capital Work in Progress (CWIP). Such costs comprise purchase price of assets including import duties and non-refundable taxes (after deducting trade discounts and rebates), expenditure in relation to survey and investigtion activities of projects, cost of site preparation, initial delivery and handling charges, installation and assembly costs, etc.

b) Costs including employee benefits, professional fees, expenditure on maintenance and up-gradation of common public facilities, depreciation on assets used in construction of project, interest during construction and other costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management are accumulated under "Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC)" and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects. Net pre-commissioning income/ expenditure is adjusted directly in the cost of related assets.

c) Capital Expenditure incurred for creation of facilities, over which the Company does not have control but the creation of which is essential principally for construction of the project is accumulated under "Expenditure Attributable to Construction" and carried under "Capital Work in Progress" and subsequently allocated on a systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects, keeping in view the "attributability" and the "Unit of Measure" concepts in Ind AS 16- "Property, Plant & Equipment". Expenditure of such nature incurred after completion of the project, is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.0 Investment Property

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed off or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of derecognition.

Transfers to or from investment property is made when and only when there is a change in use supported by an evidence .

4.0 Intangible Assets and Intangible Assets under Development

a) Expenditure on research is charged to revenue as and when incurred. Expenditure on development is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to & has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

b) Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost includes any directly attributable expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

c) Land taken for use from State Government (without transfer of title) and expenses on relief and rehabilitation as also on creation of alternate facilities for land evacuees or in lieu of existing facilities coming under submergence and where construction of such alternate facilities is a specific pre-condition for the acquisition of the land for the purpose of the project, are accounted for as Land-Right to use.

d) Software (not being an integral part of the related hardware) acquired for internal use, is stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses if any.

e) An item of Intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

5.0 Foreign Currency Transactions

a) Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. At each Balance Sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency exchange rates prevailing on that date.

b) Exchange differences relating to PPE/capital work-in-progress arising out of transaction entered into prior to April 1, 2004 are adjusted to the carrying cost of respective PPE/capital work-in-progress.

c) Exchange differences arising from translation of foreign currency borrowings entered into prior to March 31, 2016 recoverable from or payable to beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff regulations are recognised as "Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Recoverable/ Payable Account" and adjusted from the year in which the same is recovered/ paid.

d) Exchange differences arising from settlement/ translation of monetary items denominated in foreign currency entered into on or after 01.04.2016 to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognized as 'Regulatory Deferral Account Balances' during construction period and adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.

e) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Where the Company has paid or received advance consideration in a foreign currency, the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it), is the date when the Company initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

6.0 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

a) Where an item of expenditure incurred during the period of construction of a project is recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss i.e. not allowed to be capitalized as part of cost of relevant PPE in accordance with Ind AS, but is nevertheless permitted by CERC to be recovered from the beneficiaries in future through tariff, the right to recover the same is recognized as "Regulatory Deferral Account balances."

b) Expense/ income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognised as "Regulatory Deferral Account balances."

c) These Regulatory Deferral Account balances are adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.

d) Regulatory Deferral Account balances are evaluated at each Balance Sheet date to ensure that the underlying activities meet the recognition criteria and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such balances will flow to the entity. If these criteria are not met, the Regulatory Deferral Account balances are derecognised.

e) Regulatory Deferral Account balances are tested for impairment at each Balance Sheet date.

7.0 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. Normally at initial recognition, the transaction price is the best evidence of fair value.

However, when the Company determines that transaction price does not represent the fair value, it uses inter-alia valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy. This categorisation is 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.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are recognised at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting period.

8.0 Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures

Investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and joint ventures are carried at cost.

9.0 Financial assets other than investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures

A financial asset includes inter-alia any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual obligation to receive cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under conditions that are potentially favourable to the Company. A financial asset is recognized when and only when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets of the Company comprise Cash and Cash Equivalents, Bank Balances, Investments in equity shares of companies other than in subsidiaries & joint ventures, Trade Receivables, Advances to employees/ contractors, security deposit, claims recoverable etc.

a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- At amortised cost,
- At fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), and

The classification depends on the following:

(a) The entity's business model for managing the financial assets and

(b) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss or Other Comprehensive Income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

b) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company measures the trade receivables at their transaction price, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

c) Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at FVTOCI if both the following criteria are met:

i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI).

Debt instruments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income are measured at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses, reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the EIR method.

Equity investments:

All equity investments in entities other than subsidiaries and joint ventures are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading, if any, are classified at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company classifies the same as at FVTOCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

All fair value changes on an equity instrument classified at FVTOCI, are recognized in the OCI. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category, if any, are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Trade Receivables:

Trade receivables containing a significant financing component are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

d) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or

ii) 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 Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company 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.

On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount and the amount of consideration received / receivable is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets:

i) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost.

ii) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI

iii) Contract Assets and Trade Receivables under Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

iv) Lease Receivables under Ind AS 17, Leases.

The Company follows the 'simplified approach' permitted under Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments" for recognition of impairment loss allowance based on life time expected credit loss from initial recognition on contract assets, lease receivables and trade receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17 and Ind AS 115.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company assesses the credit risk characteristics on instrument-by-instrument basis. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL. The amount of expected credit loss (or reversal) for the period is recognized as expense/income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

10.0 Inventories

Inventories mainly comprise stores and spare parts to be used for maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment and are valued at cost or net realizable value (NRV) whichever is lower. The cost is determined using weighted average cost formula and NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Scrap is valued at net realisable value.

The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories is recognized as an expense in the period in which write-down or loss occurs.

11.0 Dividends

Dividends and interim dividends payable to the Company's shareholders are recognised as change in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders and the Board of Directors respectively.

12.0 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Company are contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company.

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

a) Classification, initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the fair value at initial recognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion, over the period of the borrowings using the effective rate of interest.

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.

b) Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion, when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

13.0Government Grants

a) The benefits of a government loan at a below market rate of interest is treated as Government Grant. The loan is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initially recognized amount of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities and government grant is recognized initially as deferred income and subsequently in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

b) Monetary grants from the government for creation of assets are initially recognised as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. The deferred income so recognised is subsequently amortised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the useful life of the related assets.

c) Government grant related to income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

14.0 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

a) Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Such provisions are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision net of any reimbursement is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion.

b) If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

c) Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

d) Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence 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. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of judgment of management. These are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

15.0 Revenue Recognition and Other Income

Company's revenues arise from sale and trading of energy, project management / construction contracts/ consultancy assignment services and other income. Revenue from other income comprises interest from banks, employees, contractors etc., dividend from investments in joint ventures & subsidiary companies, dividend from investments in equity, interest from investment in bonds, surcharge received from beneficiaries for delayed payments, sale of scrap, other miscellaneous income, etc.

With effect from 1st April, 2018, the Company has adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up method. However, no material adjustments were necessary.

a) Revenue from sale of power

i) Revenue is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the products or services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over the products or services to a customer.

ii) Revenue from sale of power (except for power stations considered as Finance/Operating Lease) is accounted for as per tariff notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under the CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2014. In the case of Power Stations where provisional/ final tariff is yet to be notified or where incentives/disincentives are chargeable/ payable as per CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, revenue is recognised to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur . Rebates given to beneficiaries as early payments incentives are deducted from the amount of revenue.

iii) In the comparative period, revenue from sale of power was measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue was recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration was probable, the associated costs could be estimated reliably, there was no continuous management involvement and the amount of revenue could be measured reliably.

iv) Customers are billed on a periodic and regular basis. As at each reporting date, revenue from sale of power includes an accrual for sales delivered to customers but not yet billed (unbilled revenue).

v) Recovery/ refund towards foreign currency variation in respect of foreign currency loans and recovery towards Income Tax are recognised on year to year basis based on regulatory norms. Recovery towards deferred tax items recognized till March 31, 2009 are accounted for when the same materialises.

vi) Adjustments arising out of finalisation of Regional Energy Account (REA), though not material, are effected in the year of respective finalisation.

vii) Advance Against Depreciation (AAD) considered as deferred income up to 31st March 2009 is included in sales on straight line basis over the balance useful life after a period of 12 years from the date of commercial operation of the Power Station.

b) Revenue from Project Management / Construction Contracts/ Consultancy assignments

i) Revenue from Project Management / Construction Contracts/ Consultancy assignments is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue on the basis of input method. Input methods recognise revenue on the basis of the costs incurred towards the satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected costs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation.

ii) In the comparative period, revenue on Project Management / Construction Contracts/ Consultancy assignments was recognized on percentage of completion method. The percentage of completion is determined as proportion of “cost incurred up to reporting date” to “estimated cost to complete the concerned Project Management / Construction Contracts and Consultancy assignment”.

iii) Contract modifications, if any, are accounted for when there is a change in the scope or price (or both) of a contract that is approved by the parties to the contract and when the parties to a contract approve a modification that either creates new or changes existing enforceable rights and obligations of the parties to the contract. Accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Contract modifications are recorded on standalone basis when the scope of the contract increases because of the addition of promised goods or services or the price of the contract increases by an amount of consideration that reflects the Company’s standalone selling prices of the additional promised goods or services and any appropriate adjustments to that price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch-up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

c) Revenue from trading of power

i) Accounting for revenue from trading of power involves assessment of the contract conditions to determine whether the Company is required to act in the capacity of a principal or as an agent. The Company acts in the nature of a principal in case it obtains control of the electricity before transferring it to the customer. Indicators of control includes assessment of whether the company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the electricity, it has the discretion to establish the price or whether it bears the inventory risk. Where the Company does not obtain control of the electricity before transferring it to the customer and its performance obligation is to arrange for the supply of electricity by another party, it acts in the nature of an agent.

ii) Where the Company acts as a principal in a contract for trading of power, the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation that is satisfied is recognised as revenue.

iii) Where the Company acts as an agent in a contract for trading of power, the net consideration retained after paying the supplier for the electricity provided to the customer is recognised as revenue from operations. Financial assets and liabilities arising out of these transactions are not set off.

d) Other income

i) Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the same is established.

ii) For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the 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.

iii) Interest/Surcharge recoverable from customers including those arising out of contracts for trading of power and liquidated damages /interest on advances to contractors is recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of revenue recognised will not occur in the future.

16.0 Employee Benefits

i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term performance related cash bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into separate trusts and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction from future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that is due more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme (EDCSS) for providing pension benefits and Social Security Scheme administered through separate trusts are accounted as defined contribution plans.

iii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's Gratuity Scheme, Retired Employees Health Scheme (REHS), Provident Fund Scheme, Allowance on Retirement/Death and Memento on Superannuation to employees are in the nature of defined benefit plans. All these plans, other than Allowance on Retirement/Death and Memento on Superannuation to employees are administered through separate trusts.

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of Gratuity, Retired Employees Health Scheme and Provident Fund Scheme 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 the actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation 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 or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion.

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.

iv) Other long-term employee benefits

Benefits under the Company's leave encashment scheme constitute other long term employee benefits.

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations. The calculation is performed using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Contributions to the scheme and actuarial gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion in the period in which they arise.

v) Termination benefits

The expenses incurred on terminal benefits in the form of ex-gratia payments and notice pay on voluntary retirement schemes are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of incurrence of such expenses.

17.0 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Capitalisation of borrowing cost ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended use are complete.

18.0 Depreciation and amortization

a) Depreciation on additions to /deductions from Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE) during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from / up to the date on which the asset is available for use / disposal.

b) (i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment of Operating Units of the Company capitalized till five years before the end of the useful life of the Power Station is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss on straight-line method following the rates and methodology notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff except for assets specified in Policy No. 18.0(d).

(ii) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment capitalized during the last five years of the useful life of a Power Station is charged on straight-line method for the period of extended life as per CERC Tariff Regulations/Orders, from the date on which such asset becomes available for use.

(iii) Where the life and / or efficiency of a Power Station is increased due to renovation and modernization, the expenditure thereon along with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged prospectively on straight-line method over the revised / remaining useful life.

c) i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (except old and used) of other than Operating Units of the Company is charged to the extent of 90% of the cost of the asset following the rates notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff except for assets specified in Policy No. 18.0(d) below.

ii) Depreciation on old and used items of PPE of other than Operating Units is charged on straight-line method to the extent of 90% of the cost of the asset over estimated useful life determined on the basis of technical assessment.

d) i) Depreciation in respect of following items of PPE is provided on straight line method based on the life and residual value (5%) given in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013:

- Construction Plant & Machinery
- Computer & Peripherals

ii) Based on management assessment, depreciation on Mobile Phones is provided on straight line basis over a period of three years with residual value of Re 1.

e) Temporary erections are depreciated fully (100%) in the year of acquisition /capitalization by retaining Re. 1/- as WDV.

f) Assets valuing Rs. 5000/- or less but more than Rs. 750/- are fully depreciated during the year in which the asset becomes available for use with Re. 1/- as WDV.

g) Low value items, which are in the nature of assets (excluding immovable assets) and valuing upto Rs. 750/- are not capitalized and charged off to revenue in the year of use.

h) Leasehold Land of operating units, is amortized over the period of lease or 35 years whichever is lower, following the rates and methodology notified vide CERC tariff regulations.

i) Leasehold Land and buildings, of units other than operating units, is amortized over the period of lease or 35 years, whichever is lower.

j) PPE created on leasehold land are depreciated to the extent of 90% of original cost over the balance available lease period of respective land from the date such asset is available for use or at the applicable depreciation rates & methodology notified by CERC tariff regulations for such assets, whichever is higher.

k) Right to use in respect of land is amortized over a period of 30 years from the date of commercial operation of the project in line with CERC tariff regulations notified for tariff fixation.

l) Cost of software recognized as 'Intangible Assets' is amortized on straight line method over a period of legal right to use or three financial years, whichever is earlier, starting from the year in which it is acquired.

m) Where the cost of depreciable assets has undergone a change during the year due to increase/decrease in long term liabilities on account of exchange fluctuation, price adjustment, settlement of arbitration/court cases, change in duties or similar factors, the unamortized balance of such assets is depreciated prospectively over the residual life of such assets at the rate of depreciation and methodology notified by CERC tariff regulations.

n) Spare parts procured along with the Plant & Machinery or subsequently which are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of such item are depreciated over the residual useful life of the related plant and machinery at the rates and methodology notified by CERC.

o) Useful life, method of depreciation and residual value of assets where depreciation is charged as per management assessment are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively over the balance life of the asset, wherever required.

19.0 Impairment of non-financial assets other than inventories

a) The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets of the Company. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

c) In case of expenditure on survey & investigation of projects, if it is decided to abandon such a project under survey & investigation, expenditure incurred thereon is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such decision is taken.

d) In case a project under survey and Investigation remains in abeyance by the order of appropriate authority/ by injunction of court order, any expenditure incurred on such projects from the date of order/ injunction of court is provided in the books from the date of such order till the period project is kept in abeyance by such order/ injunction. Provision so made is however reversed on the revocation of aforesaid order/ injunction.

e) Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

20.0 Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current tax

i) The current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year on the basis of the tax laws applicable at the reporting date and any adjustments to tax payable in previous years. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years (temporary differences) and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible (permanent differences).

ii) Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

b) Deferred tax

i) Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the Balance Sheet method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither the taxable profit or loss nor the accounting profit or loss.

ii) The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

iii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would flow in the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

iv) Deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

v) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

vi) Deferred tax recovery adjustment account is credited/ debited to the extent the deferred tax for the current period which forms part of current tax in the subsequent periods and affects the computation of return on equity (ROE), a component of tariff.

21.0 Compensation from third parties

Impairments or losses of items, related claims for payments of compensation from third parties including insurance companies and any subsequent purchase or construction of assets/inventory are separate economic events and are accounted for separately.

Compensation from third parties including from insurance companies for items of property, plant and equipment or for other items that were impaired, lost or given up is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the compensation becomes receivable. Insurance claims for loss of profit are accounted for based on certainty of realisation.

22.0 Segment Reporting

a) In accordance with Ind AS 108 – Operating Segment, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's "Chief Operating Decision Maker" or "CODM" within the meaning of Ind AS 108.

b) Electricity generation is the principal business activity of the Company. Other operations viz., Contracts, Project Management and Consultancy works do not form a reportable segment as per the Ind AS -108 - 'Operating Segments'.

c) The Company has a single geographical segment as all its Power Stations are located within the Country.

23.0 Leases

a) Company as a Lessee:

i. Leases of property, plant and equipment (), where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance lease. Such finance leases are generally capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property which equals the transaction price i.e. lump sum upfront payments.

ii. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of lease.

b) Company as a Lessor:

Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) in the nature of embedded lease with a single beneficiary where the minimum lease term is for the major part of the plant's economic life and the minimum lease payments amounts to substantially all the fair value of the plant are considered as a Finance Lease. Other embedded leases are considered as Operating Lease.

i) For embedded leases in the nature of a Finance Lease, the investment in the plant is recognised as a Lease Receivable. The minimum lease payments are identified by segregating the embedded lease payments from the rest of the contract amounts (including Advance Against Depreciation (AAD) recognised in accordance with CERC Tariff regulations 2004-09 up to 31st March 2009 and considered as deferred income. Each lease receipt is allocated between the receivable and finance lease income (forming part of revenue from operations) so as to achieve a constant rate of return on the Lease Receivable outstanding.

ii) In the case of Operating Leases or embedded operating leases, the lease income from the operating lease is recognised in revenue over the lease term to reflect the pattern of use benefit derived from the leased asset. The respective leased assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature and depreciated over its economic life.

24.0 Material prior period errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated unless it is impracticable, in which case, the comparative information is adjusted to apply the new accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable.

25.0 Earnings per share

a) Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

b) Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

c) Basic and diluted earnings per equity share are also presented using the earnings amounts excluding the movements in regulatory deferral account balances.

26.0 Statement of Cash Flows

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. However for Balance Sheet presentation, Bank overdrafts are shown within "Borrowings" under Current Liabilities.

b) Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7- 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

27.0 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

a) An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

b) A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

28.0 Miscellaneous

a) Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of a dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

b) Liabilities for Goods in transit/Capital works executed but not certified are not provided for, pending inspection and acceptance by the Company.

(IV) Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019 on March 30, 2019. Both the Rules shall come into force on April 1, 2019.

Standards issued but not yet effective

a) Ind AS 116- Leases is to be effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. The new standard requires entities to make more judgements and estimates (e.g., determining when a customer has the right to direct the use of an identified asset, estimating the incremental rate of borrowing) and make more disclosures (e.g., discount rate, weighted average lease term, other qualitative and quantitative information). In the capacity of a lessee, companies will have a significant impact on their balance sheets along with ancillary impacts on their financial metrics. The new standards replaces Ind AS 17 and the related appendices.

b) Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes: This Appendix clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in Ind AS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. In such a circumstance, an entity shall recognise and measure its current or deferred tax asset or liability applying the requirements in Ind AS 12 based on taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates determined.

The appendix can be applied either retrospectively for each period presented applying Ind AS 8 or prospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Appendix recognised at the date of initial application. If an entity selects this transition approach, it shall not restate comparative information. Instead, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate).

c) New paragraph 57A added to Ind AS 12: This Paragraph clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends as defined in Ind AS 109 when it recognises a liability to pay a dividend. The income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The amendment shall be applied by the entity for annual periods reporting beginning on or after 1st April, 2019.

d) **Amendment to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits:** This amendment requires an entity to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement and recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. An entity shall apply these amendments to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after 1 April, 2019.

e) **Amendment to Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs:** This amendment is to clarify that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after a qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings. An entity shall apply those amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.

f) **Amendment to Ind AS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:** This amendment clarifies that investors could have long-term interests (for example, preference shares or long-term loans) in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture. The amendment clarifies that these long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied should be accounted for using Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The requirements of Ind AS 109 are applied to long-term interests before applying the loss allocation and impairment requirements of Ind AS 28. An entity shall apply those amendments to long-term interest in associates or joint-ventures on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. The entity is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of the amendments.

g) **Amendment to Ind AS 103, Business Combinations and Ind AS 111, Joint Arrangements:** This amendment provides a clarification on measurement of previously held interest in obtaining control/joint control over a joint operation. On obtaining control of a business that is a joint operation, previously held interest in joint operation is remeasured at fair value at the acquisition date while in the case where a party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in Ind AS 103. In such cases, previously held interests in the joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity shall apply those amendments to business combinations and joint arrangements for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 April, 2019.

h) **Amendment to Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments:** This amendment provides a clarification on prepayable financial assets with negative compensation to be measured by the entity at amortized cost. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively. Further this amendment clarifies "an entity is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of these amendments. The entity may restate prior periods if, and only if, it is possible without the use of hindsight and the restated financial statements reflect all the requirements in this Standard. If an entity does not restate prior periods, the entity shall recognise any difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount at the beginning of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application of these amendments in the opening retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application of these amendments."

The Company is in the process on assessing the detailed impact of the above accounting pronouncements. The Company intends to adopt the amendments prospectively on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which these standards/ amendments are first applied (i.e. from 1 April 2019).

NOTE NO. 2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment as on 31.03.2019

(Amount in ₹)

		GROSS BLOCK							DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
			Additions		Deductions									
Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	As at 01-Apr-2018	IUT	Others	IUT	Others	Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Period	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
i)	Land – Freehold	57141900						57141900	0			0	57141900	57141900
ii)	Land – Leasehold	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
iii)	Roads and Bridges							0	0	0	0	0	0	0
iv)	Buildings	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
v)	Building-Under Lease	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
vi)	Railway sidings	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
vii)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
viii)	Generating Plant and machinery	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ix)	Plant and machinery Sub station	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x)	Plant and machinery Transmission lines	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xi)	Plant and machinery Others	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xii)	Construction Equipment	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xiii)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xiv)	Electrical installations	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xv)	Vehicles	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xvi)	Aircraft/ Boats	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xvii)	Furniture and fixture	398927						398927	26982	25252	0	52234	346693	371945
xviii)	Computers	156500						156500	134585	14088	0	148673	7827	21915
xix)	Communication Equipment	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xx)	Office Equipments	82300						82300	5409	5210	0	10619	71681	76891
xxi)	Research and Development	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xxii)	**Other assets**	23000						23000	1101	1456	0	2557	20443	21899
xxiii)	**Tangible Assets of minor value >750 and < Rs.5000**	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**57802627**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**57802627**	**168077**	**46006**	**0**	**214083**	**57588544**	**57634550**
	Previous year	590727		57211900				57802627	88373	79704		168077	57634550	502354

Note : Additional disclosure of Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) as per gross block of assets and accumulated depreciation under previous GAAP has been provided as Annexure-I to this Note. For other explanatory notes, these are stated in Annexure-I to Note 2.1.

Annexure - I to NOTE NO. 2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment as on 31.3.2019

(Amount in ₹)

		GROSS BLOCK							DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions IUT	Additions Others	Deductions IUT	Deductions Others	Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Period	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
i)	Land – Freehold	57141900	0	0	0	0	0	57141900	0			0	57141900	57141900
ii)	Land – Leasehold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
iii)	Roads and Bridges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
iv)	Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
v)	Building-Under Lease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
vi)	Railway sidings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
vii)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
viii)	Generating Plant and machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ix)	Plant and machinery Sub station	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x)	Plant and machinery Transmission lines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xi)	Plant and machinery Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xii)	Construction Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xiii)	Water Supply System/ Drainage and Sewerage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xiv)	Electrical installations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xv)	Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xvi)	Aircraft/ Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xvii)	Furniture and fixture	398927	0	0	0	0	0	398927	26982	25252	0	52234	346693	371945
xviii)	Computers	156500	0	0	0	0	0	156500	134585	14088	0	148673	7827	21915
xix)	Communication Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xx)	Office Equipments	82300	0	0	0	0	0	82300	5409	5210	0	10619	71681	76891
xxi)	Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xxii)	**Other assets**	23000	0	0	0	0	0	23000	1101	1456	0	2557	20443	21899
xxiii)	**Tangible Assets of minor value >750 and < Rs.5000**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**57802627**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**57802627**	**168077**	**46006**	**0**	**214083**	**57588544**	**57634550**
	Previous year	590727		57211900				57802627	88373	79704		168077	57634550	502354

NOTE NO. 2.4 Other Intangible Assets

(Amount in ₹)

		GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Year	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land– Right to Use						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	Computer Software	78,000					-	78,000	26,000	26,000	-	52,000	26,000	52,000
	Total	**78,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**78,000**	**26,000**	**26,000**	**-**	**52,000**	**26,000**	**52,000**
	Previous year			78,000				78,000		26,000		26,000	52,000	-

Note : Additional disclosure of Intangible Assets as per gross block of assets and accumulated depreciation under previous GAAP has been provided as Annexure-I to this Note.

Annexure-I to NOTE NO. 2.4 Other Intangible Assets

(Amount in ₹)

		GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Year	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land– Right to Use						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	Computer Software	78,000					-	78,000	26,000	26,000	-	52,000	26,000	52,000
	Total	**78,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**78,000**	**26,000**	**26,000**	**-**	**52,000**	**26,000**	**52,000**
	Previous year			78,000				78,000		26,000		26,000	52,000	-

Note no. 2.2 CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

(Amount in ₹)

	Particulars	As at 01-Apr-2018	Addition	Adjustment	Capitalised	As at 31st March, 2019
i)	Roads and Bridges	-				-
ii)	Buildings	-				-
iii)	Building-Under Lease	-				-
iv)	Railway sidings	-				-
v)	"Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)"	-				-
vi)	Generating Plant and Machinery	-				-
vii)	Plant and Machinery - Sub station	-				-
viii)	Plant and Machinery - Transmission lines	-				-
ix)	Plant and Machinery - Others	-				-
x)	Construction Equipment	-				-
xi)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage	-				-
xii)	Other assets awaiting installation	-				-
xiii)	CWIP - Assets Under 5 KM Scheme Of the GOI	-				-
xiv)	Survey, investigation, consultancy and supervision charges	689210				689210
xv)	Expenditure on compensatory Afforestation	-				-
xvi)	Expenditure attributable to construction *	30429306	6863680			37292986
	Less: Provided for	-				-
	Sub total (a)	**31118516**	**6863680**	**-**	**-**	**37982196**
	*** For addition during the period refer Note No. 32**					
	Construction Stores	-			-	-
	Less : Provisions for construction stores	-			-	-
	Sub total (b)	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0**
	TOTAL	**31118516**	**6863680**	**-**	**-**	**37982196**
	Previous year	**18277567**	**12840949**			**31118516**

Note no. 2.2 CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

(Amount in ₹)

	Particulars	As at 01-Apr-2017	Addition	Adjustment	Capitalised	As at 31st March, 2018
i)	Roads and Bridges	-				-
ii)	Buildings	-				-
iii)	Railway sidings	-				-
iv)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	-				-
v)	Generating Plant and Machinery	-				-
vi)	Plant and Machinery - Sub station	-				-
vii)	Plant and Machinery - Transmission lines	-				-
viii)	Plant and Machinery - Others	-				-
ix)	Construction Equipment	-				-
x)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage	-				-
xi)	Other assets awaiting installation	-				-
xii)	CWIP - Assets Under 5 KM Scheme Of the GOI	-				-
xiii)	Survey, investigation, consultancy and supervision charges	676456	12754			689210
xiv)	Expenditure on compensatory Afforestation	-				-
xv)	Expenditure attributable to construction *	17601111	12828195			30429306
	Less: Provided for	-				-
	Sub total (a)	**18277567**	**12840949**	**-**	**-**	**31118516**
	*** For addition during the period refer Note No. 32**					
	Construction Stores	-			-	-
	Less : Provisions for construction stores	-			-	-
	Sub total (b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	TOTAL	**182777567**	**12840949**	**-**	**-**	**31118516**
	Previous year	**9918760**	**8358807**			**18277567**

Annexure to Note 2.2

	CUMMULATIVE EDC				(Amount in ₹)
	Particulars	**Linkage**	**As at 31-Mar-2019**	**As at 31-Mar-2018**	**As at 01-Apr-2017**
A.	**EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSES**				
	Salaries, wages, allowances	437501	42461081	32429352	18762233
	Gratuity and contribution to provident fund (including administration fees)	437502	5678921	4392580	2862954
	Staff welfare expenses	437503	1622253	1316725	890327
	Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	437504	0	0	0
	Sub-total(a)		**49762255**	**38138657**	**22515514**
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438103	0	0	0
	Sub-total(A)		**49762255**	**38138657**	**22515514**
B.	**REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE**				
	Building	437510	1865359	1001171	150955
	Machinery	437511	0	0	0
	Others	437512	10778	5779	0
	Rent	437514	2089423	1341709	542607
	Rates and taxes	437515	74210	74210	20080
	Insurance	437516	0	0	0
	Security expenses	437517	0	0	0
	Electricity Charges	437518	23740	21240	4500
	Travelling and Conveyance	437519	2624035	2109471	1311934
	Expenses on vehicles	437520	0	0	0
	Telephone, telex and Postage	437521	305135	234543	162907
	Advertisement and publicity	437522	1875516	1875516	1875516
	Entertainment and hospitality expenses	437523	68991	68991	21298
	Printing and stationery	437524	237903	209076	134370
	Remuneration to Auditors	437552	146000	146000	106000
	Design and Consultancy charges:			0	
	- Indigenous	437526	34236	34236	34236
	- Foreign	437527	0	0	0
	Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses	437531	0	0	0
	Expenditure on land not belonging to corporation	437532	0	0	0
	Land acquisition and rehabilitation	437533	0	0	0
	Loss on assets/ materials written off	437528	0	0	0
	Losses on sale of assets	437530	0	0	0
	Other general expenses	437525	**1209781**	**980692**	**737872**
	Sub-total (b)		10565107	8102634	5102275
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438102	0	0	0
	Sub-total(B)		**10565107**	**8102634**	**5102275**
C.	**FINANCE COST**				
	i) Interest on :				
	a) Government of India loan	437540	0	0	0
	b) Bonds	437541	0	0	0
	c) Foreign loan	437542	0	0	0
	d) Term loan	437543 and 44	0	0	0
	e) Cash credit facilities /WCDL	437545	0	0	0
	g) Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	437554	0	0	0
	Loss on Hedging Transactions	437555	0	0	0
	ii) Bond issue/ service expenses	437546	0	0	0
	iii) Commitment fee	437547	0	0	0

CUMMULATIVE EDC (Amount in ₹)

	Particulars	Linkage	As at 31-Mar-2019	As at 31-Mar-2018	As at 01-Apr-2017
	iv) Guarantee fee on loan	437548	0	0	0
	v) Other finance charges	437549	1950	1950	1269
	vi) EAC- INTEREST ON LOANS FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT-ADJUSTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF EFFECTIVE INTEREST	437581	0	0	0
	vii) EAC- INTEREST ON SECURITY DEPOSIT/ RETENTION MONEY-ADJUSTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF EFFECTIVE INTEREST	437583	0	0	0
	viii) EAC- COMMITTED CAPITAL EXPENSES- ADJUSTMENT FOR TIME VALUE	437585	0	0	0
	Sub-total (c)		**1950**	**1950**	**1269**
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438105	0	0	
	Sub-total (C)		**1950**	**1950**	**1269**
D.	**EXCHANGE RATE VARIATION (NET)**				
	i) ERV (Debit balance)	437550	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Less: ii) ERV (Credit balance)	437551	0	0	0
	Sub-total (d)		**0**	**0**	**0**
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438108	0	0	0
	Sub-total(D)		0	0	0
E.	**PROVISIONS**	437561	0	0	0
	Sub-total(e)		**0**	**0**	**0**
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438106	0	0	0
	Sub-total(E)		**0**	**0**	**0**
F.	**DEPRECIATION & AMORTISATION**	437560	269085	197079	91375
	Sub-total (f)		**269085**	**197079**	**91375**
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438104	0	0	
	Sub-total(F)		**269085**	**197079**	**91375**
G.	**PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSES (NET)**				
	Prior period expenses	437565	0	0	0
	Less Prior period income	437579	0	0	0
	Sub-total (g)		**0**	**0**	**0**
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438107	0	0	0
	Sub-total (G)		**0**	**0**	**0**
H.	**LESS : RECEIPTS AND RECOVERIES**				
	i) Income from generation of electricity – precommissioning	437570	0	0	0
	ii) Interest on loans and advances	437571	15932322	15932322	10030630
	iii) Miscellaneous receipts	437572	7373089	78692	78692
	iv) Profit on sale of assets	437573	0	0	0
	v) Provision not required written back	437574	0	0	0
	vi) Hire charges/ outturn on plant and machinery	437575	0	0	0
	vii) EAC-FAIR VALUE GAIN - SECURITY DEPOSIT/ RETENTION MONEY	437582	0	0	0
	viii) EAC- FAIR VALUE GAIN ON PROVISIONS FOR COMMITTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	437584	0	0	0
	Sub-total (h)		**23305411**	**16011014**	**10109322**
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438101	0	0	
	Sub-total (H)		**23305411**	**16011014**	**10109322**
I.	**C.O./Regional Office Expenses (i)**	437599	0	0	0
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438109	0	0	0
	Sub-total(I)		0	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL (a+b+c+d+e+f+g-h+i)		37292986	30429306	17601111
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period		0	0	
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F+G-H+I)		**37292986**	**30429306**	**17601111**

NOTE NO. 3.1 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - INVESTMENTS

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

NOTE NO. 3.2 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
Trade Receivables - Considered Good- Unsecured	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

NOTE NO. 3.3 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - LOANS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
a)	**Deposits**			
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	1,700	1,700
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-	-
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *1	-	-	-
	Sub-total	-	1,700	1,700
b)	**Employees (at amortised Cost)**			
	- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Secured	-	-	-
	- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-	-
	Less : Provisions for doubtful Employees loans *2	-	-	-
	Sub-total	-	-	
c)	**Contractor / supplier**			
	- Secured (considered good)	-	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-	-
	- Against bank guarantee	-	-	-
	- Others	-	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-	-
	Less : Provisions for doubtful advances to Contractor/ Supplier *3	-	-	-
	Sub-total	-	-	
d)	**State Government in settlement of dues from customer**			
	- Secured (considered good)	-	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-	-
	Less : Provisions for doubtful Loan to State Government *4			
	Sub-total	-	-	
e)	**Government of Arunachal Pradesh (at amortised Cost)**			
	- Loan- including accrued Interest - Secured	-	-	-
	- Loan including accrued Interest- Unsecured- Considered good	-	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-	-
	Sub-total	-	-	
	TOTAL	-	1,700	1,700

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
Provision for Doubtful Deposits *1			
Opening Balance	-		
Addition during the year			
Used during the year			
Reversed during the year			
Closing balance	-	-	-
Provisions for doubtful Employees loans *2			
Opening Balance	-		
Addition during the year			
Used during the year			
Reversed during the year			
Closing balance	-	-	-
Provisions for doubtful advances to Contractor/ Supplier *3			
Opening Balance	-		
Addition during the year			
Used during the year			
Reversed during the year			
Closing balance	-	-	-
Provisions for doubtful Loan to State Government *4			
Opening Balance	-		
Addition during the year			
Used during the year			
Reversed during the year			
Closing balance	-	-	-

NOTE NO. 3.4 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
A.	Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity	-	-	-
B.	Lease Rent receivable*	-	-	-
C.	Interest receivable on lease	-	-	-
D.	Interest accrued on:	-	-	-
	-Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity	-	-	-
	-Others	-	-	-
E.	Share Application Money-CVPPL (Pending Allotment)**	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-

* Refer para-9 of Note No. 34-Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts for receivable mortgaged/hypothecated as security.

NOTE NO. 4 NON CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
Advance Income Tax & Tax Deducted at Source	3,760,543	1,843,494	3,515,618
Less: Provision for Taxation	3,760,543	1,843,494	3,515,618
Total	-	-	-

NOTE NO. 5 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
A.	**CAPITAL ADVANCES**			
	Secured (considered good)	-	-	
	Unsecured (considered good)			
	– Against bank guarantee	-	-	
	– Others	-	-	
	Less : Provision for expenditure awaiting utilisation certificate	-	-	
	Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-	
	Less : Provisions for doubtful advances *1	-	-	
	Sub-total	-	-	
B.	**ADVANCES OTHER THAN CAPITAL ADVANCES**			
i)	**DEPOSITS**			
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-	
	Less : Expenditure booked against demand raised by Govt. Depts.	-	-	
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-	
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *2	-	-	
		-	-	
ii)	**Other advances**			
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-	
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-	
		-	-	
C.	**OTHERS**			
i)	**Advance against arbitration awards towards capital works**			
	Released to Contractors -Unsecured- Against Bank Guarantee	-	-	
	Released to Contractors -Unsecured- Others			
	Deposited with Court -Unsecured	-	-	
		-	-	
ii)	**Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets/Expenditure**			
	Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets	-	-	
	Deferred Expenditure on Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-	-	
		-	-	
iii)	**Deferred Cost on Employees Advances**			
	Secured - Considered Good	-	-	
	Unsecured - Considered Good	-	-	
		-	-	
	TOTAL	-	-	
	Provision for doubtful Advances *1			
	Opening Balance	-		
	Addition during the year			
	Used during the year			
	Reversed during the year			
	Closing balance	-	-	
	Provision for doubtful Deposits *2			

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
Opening Balance	-		
Addition during the year			
Used during the year			
Reversed during the year			
Closing balance	-	-	-

NOTE NO. 6 INVENTORIES

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
	(Valuation as per Significant Accounting Policy No.1(iii)(10))			
	Stores and spares	-	-	
	Stores in transit/ pending inspection	-	-	
	Loose tools	-	-	
	Scrap inventory	-	-	
	Material at site	-	-	
	Material issued to contractors/ fabricators	-	-	
	Inventory for Self Generated VER's/REC	-	-	
	Less: Provision for Obsolescence & Diminution in Value *1	-	-	
	TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**
*1	**Provision for Obsolescence & Diminution in Value**			
	Opening Balance	-		
	Addition during the year			
	Used during the year			
	Reversed during the year #			
	Closing balance	-	-	-

Explantory Note:

i) During the year, inventories written down to net realisable value (NRV) and recognised as an expense in profit or loss.

NOTE NO. 7 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
	- Trade Receivables- Considered Good- Unsecured	-	-	
	- Trade Receivables- Credit Impaired	-	-	
	Less: Provision for credit impaired Trade Recevables *1	-	-	
	TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**
*1	**Provision for credit impaired Trade Recevables**			
	Opening Balance	-	-	
	Addition during the year			
	Used during the year			
	Reversed during the year			
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 8 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
A	**Balances with banks**			
	• **With scheduled banks**			
i)	- In Current Account	118,637,372	115,518,203	113,542,530
ii)	- In deposits account			
	(Deposits with original maturity of less than three months)	-	-	
	• **With other banks**			
	- In current account			
	Bank of Bhutan	-	-	
B	**Cheques, drafts on hand**	**-**	**-**	
C	**Cash on hand**			
	Cash on hand	-	-	
	TOTAL	**118,637,372**	**115,518,203**	**113,542,530**

NOTE 9 : FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
A	**Balances with Banks**	-	-	
B	**Deposit account-Unpaid Dividend / Interest**	-	-	
	TOTAL	**-**	-	-

NOTE NO. 10 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - LOANS

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
Deposits			
- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-	
- Unsecured (considered doubtful)			
Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *1	-	-	
	-	-	**-**
Loan to Related Parties			
- NHPTL (including accrued interest)			
- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-	
	-	-	**-**

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
	OTHER LOANS			
	Employees (including accrued interest)			
	- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Secured	-	-	
	- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-	
	- Loans Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	
	Less : Provisions for loans which have significant increase in Credit Risk *2	-	-	
		-	-	-
	Loan to State Government in settlement of dues from customer			
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-	
		-	-	
	Advances to Subsidiaries / JV's	-	-	
	TOTAL	-	-	-
*1	**Provision for Doubtful Deposits**			
	Opening Balance	-		
	Addition during the year			
	Used during the year			
	Reversed during the year			
	Closing balance	-	-	-
*2	**Provisions for loan which have significant increase in Credit Risk**			
	Opening Balance	-		
	Addition during the year			
	Used during the year			
	Reversed during the year	-	-	
	Closing balance	-	-	-

NOTE NO. 11 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - OTHERS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
	Others			
a)	Claims recoverable	-	-	1,506
	Less: Provisions for Doubtful Claims *1	-	-	
	Sub-total	**-**	**1,506**	**1,506**
b)	Interest Income accrued on Bank Deposits	237,994	222,317	193,939
c)	Receivable from Subsidiaries / JV's	-	-	
d)	Interest recoverable from beneficiary	-	-	
e)	Lease Rent receivable (Finance Lease)-Current	-	-	
f)	Interest receivable on Finance lease	-	-	
g)	Interest Accrued on Investment (Bonds)	-	-	
h)	Receivable on account of unbilled revenue	-	-	
i)	Interest accrued on Loan to State Government in settlement of dues from customers	-	-	
	TOTAL	**237,994**	**222,317**	**195,445**

NOTE NO. 12 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
Current Tax Assets			
Current Tax (Refer Note No-23)	-	-	
TOTAL	-	-	-

NOTE NO. 13 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
A.	**Advances other than Capital Advances**			
a)	**Deposits**			
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-	
	Less : Expenditure booked against demand raised by Govt. Depts.	-	-	
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-	
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *1	-	-	
	Sub-total	-	-	-
b)	**Advance to contractor / supplier**			
	- Secured (considered good)	-	-	
	- Unsecured (considered good)			
	– Against bank guarantee	-	-	
	– Others	-	-	
	Less : Expenditure booked pending utilisation certificate	-	-	
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-	
	Less : Provisions for doubtful advances*2	-	-	
	Sub-total	-	-	-
c)	**Other advances - Employees**			
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-	
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)			
	Sub-total	-	-	-
d)	**Interest accrued on:**			
	Others			
	- Considered Good	-	-	
	- Considered Doubtful	-	-	
	Less: Provisions for Doubtful Interest *3	-	-	
	Sub-total	-	-	-
B.	**Others**			
a)	**Expenditure awaiting adjustment**	-	-	
	Less: Provision for project expenses awaiting write off sanction *4	-	-	
	Sub-total	-	-	-
b)	**Losses awaiting write off sanction/pending investigation**	-	-	
	Less: Provision for losses pending investigation/awaiting write off / sanction *5	-	-	
	Sub-total	-	-	-
c)	**Work In Progress**			
	Construction work in progress (on behalf of client)	-	-	
	Consultancy work in progress (on behalf of client)	-	-	
d)	**Prepaid Expenditure**	-	-	

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
e)	**Deferred Cost on Employees Advances**			
	Secured - Considered Good	-	-	
	Unsecured - Considered Good	-	-	
f)	**Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation**			
	Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets	-	-	
	Deferred Expenditure on Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-	-	
g)	**Surplus / Obsolete Assets**	-	-	
h)	**Input GST**	-	-	
I)	**Others**	-	-	
	TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**
*1	**Provisions for Doubtful Deposits**			
	Opening Balance	-		
	Addition during the year			
	Used during the year			
	Reversed during the year			
	Closing balance	-	-	-
*2	**Provisions for doubtful advances (Contractors & Suppliers)**			
	Opening Balance	-		
	Addition during the year			
	Used during the year			
	Reversed during the year			
	Closing balance	-	-	-
*3	**Provisions for Doubtful Accrued Interest**	-		
	Opening Balance	-		
	Addition during the year			
	Used during the year			
	Reversed during the year			
	Closing balance	-	-	-
*4	**Provision for project expenses awaiting write off sanction**			
	Opening Balance	-		
	Addition during the year			
	Used during the year			
	Reversed during the year			
	Closing balance	-	-	-
*5	**Provision for losses pending investigation/awaiting write off / sanction**			
	Opening Balance	-		
	Addition during the year			
	Used during the year			
	Reversed during the year			
	Closing balance	-	-	-

NOTE NO. 14 REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT DEBIT BALANCES

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
(i)	**Regulatory Deferral Account Balances i.r.o Subansiri Lower Project**			
	Opening Balance	-		
	Addition during the year	-		
	Adjustment during the year			
	Reversed during the year			
	Less:Provided for	-		
	Closing balance	-	-	-
(ii)	**Wage Revision as per 3rd PRC**			
	Opening Balance	-		
	Addition during the year (through P&L)	-		
	Addition during the year (through OCI)	-		
	Adjustment during the year			
	Reversed during the year			
	Closing balance	-	-	-
(iii)	**Kishenganga Power Station:-Depreciation due to Moderation of Tariff**			
	Opening Balance	-		
	Addition during the year	-		
	Adjustment during the year	-		
	Reversed during the year			
	Closing balance	-	-	-
(iv)	**Exchange Differences on Monetary Items**			
	Opening Balance	-		
	Addition during the year	-		
	Adjustment during the year			
	Reversed during the year			
	Closing balance	-	-	-
	Closing Balance (A)=(i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)	-	-	
	Deferred Tax Assets on Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	-	-	
	Less:-Deferred Tax Adjustments against deferred tax assets	-	-	
	Total (B)	-	-	
	Regulatory Deferral Account Balances net of Deferred Tax. (A-B)	-	-	-

* For details refer para 22 of Note No.-34-Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts

NOTE: 15.1- Equity Share Capital (Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
		Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount
a)	Authorized Equity Share Capital (Par value per share Rs. 10)	60,000,000	600,000,000	60,000,000	600,000,000
b)	No. of Equity shares issued and subscribed (Par value per share Rs. 10)	9,714,190	97,141,900	9,714,190	97,141,900
c)	No. of Equity shares fully paid up (Par value per share Rs. 10)	4,000,000	40,000,000	4,000,000	40,000,000
d)	**Changes in Equity Share Capital**				
	Opening number of shares outstanding	4,000,000	40,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000
	Add: No. of shares/Share Capital issued/ subscribed during the year	-	-	3,000,000	30,000,000
	Less: Reduction in no. of shares/Share Capital on account of buy back of shares.	-	-	-	-
	Closing number of shares outstanding	4,000,000	40,000,000	4,000,000	40,000,000

e) The Company has issued only one kind of equity shares with voting rights proportionate to the share holding of the shareholders. These voting rights are exercisable at meeting of shareholders. The holders of the equity shares are also entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time for them.

f) Shares in respect of each class in the company held by its holding company or its ultimate holding company including shares held by or by subsidiaries or associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company in aggregate: NIL

g) Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent specifying the number of shares held:-

	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Nos	In (%)	Nos	In (%)
NHPC LTD	3999993	99.99%	3999993	99.99%

h) Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment, including the terms and amounts : NIL

i) In preceding five financial years immediately preceding 31.3.2019, Company has not allotted any equity share as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash/ not allotted any equity share as fully paid up by way of bonus share(s).

j) 'Terms of any securities convertible into equity shares issued along with the earliest date of conversion in descending order starting from the farthest such date:- NIL

k) Calls unpaid (showing aggregate value of calls unpaid by directors and officers) : NIL

l) Forfeited shares (amount originally paid up) :NIL

Note:During Financial Year 2017-18 UPNEDA, a co- vnturer in the company has transferred land worth Rs. 57141900/- as equity contribution. Pending allotment of equity shares toUPNEDA the said amount has been presented as "Share Pending Allotment" under other equity. Had the company alloted the equity shares to UPNEDA the shareholding of NHPC Ltd. would be 41.12% (Previous year 41.12%) and the shareholding of UPNEDA would be 58.82% (Previous year 58.82%).

NOTE NO. 15.2 OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
1	Capital Reserve	-	-	
2	Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	
3	Securities Premium Account	-	-	
4	Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-	
5	Research & Development Fund	-	-	
6	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	-	57,141,900	
7	General Reserve	-	-	
8	Retained Earnings			
	i) Reserves created on account of Ind AS Adjustment	-	-	
	ii) Closing Balance Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	-	-	
	iii) Surplus	45,993,242	(9,176,370)	(3,968,319)
9	FVTOCI Reserve-			
	- Equity Instruments	-	-	
	- Debt Instruments	-	-	
	TOTAL	**45,993,242**	**47,965,530**	**(3,968,319)**
	*** Surplus**			
	Profit for the Year as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(1,972,288)	(5,208,051)	(3,230,409)
	Adjustment arising out of transition provisions for recognising Rate Regulatory Assets	-	-	
	Balance brought forward	47,965,530	(3,968,319)	(737,910)
	Add:			
	Amount Written Back From Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-	
	Write Back From Capital Reserve	-	-	
	Write Back From Other Reserve	-	-	
	Amount Utilised From Self Insurance Fund	-	-	
	Tax On Dividend Write Back	-	-	
	Write Back From Corporate Social Responsibility Fund	-	-	
	Write Back From Research & Development Fund	-	-	
	Balance available for Appropriation	**45,993,242**	**(9,176,370)**	**(3,968,319)**
	Less:			
	Transfer to Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-	
	Transfer to Self Insurance Fund	-	-	
	Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	
	Transfer to Corporate Social Responsibility Fund	-	-	
	Transfer to Research & Development Fund	-	-	
	Dividend :			
	- Interim	-	-	
	- Final	-	-	
	Tax on Dividend			
	- Interim	-	-	
	- Final	-	-	
	Balance carried forward	**45,993,242**	**(9,176,370)**	**(3,968,319)**

NOTE NO. 16.1 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - NON-CURRENT - BORROWINGS

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
Bonds			
- Secured	-	-	
- Unsecured	-	-	
Term Loans			
• From Banks			
- Secured	-	-	
- Unsecured	-	-	
• From Other Parties			
- Secured	-	-	
- Unsecured-From Government (Subordinate Debts)	-	-	
- Unsecured-From Others	-	-	
TOTAL	-	-	-

Redemption / terms of repayment etc.

i) Debt Covenants : Refer point no. 3 (Capital Management) of Note no. 33.

ii) Particulars of Redemption & Repayments: Refer Annexures to Note 16.1

Maturity Analysis of Borrowings

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the company's borrowings based on contractual payments (Undiscounted Cash Flows) :

Particulars			
More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years			
More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years			
More than 5 Years			
TOTAL	-	-	-

NOTE NO. 16.2 FINANCIAL LIABILTIES - NON CURRENT - OTHERS

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
Deposits/ retention money	-	-	
TOTAL	-	-	-

Maturity Analysis of Deposit / Retention Money

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the deposits/ retention money based on contractual payments (Undiscounted Cash Flows) :

Particulars			
More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years			
More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years			
More than 5 Years			
TOTAL	-	-	-

NOTE NO. 17 PROVISIONS - NON CURRENT

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
A.	**PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**			
i)	Provision for long term Benefits (provided for on basis of actuarial valuation)			
	As per last Balance Sheet	-		
	Additions during the year			
	Amount used during the year			
	Amount reversed during the year			
	Closing Balance	-	-	
B.	**OTHERS**			
i)	**Provision For Committed Capital Expenditure**			
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-	
	Additions during the year	-	-	
	Amount used during the year	-	-	
	Amount reversed during the year	-	-	
	Unwinding of discount	-	-	
	Closing Balance	-	-	
ii)	**Provision For Livelihood Assistance**			
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-	
	Additions during the year	-	-	
	Amount used during the year	-	-	
	Amount reversed during the year	-	-	
	Unwinding of discount	-	-	
	Closing Balance	-	-	
iii)	**Provision-Others**			
	As per last Balance Sheet			
	Additions during the year			
	Amount used during the year			
	Amount reversed during the year			
	Closing Balance	-	-	
	TOTAL	-	-	-

Explanatory Note: -
* Information about Provisions are given in para 21 of Note 34-Other explanatory Notes to Accounts.

NOTE NO. 18 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET) - NON CURRENT

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
	Deferred Tax Liability			
a)	Property, Plant and Equipments, Investment Property and Intangible Assets.			
b)	Financial Assets at FVTOCI	-	-	
c)	Other Items	-	-	
	Less: Recoverable for tariff period upto 2009	-	-	
	Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment against Deferred Tax Liabilities for tariff period 2014-19.	-	-	
	Net Deferred Tax Liability	-	-	-
	Less:-Set off Deferred Tax Assets pursuant to set off provisions			
a)	Provision for doubtful debts, inventory and others			
b)	Provision for employee benefit schemes			
c)	Other Items			
	Net Deferred Tax Assets	-	-	
	TOTAL	-	-	-

Explanatory Note: -

1) Deferred tax liability/(assets), in compliance to the Ind AS 12 on "Accounting for Taxes on Income" notified under The Companies Act, 2013 has been created as deferred tax liability/(Assets).-
2) Movement in Deferred Tax Liability/(Assets) are shown in Annexure to Note No-18

NOTE NO. 19 OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
Income received in advance (Advance Against Depreciation)	-	-	
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Liabilities	-	-	
Deferred Income from Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account	-	-	
Grants in aid-from Government-Deferred Income	-	-	
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	
GRANTS IN AID-FROM GOVERNMENT-DEFERRED INCOME			
As per last Balance Sheet	-		
Add: Received during the year			
Less: Released to Statement of Profit and Loss			
Closing Balance *	-	-	
Grants in Aid-from Government-Deferred Income (Current)	-	-	
Grants in Aid-from Government-Deferred Income (Non-Current)	**-**	**-**	

NOTE NO. 20.1 BORROWINGS - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
Borrowings-Other Loans-Secured			
From Banks	-	-	
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**

1) Repayment Term: The Loan amount may be repaid at any point of time and in part also.
2) Default in repayments (if any) : Nil

NOTE NO. 20.2 TRADE PAYABLE - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprise(s)	204,334	-	
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	46,481	171,603	149,373
TOTAL	**250,815**	**171,603**	**149,373**

Explanatory Note: -
Disclosure requirement under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is given under para 15 of Note No.34- Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts.

NOTE NO. 20.3 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
Current maturities of long term debt *			
- Bonds	-	-	
- Term Loan -Banks-Secured	-	-	
- Term Loan -Banks-Unsecured	-	-	
- Other Parties-Secured	-	-	
- Unsecured-From Government (Subordinate Debts)	-	-	
- Other Parties-Unsecured	-	-	
Bond application money	-	-	
Liability against capital works/supplies	-	-	
Liability against capital works/supplies-MSME **	-	-	
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	-	
Deposits/ retention money	62,180	61,352	24,930
Due to Holding Company	28,153,355	16,348,801	26,303,373
Liability for share application money -to the extent refundable	-	-	
Unpaid dividend ***	-	-	
Unpaid interest ***	-	-	
Other Payables-Payable to Employees	-	-	
Other Payables-Payable to Others	-	-	
TOTAL	**28,215,535**	**16,410,153**	**26,328,303**

NOTE NO. 21 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2017
Income received in advance (Advance against depreciation)	-	-	
Deferred Income from Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account	-	-	
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Liabilities	-	-	
Unspent amount of deposit/agency basis works	-	-	
Statutory dues payables	12,514	-	10,239
Advances against the deposit works	-	-	
Amount Spent on Deposit Works	-	-	
Advances against cost of Project Mgt./ Consultancy Work	-	-	
Amount Spent in respect of Project Mgt./ Consultancy Works	-	-	
Provision Toward Amt Recoverable in r/o Project Mgt / Consultancy Works	-	-	
Other liabilities-Advance from Customers & Others.	-	-	
Grants in aid-from Government-Deferred Income	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
TOTAL	**100,012,514**	**100,000,000**	**100,010,239**

NOTE NO. 22 PROVISIONS - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
A.	**PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**			
i)	**Provision for long term Benefits**			
	(Provided for on basis of Actuarial Valuation)			
	As per last Balance Sheet	-		
	Additions during the year			
	Amount used during the year			
	Amount reversed during the year			
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**	
ii)	**Provision for Wage Revision *1**			
	As per last Balance Sheet	-		
	Additions during the year	-		
	Amount used during the year	-		
	Amount reversed during the year	-		
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**	
	Less: Advance paid	**-**	**-**	
	Closing Balance (Net of advance)	**-**	**-**	
iii)	**Provision for Performance Related Pay/Incentive**			
	As per last Balance Sheet	-		
	Additions during the year	-		
	Amount used during the year	-		
	Amount reversed during the year	-		
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**	
iv)	**Provision for Superannuation / Pension Fund**			
	As per last Balance Sheet	-		
	Additions during the year	-		
	Amount used during the year	-		
	Amount reversed during the year	-		
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**	
v)	**Provision For Wage Revision 3rd PRC**			
	As per last Balance Sheet	-		
	Additions during the year			
	Amount used during the year			
	Amount reversed during the year			
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**	
B.	**OTHERS**			
i)	**Provision For Tariff Adjustment**			
	As per last Balance Sheet	-		
	Additions during the year	-		
	Amount used during the year	-		
	Amount reversed during the year	-		
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**	
ii)	**Provision For Committed Capital Expenditure**			
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-	
	Additions during the year	-	-	
	Amount used during the year	-	-	
	Amount reversed during the year	-	-	
	Unwinding of discount	-	-	
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**	

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
iii)	**Provision for Restoration expenses of Insured Assets**			
	As per last Balance Sheet	-		
	Additions during the year	-		
	Amount used during the year	-		
	Amount reversed during the year	-		
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**	
iv)	**Provision For Livelihood Assistance**			
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-	
	Additions during the year	-	-	
	Amount used during the year	-	-	
	Amount reversed during the year	-	-	
	Unwinding of discount	-	-	
	Closing Balance after Fair Value Adjustment	**-**	**-**	
v)	**Provision for exp in r/o arbitration award/ court cases**			
	As per last Balance Sheet	-		
	Additions during the year	-		
	Amount used during the year	-		
	Amount reversed during the year	-		
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**	
vi)	**Provision - Others**			
	As per last Balance Sheet	-		
	Additions during the year	-		
	Amount used during the year	-		
	Amount reversed during the year	-		
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**	
	TOTAL	**-**	**-**	

Explanatory Note: -

Information about Provisions are given in para 21 of Note 34 of Balance Sheet

NOTE NO. 23 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
As per last Balance Sheet			
Additions during the year			
Amount adjusted during the year			
Amount used during the year			
Amount reversed during the year			
Closing Balance	-	-	
Less: Current Advance Tax	-	-	
Net Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	-	-	
Less: Current tax Assets (Move to Note No-12)	-	-	
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	

NOTE NO. 24 .1 REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
I	**Operating Revenue**		
A	**SALES**		
	SALE OF POWER	-	-
	ADVANCE AGAINST DEPRECIATION -Written back during the year	-	-
	Less :		
	Sales adjustment on a/c of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
	Tariff Adjustments	-	-
	Regulated Power Adjustment	-	-
	Income from generation of electricity – precommissioning (Transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction)	-	-
	Rebate to customers	-	-
	Sub - Total (A)	-	-
B	**Income from Finance Lease**	-	-
C	**Income from Operating Lease**	-	-
D	**REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS, PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CONSULTANCY WORKS**		
	Contract Income	-	-
	Revenue from Project management/ Consultancy works	-	-
	Sub - Total (D)	-	-
E	**Revenue from Power Trading Business**		
	Sale of Power (Net of Rebate)	-	-
	Trading Margin	-	-
	Sub - Total (E)	-	-
	Sub-Total-I (A+B+C+D+E)	-	-
E	**OTHER OPERATING REVENUE**		
	Interest from Beneficiary States (Revision of Tariff)	-	-
	Sub-Total-II	-	-
	TOTAL (I+II)	-	-

NOTE NO. 24.2 OTHER INCOME

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A)	**Interest Income**		
	- Interest from Investments carried at FVTOCI	-	-
	- Interest - Government Securities (8.5% tax free bonds issued by the State Governments)	-	-
	- Interest from Financial Assets carried at Amortized Cost		
	- Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
	- Deposit Account	7,441,180	6,187,648
	- Employee's Loans and Advances (Net of Rebate)	-	-
	- Interest from advance to contractors	-	-
	- Others	-	-
B)	**Dividend Income**		
	- Dividend from subsidiaries	-	-
	- Dividend -Others	-	-
C)	**Other Non Operating Income**		
	Late payment surcharge	-	-
	Income From Sale of Self Generated VERs/REC	-	-
	Realization of Loss Due To Business Interruption	-	-
	Profit on sale of investments	-	-
	Profit on sale of Assets (Net)	-	-

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Income from Insurance Claim	-	-
Liability/ Provisions not required written back #1	-	-
Material Issued to contractor		
(i) Sale on account of material issued to contractors	-	-
(ii) Cost of material issued to contractors on recoverable basis	-	-
(iii) Adjustment on account of material issued to contractor	-	-
Amortization of Grant in Aid	-	-
Income on account of generation based incentive (GBI)	-	-
Exchange rate variation (Net)	-	-
Others	83,556	68,047
Sub-total	**7,524,736**	**6,255,695**
Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
Sub-total	**7,524,736**	**6,255,695**
Less: Income transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	7,294,397	5,901,692
Less: Income transferred to Advance/ Deposit from Client/Contractees and against Deposit Works	-	-
Less: Transfer of other income to grant	-	-
Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**230,339**	**354,003**

NOTE NO. 25 GENERATION EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Water Usage Charges		
Consumption of stores and spare parts	-	-
Purchase of Power -Power Trading (Net of Rebate)	-	-
Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 26 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Salaries, wages, allowances	10,031,729	13,667,119
Gratuity, Contribution to provident fund & pension scheme (incl. administration fees)	1,286,341	1,529,626
Staff welfare expenses	305,528	426,398
Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	-	-
Sub-total	**11,623,598**	**15,623,143**
Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office Expenses	**-**	**-**
Sub-total	**11,623,598**	**15,623,143**
Less: Employee Cost transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	11,623,598	15,623,143
Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	-	-

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	Explanatory Note: -		
1	Disclosure about operating leases are given in para 16 (A) of Note 34 of Balance Sheet.		
2	Gratuity, Contribution to provident fund & pension scheme include contributions:		
	i) towards Employees Provident Fund	729,153	1,493,239
	ii) towards Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme	557,188	2,083,879

NOTE NO. 27 FINANCE COST

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A	**Interest on Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost :**		
	Bonds	-	-
	Term loan	-	-
	Foreign loan	-	-
	Government of India loan	-	-
	Unwinding of discount-GOI Loan	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
B	**Other Borrowing Cost**		
	Loss on Hedging Transactions	-	-
	Bond issue/ service expenses	-	-
	Commitment fee	-	-
	Guarantee fee on foreign loan	-	-
	Other finance charges	-	681
	Unwinding of discount-Provision & Financial Liablities	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**681**
C	**Applicable net gain/ loss on Foreign currency transactions and translation**		
	Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	-	-
	Less: Interest adjustment on account of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
	Total (A + B + C)	**-**	**681**
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
	TOTAL	**-**	**681**
	Less: Finance Cost transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	681
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 28 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	72,006	105,704
Depreciation adjustment on account of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office / PID Expenses	-	-
Sub-total	**72,006**	**105,704**
Less: Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	72,006	105,704
Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 29 OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A.	**Direct Expenditure on Contract, Project Management and Consultancy Works**		
B.	**REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE**		
	- Building	864,188	850,216
	- Machinery	-	-
	- *Others*	4,999	5,779
C.	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Rent & Hire Charges	747,714	799,102
	Rates and taxes	69,005	3,804,130
	Insurance	-	-
	Security expenses	-	-
	Electricity Charges	2,500	16,740
	Travelling and Conveyance	624,209	797,537
	Expenses on vehicles	-	-
	Telephone, telex and Postage	70,592	71,636
	Advertisement and publicity	-	-
	Entertainment and hospitality expenses	27,868	47,693
	Printing and stationery	28,827	74,706
	Consultancy charges - Indigenous	-	-
	Consultancy charges - Foreign	-	-
	Audit expenses (Refer explanatory note-3 below)	79,060	40,000
	Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses	-	-
	Expenditure on land not belonging to company	-	-
	Loss on Assets (Net)	-	-
	Losses out of insurance claims (upto excess clause)	-	-
	Losses out of insurance claims (beyond excess clause)	-	-
	Books & Periodicals	-	-
	Donation	-	-
	CSR/ Sustainable Development	-	-
	Community Development Expenses	-	-
	Directors' Sitting Fees	-	-
	Research and development expenses	-	-
	Interest on Arbitration/ Court Cases	-	-
	Interest to beneficiary states	-	-
	Expenditure on Self Generated VER's/REC	-	-
	Expenses for Regulated Power	-	-
	Less: - Exp Recoverable on Regulated Power	-	-

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	Exchange rate variation (Net)	-	-
	Training Expenses	42,456	64,117
	Petition Fee /Registration Fee /Other Fee – To CERC/RLDC/RPC/IEX/PXIL	-	-
	Operational/Running Expenses of Kendriya Vidyalay	-	-
	Operational/Running Expenses of Other Schools	-	-
	Operational/Running Expenses of Guest House/Transit Hostel	2,293	5,901
	Operating Expenses of DG Set-Other than Residential	-	-
	Other general expenses	184,340	172,802
	Sub-total	**2,748,051**	**6,750,359**
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
	Sub-total	**2,748,051**	**6,750,359**
	Less: Amount transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	2,462,473	3,000,359
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Less: Transfer of Generation & other expenses - IPO/Buyback	-	-
	Sub-total (i)	**285,578**	**3,750,000**
D.	**PROVISIONS**		
	Bad and doubtful debts provided	-	-
	Expected Credit Loss Allowance-Trade Receivables	-	-
	Bad and doubtful advances / deposits provided	-	-
	Bad and doubtful claims provided	-	-
	Doubtful Interest Provided for	-	-
	Diminution in value of stores and spares /Construction stores	-	-
	Shortage in store & spares provided	-	-
	Provision against diminution in the value of investment	-	-
	Project expenses provided for	-	-
	Provision for fixed assets/ stores provided for	-	-
	Diminution in value of Inventory of Self Generated VER's Provided for	-	-
	Provision for catchment area treatment plan	-	-
	Provision for Interest to Beneficiary	-	-
	Provision for interest against court/arbitration award	-	-
	Others	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
	Less: Amount transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Sub-total (ii)	**-**	**-**
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss (i+ii)	**285,578**	**3,750,000**
	Explanatory Note: -		
1	Disclosure about operating leases are given in para 16 (A) of Note 34 of Balance Sheet.		
2	Pending notification of revision order by CERC in respect of truing up application filed by the company under CERC notification dated 21.02.2014, stated amount has been provided in the books during the year towards Interest to Beneficiary States, which may have to be paid in case of reduction in tariff as a result of said revision order.	-	-
3	Detail of audit expenses are as under: -		
	i) Statutory auditors		
	As Auditor		
	Audit Fees	79,060	40,000
	Tax Audit Fees	-	-

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
In other Capacity		
Taxation Matters	-	-
Company Law Matters	-	-
Management Services	-	-
Other Matters/services	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
ii) Cost Auditors		
Audit Fees	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Total Audit Expenses	**79,060**	**40,000**

NOTE NO. 30 TAX EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Current Tax		
Income Tax Provision	1,917,049	1,843,494
Adjustment Relating To Earlier periods	-	(31,440)
Total current tax expenses	**1,917,049**	**1,812,054**
Deferred Tax- *		
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets		
- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
- Relating to change in tax rate	-	-
- Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of prior periods	-	-
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities		
- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
- Relating to change in tax rate	-	-
- Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of prior periods	-	-
Total deferred tax expenses (benefits)	**-**	**-**
Less: Recoverable for tariff period upto 2009	-	-
Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment Against Deferred Tax Liabilities for tariff period 2014-19.	-	-
Net Deferred Tax	**-**	**-**
Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**1,917,049**	**1,812,054**

Explanatory Notes:-

i) **Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic rate.**	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Accounting profit/loss before income tax	(55,239)	(3,395,997)
Applicable tax rate		
Computed tax expense	**1,917,049**	**1,812,054**
Tax effects of amounts which are not deductible (Taxable) in calculating taxable income.		
CSR/ Sustainable Development/ Community Development Expenses		
Recoverable portion of Deferred Tax		
Exempt and Tax Free Income		
Tax Incentives		
Adjustment for current tax of earlier years		
MAT Credit Available/(utilization)		
Reversal of Deferred Tax Assets		
Other Items		
Income tax expense reported in Statement of P/L	**1,917,049**	**1,812,054**

NOTE NO. 31 MOVEMENT IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances on account of:-		
(i)	**Subansiri Lower Project:-**		
a)	Employee Remuneration & Benefits	-	-
b)	Generation & Other exps.	-	-
c)	Depreciation	-	-
d)	Finance Cost	-	-
e)	Other Income	-	-
	Sub Total (i)	**-**	**-**
(ii)	Wage Revision as per 3rd PRC	-	-
(iii)	Kishenganga Power Station:-Depreciation due to moderation of Tariff	-	-
(iv)	Exchange Differences on Monetary Items	-	-
	TOTAL (A)=(i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)	**-**	**-**
	Impact of Tax on Regulatory Deferral Accounts		
	Deferred Tax Expense (Benefit) on Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	-	-
	Less:-Deferred Tax Adjustement against deferred tax assets.	-	-
	TOTAL (B)	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss (A-B)	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 32 EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO CONSTRUCTION FORMING PART OF CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR.

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A.	**EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**		
	Salaries, wages, allowances	10,031,729	13,667,119
	Gratuity and contribution to provident fund	1,286,341	1,529,626
	Staff welfare expenses	305,528	426,398
	Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	-	-
	Sub-total	**11,623,598**	**15,623,143**
B.	**FINANCE COST**		
	Interest on :		
	Government of India loan	-	-
	Bonds	-	-
	Foreign loan	-	-
	Term loan	-	-
	Cash credit facilities /WCDL	-	-
	Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	-	-
	Loss on Hedging Transactions	-	-
	Bond issue/ service expenses	-	-
	Commitment fee	-	-
	Guarantee fee on loan	-	-
	Other finance charges	-	681
	Transfer of expenses to EAC- Interest on loans from Central Government-adjustment on account of effective interest	-	-
	Transfer of expenses to EAC-Interest on security deposit/ retention money-adjustment on account of effective interest	-	-
	Transfer of expenses to EAC-committed capital expenses-adjustment for time value	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**681**

(Amount in ₹)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
C.	**DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES**	**72,006**	**105,704**
	Sub-total	**72,006**	**1,05,704**
D.	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Building	864,188	850,216
	Machinery	-	-
	Others	4,999	5,779
	Rent	747,714	799,102
	Rates and taxes	-	54,130
	Insurance	-	-
	Security expenses	-	-
	Electricity Charges	2,500	16,740
	Travelling and Conveyance	514,564	797,537
	Expenses on vehicles	-	-
	Telephone, telex and Postage	70,592	71,636
	Advertisement and publicity	-	-
	Entertainment and hospitality expenses	-	47,693
	Printing and stationery	28,827	74,706
	Design and Consultancy charges:		
	- Indigenous	-	-
	- Foreign	-	-
	Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses	-	-
	Expenditure on land not belonging to company	-	-
	Assets/ Claims written off	-	-
	Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Expenditure	-	-
	Losses on sale of assets	-	-
	Other general expenses	229,089	242,820
	Exchange rate variation (Debit)	-	-
	Sub-total	**2,462,476**	**3,000,359**
E.	**PROVISIONS**	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
G.	**LESS: RECEIPTS AND RECOVERIES**		
	Income from generation of electricity – precommissioning	-	-
	Interest on loans and advances	7,294,397	5,901,692
	Profit on sale of assets	-	-
	Exchange rate variation (Credit)	-	-
	Provision/Liability not required written back	-	-
	Hire charges/ outturn on plant and machinery	-	-
	Miscellaneous receipts	-	-
	Transfer of fair value gain to EAC- security deposit / retention money	-	-
	Transfer of fair value gain to EAC - on provisions for committed capital expenditure	-	-
	Sub-total	**7,294,397**	**5,901,692**
	TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F+G-H)	**6,863,680**	**12,828,195**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31st March, 2019

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Note No.	(Amount in ₹)
As at 1st April 2018	15.1	40,000,000
Change in Equity Share Capital		-
As at 31st March 2019	15.1	40,000,000

OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in ₹)

Attributable to equity holders	Reserve & Surplus							Other Comprehensive Income		
	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Bond Redemption Reserve	Research & Development Fund	General Reserve	Surplus/ Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through OCI	Debt instruments through OCI	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	57,141,900	-	-	-	-	-	-9,176,370	-	-	47,965,530
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-1,972,288	-	-	-1,972,288
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	**-1,972,288**	-	-	**-1,972,288**
Share Application Money received during the year.	-									-
Utilization for Buy Back of Shares			-			-				-
Transfer to Retained Earning										-
Amount written back from Bond Redemption Reserve		-	-	-	-		-			-
Tax on Dividend - Write back		-	-	-	-		-			-
Amount written back from Research & Development Fund					-		-			-
Amount Transferred from General Reserve		-								-
Transfer from Retained Earning										-
Dividend		-	-	-	-		-			-
Tax on Dividend		-	-	-	-		-			-
Transfer to Bond Redemption Reserve		-	-	-	-		-			-
Transfer to Research & Development Fund		-	-	-	-		-			-
Trfr to General Reserve						-	-			-
Total as on 31st March 2019	**57,141,900**	-	-	-	-	-	**-11,148,658**	-	-	**45,993,242**

For Bhargava & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No.000765C)

sd/-
(CA Ankit Bhargava)
Partner
M.No. 405985

sd/-
(Ratish Kumar)
Chairman

sd/-
(Harish Kumar)
Director

sd/-
(A.K. Singh)
Chief Executive Officer

sd/-
(Surendra Prasad Singh)
Chief Financial Officer

sd/-
(Tarkeshwar Singh)
Company Secretary

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31st March, 2018

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Note No.	(Amount in ₹)
As at 1st April 2017	15.1	100,00,000
Change in Equity Share Capital		300,00,000
As at 31st March 2019	15.1	400,00,000

OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in ₹)

Attributable to equity holders	Reserve & Surplus							Other Comprehensive Income		
	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Bond Redemption Reserve	Research & Development Fund	General Reserve	Surplus/ Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through OCI	Debt instruments through OCI	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-39,68,319	-	-	-39,68,319
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-52,08,051	-	-	-52,08,051
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	**-52,08,051**	-	-	**-52,08,051**
Share Application Money received during the year.	571,41,900									571,41,900
Transfer to Retained Earning										-
Amount written back from Bond Redemption Reserve		-	-	-	-		-			-
Tax on Dividend - Write back		-	-	-	-		-			-
Others					-		-			-
Transfer from Retained Earning										-
Dividend		-	-	-	-		-			-
Tax on Dividend		-	-	-	-		-			-
Transfer to Bond Redemption Reserve		-	-	-	-		-			-
Transfer to Research & Development Fund		-	-	-	-		-			-
Trfr to General Reserve						-	-			-
Total as on 31st March 2018	**57,141,900**	-	-	-	-	-	**-91,76,370**	-	-	**479,65,530**

For Bhargava & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No.000765C)

sd/-
(CA Ankit Bhargava)
Partner
M.No. 405985

sd/-
(Ratish Kumar)
Chairman

sd/-
(Harish Kumar)
Director

sd/-
(A.K. Singh)
Chief Executive Officer

sd/-
(Surendra Prasad Singh)
Chief Financial Officer

sd/-
(Tarkeshwar Singh)
Company Secretary

Note No. 33: Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management

(1) Fair Value Measurement

A) Financial Instruments by category

(Amount in ₹)

Financial assets	Notes	As at 31st March, 2019		As as 31st March, 2018	
		FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Non-current Financial assets					
(i) Non-current investments					
a) In Equity Instrument (Quoted)	3.1	-	-	-	-
b) In Debt Instruments (Govt./PSU)-Quoted	3.1	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	3.2		-		-
(iii) Loans					
a) Employees	3.3		-		-
b) Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh (Including interest accrued)	3.3		-		-
c) Others	3.3		-		1,700
(iv) Others					
- Lease Receivables including interest	3.4		-		-
- Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (Including interest accrued)"	3.4		-		-
Total Non-current Financial assets		**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,700**
			-		-
Current Financial assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	7		-		-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8		118,637,372		115,518,203
(iii) Bank balances	9		-		-
(iv) Loans	10				
- Employee Loans			-		-
- Loans to JV (NHPTL)			-		-
- Others			-		-
(v) others (Excluding Lease Receivables)	11		237,994		222,317
(vi) others (Lease Receivables including interest)	11		-		-
Total Current Financial Assets		**-**	**118,875,366**	**-**	**115,740,520**
Total Financial Assets		**-**	**118,875,366**	**-**	**115,742,220**
		-		-	
Financial Liabilities					
(i) Long-term borrowings	16.1		-		-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	16.2		-		-
(iii) Borrowing -Short Term	20.1		-		-
(iv) Trade Payables including MSME	20.2		250,815		171,603
(v) Other Current financial liabilities					
a) Current maturities of long term borrowings	20.3		-		-
b) Interest Accrued but not due on borrowings	20.3		-		-
c) Other Current Liabilities	20.3		28,215,535		16,410,153
Total Financial Liabilities			**28,466,350**		**16,581,756**

B) FAIR VALUATION MEASUREMENT

(i) 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 value are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the following three levels prescribed under Ind AS-113 "Fair Value Measurements

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments and traded bonds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments including bonds which are traded in the recognised Stock Exchange and money markets are valued using the closing prices as at the reporting date.

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This includes security deposits/ retention money and loans at below market rates of interest.

(a) Financial Assets/Liabilities Measured at Fair Value-Recurring Fair Value Measurement:

(Amount in ₹)

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Financial Assets at FVTOCI	**Note No.**	Level 1	Level 1
(i) Investments-			
- In Equity Instrument (Quoted)	3.1	-	-
- In Debt Instruments (Govt./PSU)- Quoted	3.1	-	-
Total		-	-

Note:

All other financial assets and financial liabilities have been measured at amortised cost at balance sheet date and classified as non-recurring fair value measurement.

(Amount in ₹)

(b) Financial Assets/Liabilities measured at amortised cost for which Fair Value are disclosed:

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
(i) Trade Receivables	3.2		0			-	
(ii) Loans	3.3		0			0	
a) Employees	3.3		0			0	
b) Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh (including Interest Accrued)	3.3 & 3.4		0			0	
-Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (Including Interest accrued)	3.4	0			0		
Total Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities							
(i) Long-term borrowings including current maturities and accrued interest	16.1 & 20.3						
(ii) Other Long Term Financial Liabilities	16.2			-			0
Total Financial Liabilities		0	0	0	0	0	0

(Amount in ₹)

(c) Fair value of Financial Assets and liabilities measured at Amortised Cost

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets	3.2				
(i) Trade Receivables	3.2	-	-	-	-
(ii) Loans					
a) Employees	3.3	-		-	
b) Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh (including Interest Accrued)	3.3 & 3.4	-	-	-	-
c) Others		-	-	1,700	1,700
(ii) Others					
- Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (Including Interest accrued)	3.4	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets		**-**	**-**	**1,700**	**1,700**
Financial Liabilities					
(i) Long-term borrowings including Current maturities and accrued interest	16.1 & 20.3	-		-	
(ii) Other Long Term Financial Liabilities	16.2	-		-	
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	-	-

Note:-

1. The Carrying amounts of current investments, Trade and other receivables, Cash and cash equivalents,Short-term loans and advances, Short term borrowings, Trade payables and other current financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.
2. For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair value.

(d) Valuation techniques and process used to determine fair values

(1) The Company values financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. Specific valuation techniques used to determine fair value of financial instruments includes:

- Use of Quoted market price or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- Fair value of remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

(2) The discount rate used to fair value financial instruments classified at Level -3 is based on the Weighted Average Rate of company's outstanding borrowings except subordinate debts and foreign currency borrowings.

(3) As per Ind AS 109, financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are recognised initially at fair value minus transaction costs using the effective interest method. Since the transaction costs incurred on long term borrowings are not material, as such the company has not applied the effective interest method for initial recognition of such liabilities.

(2) Financial Risk Management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash & Cash equivalents, Other Bank Balances ,Trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost, Lease Receivable.	Aging analysis, credit rating.	Diversification of bank deposits, letter of credit for selected customers.
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other facilities.	Rolling cash flow forecasts & Budgets	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities.
Market Risk-Interest rate	Long term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity Analysis	1. Diversification of fixed rate and floating rates 2. Refinancing 3. Actual Interest is recovered through tariff as per CERC Regulation
Market Risk-security prices	Investment in equity and debt securities	Sensitivity Analysis	Portfolio diversification
Market Risk- foreign exchange	Recognised financial liabilities not denominated in INR.	Sensitivity Analysis	Foreign exchange rate variation is recovered through tariff as per CERC Regulation.

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables/leased assets) and from its financing activities including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

ii) Liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and investments. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates

The company operates in a regulated environment. Tariff of the company is fixed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) through Annual Fixed Charges (AFC) comprising the following five components: 1. Return on Equity (RoE), 2. Depreciation, 3. Interest on Loans, 4. Operation & Maintenance Expenses and 5. Interest on Working Capital Loans. In addition to the above Foreign Currency Exchange variations and Taxes are also recoverable from Beneficiaries in terms of the Tariff Regulations. Hence variation in interest rate, currency exchange rate variations and other price risk variations are recoverable from tariff and do not impact the profitability of the company.

(B) Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

Trade Receivables & lease receivables:-

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are mainly state government authorities and operate in largely independent markets.

Lease receivables of the company are with regard to Power Purchase Agreements classified as deemed lease as per Appendix C of Ind AS 17- 'Leases' as referred to in Note No. 34. The power purchase agreements are for sale of power to single beneficiary and recoverability of interest income and principal on leased assets i.e. PPE of the power stations are assessed on the same basis as applied for trade receivables.

Financial instruments and cash deposits :-

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of the bank, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which balances and deposits are maintained. Generally, the balances are maintained with the banks with which the Company has also availed borrowings. The Company invests surplus cash in short term deposits with scheduled banks. The company has balances and deposits with banks which are well diversified across private and public sector banks with limited exposure with any single bank.

(i) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Non-current investments	0	0
Loans -Non Current (including interest)	0	1700
Other Non Current Financial Assets	0	0
Current Investments	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	11,86,37,372	11,55,18,203
Bank balances	0	0
Loans -Current	0	0
Other Financial Assets (Excluding Lease Receivables)	2,37,994	2,22,317
Total (A)	**11,88,75,366**	**11,57,42,220**
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Trade Receivables	0	0
Lease Receivables (Including Interest)	0	0
Total (B)	0	0
TOTAL (A+B)	**11,88,75,366**	**11,57,42,220**

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses :-

(a) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 month expected credit losses

The Company assesses outstanding receivables on an ongoing basis considering changes in payment behaviour and provides for expected credit loss on case-to-case basis.

(b) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using life time expected credit losses

CERC Tariff Regulations 2014-19 allow the Company to raise bills on beneficiaries for late-payment surcharge. which adequately compensates the Company for time value of money arising due to delay in payment. Further, the fact that beneficiaries are primarily State Governments/ State Discoms and considering the historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, the Company does not envisage either impairment in the value of receivables from beneficiaries or loss due to time value of money due to delay in realization of trade receivables. However, the Company assesses outstanding trade receivables on an ongoing basis considering changes in operating results and payment behaviour and provides for expected credit loss on case-to-case basis. As at the reporting date company does not envisage any default risk on account of non-realisation of trade receivables.

(iv) Reconciliation of impairment loss provisions

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of financial assets during the year was as follows:

	Trade Receivables	Lease Receivable	Loans	Total
Balance as at 1.4.2018	0	0	0	0
Changes in Loss Allowances	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 31.3.2019	0	0	0	0

(C) 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.

i) The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity at all times to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings and excess operating cash flows to meet its need for funds. The current committed lines of credit and internal accruals are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure that it has sufficient cash to meet capital expenditure and operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) are not breached on any of its borrowing facilities.
The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
At Floating Rate	-	-
fixed rate	-	-
Total	-	-

ii) Maturities of Financial Liabilities:

The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 1 year is equal to their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

As at 31st March 2019 (Amount in ₹)

Contratual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt as on 31.03.2019	Within 1 Year	More than 1 Years & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Years & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Year
Borrowings	16.1, 20.1 & 20.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	16.2 & 20.3	28,215,535	28,215,535	-	-	-
Trade Payables	20.2	250,815	250,815	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		**28,466,350**	**28,466,350**	-	-	-

As at 31st March 2018 (Amount in ₹)

Contratual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt as on 31.03.2018	Within 1 Year	More than 1 Years & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Years & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Year
Borrowings	16.1, 20.1 & 20.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	16.2 & 20.3	16,410,153	16,410,153	-	-	-
Trade Payables	20.2	171,603	171,603	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		**16,581,756**	**16,581,756**	-	-	-

(D) Market Risk:

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligation provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant item of the Statement of Profit and Loss is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in interest rates.

(i) Interest rate risk and sensitivity

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. Company's policy is to maintain most of its borrowings at fixed rate. Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost and are not subject to interest rate risk. Further the company refinance these debts as and when favourable terms are available. The company is also compensated for variability in floating rate through recovery by way of tariff adjustments under CERC tariff regulations.

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

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019 weighted average interest rate	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018 weighted average interest rate	As at 31st March, 2018
Floating Rate Borrowings (INR)				
Floating Rate Borrowings (FC)				
Fixed Rate Borrowings (INR)				
Fixed Rate Borrowings (FC)				
TOTAL		-		

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates. With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the impact of borrowing cost on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings .

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Effect on Profit before Tax As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Borrowing in FC-Interest rates-increased by ……………….. basis points (Previous year 2017-18 increased by 55 basis points)*		
Borrowing in FC-Interest rates-decreased by ……………….. basis points (Previous year 2017-18 decreased by 55 basis points)*		

However there is no impact on profit or loss for increase and decrease in interest rates, as the same is recoverable from beneficiaries through tariff.

(ii) Price Risk:

(a) Exposure

The company's exposure to price risk arises from investment in equity shares and debt instruments classified in the financial statements as Fair Value Through OCI. Company's investment in equity shares are listed in recognised stock exchange and are publicly traded in the stock exchanges. Company's investment in debt instruments comprise quoted Government Securities and Public Sector Bonds and are publicly traded in the market. The investment has been classified under non-current investment in Balance Sheet.

(b) Price Risk Sensitivity

For Investment in Equity Instruments (Investment in equity shares of IOB and PTC)

The table below summarises the impact of increase/decrease in the market price of investment in equity instruments on the company's equity for the period/year:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
Investment in Equity shares of :	% change	Impact on other components of equity	% change	Impact on other components of equity
PTC India Ltd				
Indian Overseas Bank				

Sensitivity has been worked out based on the previous 3 years average of six monthly fluctuations in the share price as quoted on the National Stock Exchange (NSE).

For Investment in Debt Instruments (Investments in Govt and PSU Bonds)

The table below summarises the impact of increase/decrease of the market value of the debt instruments on company's equity for the period/year:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	% change	Impact on other components of equity	% change	Impact on other components of equity
Government Securities				
PSU Tax Free Bonds				

(iii) Foreign Currency Risk

The company is compensated for variability in foreign currency exchange rate through recovery by way of tariff adjustments under the CERC Tariff Regulations.

(a) Foreign Currency Risk Exposure:
The company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR are as follows :

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Financial Liabilities:		
Foreign Currency Loans		
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-
Net Exposure to foreign currency (liabilities)	-	-

(b) Sensitivity Analysis

There is no impact of foreign currency fluctuations on the profit of the company as these are either adjusted to the carrying cost of respective fixed asset/Capital Work-in-Progress or recovered through tariff as per CERC Tariff Regulation 2014-19.

(3) Capital Management

(a) Capital Risk Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. CERC Tariff Regulations prescribe Debt : Equity ratio of 70:30 for the purpose of fixation of tariff of Power Projects. Accordingly the company manages its capital structure to maintain the normative capital structure prescribed by the CERC.

The Company monitors capital using Debt : Equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. The Debt : Equity ratio are as follows:

Statement of Gearing Ratio

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2019**	**As at 31st March, 2018**
(a) Total Debt	-	-
(b) Total Capital	85,993,242	87,965,530
Gearing Ratio (a/b)	**0.00**	**0.00**

Note: For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and reserves. Net debt includes interest bearing loans and borrowings.

(b) Loan Covenents:

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the company is required to comply with the following financial covenants:-

1. Company shall maintain credit rating AAA and if rating comes down, rate of interest shall be increased by 25 basis point for each notch below AAA rating.
2. Debt to net worth should not exceed 2:1.
3 Interest coverage ratio should be more than 2 times and should be calculated as ((Net Profit+Non Cash Expenditures+Interest Payable-Non Cash Income)/Interest Payable)).
4. First Charge on Assets with 1:1.33 coverage on pari paasu basis.

During the year the company has complied with the above loan covenants.

Note No. - 34: Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts (as on 31.03.2019)

1. Disclosures relating to Contingent Liabilities:-

a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of:

(i) Capital works

Contractors have lodged claims aggregating to ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) against the Company on account of rate & quantity deviation, cost relating to extension of time, idling charges due to stoppage of work/delays in handing over the site etc. These claims are being contested by the company as being not admissible in terms of provisions of the respective contracts or are lying at arbitration tribunal/other forums/under examination with the Company. These include ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) towards arbitration awards including updated interest thereon, against the Company, which have been challenged/decided to be challenged in the Court of Law.

Management has assessed the above claims and recognized a provision of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) as the amount of contingent liability i.e. amounts for which Company may be held contingently liable. In respect of such estimated contingent claims either the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable or a reliable estimate of the amount required for settling the obligation cannot be made. In respect of the rest of the claims/ obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

(ii) Land Compensation cases

In respect of land acquired for the projects, some of the erstwhile land owners have filed claims for higher compensation amounting to ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) before various authorities/courts. Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) as the amount of contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered as not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

(iii) Disputed Tax Demands

Disputed Income Tax/Sales Tax/Service Tax/ other taxes/duties matters pending before various appellate authorities amount to ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL). Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and rest of the claims i.e. ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) are being disclosed as contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

(iv) Others

Claims on account of other miscellaneous matters amount to ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL). These claims are pending before various forums. Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ NIL Previous year ₹ NIL) as the amount of contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered as not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote

The above is summarized as at 31.03.2019 as below:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Claims as on 31.03.2019	up to date Provision against the claims/ paid	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2019	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2018	Addition/ (deduction) from contingent liability during the period	Reduction of contingent liability from Opening Balance as on 01.04.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)=(v)-(vi)	(viii)
1.	Capital Works	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2.	Land Compensation cases	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	Disputed tax matters	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4.	Others	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Total	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(b) The above contingent liabilities do not include contingent liabilities on account of pending cases in respect of service matters & others where the amount cannot be quantified.

(c) It is not practicable to ascertain and disclose the uncertainties relating to outflow in respect of contingent liabilities.

(d) There is possibility of reimbursement to the company of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) towards above contingent liabilities

(e) (i) An amount of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) stands paid towards above Contingent Liabilities in respect of Capital Works, pursuant to Niti Aayog directions issued vide OM No. 14070/14/2016-PPPAU dated 5th September 2016, in cases where Arbitral Tribunals have passed orders in favour of contractors in arbitral proceedings and such awards/orders have been further challenged by the Company in a Court of Law, towards 75% of the arbitral award (including interest payable as per such award) subject to contractors fulfilling the terms and conditions laid down in the Standard Operating Procedures framed by the Company in this regard. The amount so paid is being shown as Other Non-Current Assets (Note No. 5).

(ii) An amount of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) stands paid /deposited with courts towards above contingent liabilities to contest the cases and are being shown as Other Non-Current/ Current Assets.

(f) The company's management does not expect that the above claims/obligations (including under litigation), when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect on the company's results of operations or financial condition.

(g) Category of agency wise details of contingent liabilities as at 31.03.2019 are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Category of Agency	Claims as on 31.03.2019	up to date Provision against the claims/ paid	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2019	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2018	Addition(+)/ deduction (-) from contingent liability during the period	Reduction of contingent liability from Opening Balance as on 01.04.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)=(v)-(vi)	(viii)
1	Central Govt. departments	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	State Govt. departments or Local Bodies	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3	CPSEs	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	Others	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	TOTAL	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**

2. **Contingent Assets:** Contingent assets in respect of the company are on account of the following:

a) **Counter Claims lodged by the company on other entities:**

The company has lodged counter claims aggregating to ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) against claims of other entities. These claims have been lodged on the basis of contractual provisions and are being contested at arbitration tribunal/ other forums/under examination with the counterparty. It includes counter claims of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) towards arbitration awards including updated interest thereon.

Based on Management assessment, a favourable outcome is probable in respect of the claims aggregating ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) and for rest of the claims, the possibility of any inflow is remote. However, the amount has not been recognised.

b) **Late Payment Surcharge:**

CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations 2014-19 provide for levy of Late Payment Surcharge by generating company in case of delay in payment by beneficiaries beyond 60 days from the date of presentation of bill. However, in view of significant uncertainties in the ultimate collection from the beneficiaries as resolved by the management an amount of ₹ NIL (previous year ₹ NIL) has not been recognised

c) **Revenue to the extent not recognised in respect of power stations:**

Truing up order of 2009-14 and/or Tariff Order for 2014-19 are pending in respect of ………… Power stations pending approval of revised cost estimate. Management has assessed the impact of these expenditures on tariff and considers that inflow of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) is probable.

d) **Business Interruption Losses**

Insurance Claims due to Business Interruption Losses in respect of Power Stations are recognised when no significant uncertainty of ultimate collection exists. Management has assessed that claim on account of Business Interruption losses aggregating to ₹ NIL (Previous Year ₹ NIL) is probable. Power Station-wise details of claims are given at Para 20 of this Note.

e) **Other Cases**

Claims on account of other miscellaneous matters amount to ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL). Management has assessed these claims and estimates that inflow of economic benefits of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) are probable.

Contingent Assets are summarized below:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	In respect of Counter claims lodged by the company	NIL	NIL
2.	Late Payment Surcharge	NIL	NIL
3.	Revenue to the extent not recognised in respect of power stations	NIL	NIL
4.	Business Interruption Losses	NIL	NIL
5.	Other cases	NIL	NIL
	Total	**NIL**	**NIL**

3. **Commitments:**

(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	Property Plant and Equipment (including CWIP)	NIL	NIL
2.	Intangible Assets	NIL	NIL
	Total	NIL	NIL

4. Pending approval of competent authority, provisional payments / provisions made towards executed quantities of works of some of the items beyond the approved quantities as also for extra items totalling to ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) are included in Capital Work-in-Progress /Property, Plant and Equipment

5. Disclosure in respect of Project Management /Consultancy Work/Deposit Works under IND AS 115- 'Revenue from contract with Customers' in areas under:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(A)	**Revenue recognised from contract liabilities**		
	-Project Management /Consultancy Work	NIL	NIL
	-Deposit Works	NIL	NIL
(B)	**Revenue recognised due to price change or other contract variation that were not recognised earlier**		
	-Project Management /Consultancy Work	NIL	NIL
	-Deposit Works	NIL	NIL

6. The effect of foreign exchange fluctuation during the period is as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl.	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
(i)	Amount charged to Statement of Profit & Loss excluding depreciation (as FERV)	NIL	NIL
(ii)	Amount charged to Statement of Profit & Loss excluding depreciation (as Borrowing Cost)*	NIL	NIL
(iii)	Amount charged to Capital Work in Progress (as FERV)	NIL	NIL
(iv)	Amount adjusted by addition to the carrying amount of property, plant & equipment	NIL	NIL
(v)	Amount recognised to Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	NIL	NIL

* There is however no impact on profitability of the Company, as the impact of change in foreign exchange rates is recoverable from beneficiaries in terms of prevailing CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations 2014-19. The exchange rate variation for the year is transferred to deferred foreign currency fluctuation assets (recoverable from beneficiaries) as per Significant Accounting Policy of the Company.

7. Operating Segment:

a) Electricity generation (including income from embedded Finance/ Operating leases) is the principal business activity of the Company. Other operations viz., Contracts, Project Management and Consultancy works do not form a reportable segment as per the Ind AS – 108 on 'Operating Segment'.

b) The Company has a single geographical segment as all its Power Stations are located within the Country.

8. Disclosures under Ind AS-24 "Related Party Disclosures":

(A) List of Related parties:

(i) Parent:

Name of Companies	Principle place of operation
NHPC LTD.	INDIA

(b) Key Management Personnel:

S. No	Name	Position Held
1	SH. RATISH KUMAR	CHAIRMAN
2	SH. CHARIAN MATHEW	DIRECTOR
3	SH. A.K. MISHRA	DIRECTOR (UPTO 30.11.2018)
4	SH. HARISH KUMAR	DIRECTOR (W.E.F. 30.11.2018)
5	SH. ARVIND KUMAR SINGH	DIRECTOR (UPTO 03.08.2018)
6	MS. NAMRATA KALRA	DIRECTOR (W.E.F. 03.08.2018)
7	SH. S.K. DUBEY	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
8	SH. SURENDRA PRASAD SINGH	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
9	SH. TARKESHWAR SINGH	COMPANY SECRETARY

(iii) Other entities with joint-control or significant influence over the Company:

The Company is a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) controlled by Central Government by holding majority of shares. Pursuant to Paragraph 25 & 26 of Ind AS 24, entities over which the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence, shall be regarded as related parties. The Company has applied the exemption available for government related entities and has made limited disclosures in the financial Statements in accordance with Ind AS 24. Therefore, party-wise details of such transactions have not been given since such transactions are carried out in the ordinary course of business at normal commercial terms and are not considered to be significant.

Sl. No.	Name of the Government	Nature of Relationship with NHPC
1	NHPC Limited	Shareholder having control over company
2	UPNEDA	Joint Venture Partner

(B) Transactions with related parties are as follows:

(i) Transactions with Parent:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Services received by the Company from Parent	NIL	NIL
• NHPC	NIL	NIL
Services provided by the Company to Parent	NIL	NIL
• NHPC	NIL	NIL
Dividend Paid to Parent	NIL	NIL
• NHPC	NIL	NIL
Equity contributions by the Parent	NIL	NIL
• NHPC	NIL	NIL
Deputation of Employees by the Parent	1,18,04,554	1,63,48,801
Deputation of Employees to the Parent	NIL	NIL

(ii) Compensation to Key Management Personnel:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Short Term Employee Benefits	44,88,526	35,33,228
Post-Employment Benefits	NIL	NIL
Other Long Term Benefits	NIL	NIL

(Amount in ₹)

Other Transactions with KMP	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Sitting Fees and other reimbursements to non-executive/independent directors	NIL	NIL
Interest Received during the year	NIL	NIL

(iv) Transactions with Other Related Parties.

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Services Received by the Company	NIL	NIL
Services Provided by the Company	NIL	NIL
Sale of goods/Inventory made by the company	NIL	NIL
Dividend Paid During The Year	NIL	NIL

(C) Outstanding balances and guarantees with Related Parties:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Balances with Parent (NHPC)		
• Payable by the Company		
Balances with KMP	2,81,53,355	1,63,48,801
• Receivables by the Company	NIL	NIL
Balances with Other Related Parties	NIL	NIL
• Payables by the Company	NIL	NIL
• **Receivables by the Company**	NIL	NIL

(D) Other notes to related party transactions:

(i) Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties:

(a) Transactions with the state governments and entities controlled by the Govt. of India are carried out at market terms on arms- length basis (except subordinate debts received from Central Govt. at concessional rate) through a transparent price discovery process against open tenders, except in a few cases of procurement of spares/services from Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) for proprietary items on single tender basis due to urgency, compatibility or other reasons. Such single tender procurements are also done through a process of negotiation with prices benchmarked against available price data of same/similar items.

(b) Consultancy services provided to the Company parent company are generally on nomination basis at the terms, conditions and principles applicable for consultancy services provided by other parties.

(ii) Outstanding balances of parent company at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs through banking transaction. These balances other than loans are interest free.

9. **Particulars of Security:** The carrying amount of assets mortgaged/ hypothecated as security for borrowings are as under.

Sl. No.	Name of the Government	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	First Charge		
1	Property Plant & Equipment	NIL	NIL
2	Capital Work In Progress	NIL	NIL
	Total		

10. **Other disclosures as per Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013 are as under:-**

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
a)*	Value of imports calculated on CIF basis:	NIL	NIL
	i) Capital Goods		
b)*	Expenditure in Foreign Currency	NIL	NIL
	i) Interest		
	ii) Other Misc. Matters		
c)*	Value of spare parts and Components consumed in operating units.	NIL	NIL
	i) Imported		
	ii) Indigenous		
d)*	Earnings in foreign currency	NIL	NIL
	i) Others		

* Accrual basis.

11. **Earnings Per Share:**

a) **The Earnings Per Share (Basic and Diluted) are as under:**

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Earnings per Share before Regulatory Income (₹) – Basic	-.49	-2.01
Earnings per Share after Regulatory Income (₹) – Diluted	-.20	-.63
Face value per share (₹)	10	10

b) Reconciliation of Earning Used in calculating Earnings Per Share:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Net Profit after Tax but before Regulatory Income used as numerator (Amount in ₹)	-19,72,288	-52,08,051
Net Profit after Tax and Regulatory Income used as numerator (Amount in ₹)	-19,72,288	-52,08,051

c) Reconciliation of weighted Average number of shares used as denominator :

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for Basic	40,00,000	25,86,301
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for Diluted	97,14,900	83,01,201

12. Disclosure related to Confirmation of Balances is as under :

(a) Balances shown under material issued to contractors, claims recoverable including insurance claims, advances for Capital expenditure, Sundry Debtors, Advances to Contractors, Sundry Creditors and Deposits/Earnest money from contractors are subject to reconciliation/ confirmation and respective consequential adjustments. Claims recoverable also include claims in respect of projects handed over or decided to be handed over to other agencies in terms of Government of India directives. In the opinion of the management, unconfirmed balances shall not have any material impact.

(b) The confirmation from external parties in respect of Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, Deposits, Advances to Contractors/Suppliers/Service Providers/Others including for capital expenditure and material issued to contractors is sought for outstanding balances of ₹ 5,00,000 or above in respect of each party as at 31st December of every year. Status of confirmation of balances as at December 31, 2018 as well as amount outstanding as on 31.03.2019 is as under:

Particulars	Outstanding amount as on 31.12.2018	Amount confirmed	Outstanding amount as on 31.03.2019
Trade receivable	NIL		NIL
Deposits, Advances to contractors/ suppliers/service providers/ others including for capital expenditure and material issued to contractors	NIL		NIL
Trade/Other payables	251997		250815
Security Deposit/Retention Money payable	41294		62180

(c) In the opinion of the management, unconfirmed balances will not have any material impact.

13. Disclosure related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

(i) The breakup of CSR expenditure under various heads of expenses incurred is as below:-

(Amount in ₹)

S. No	Heads of Expenses constituting CSR expenses	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
1	Health Care and Sanitation	NIL	NIL
2	Education & Skill Development	NIL	NIL
3	Women Empowerment /Senior Citizen	NIL	NIL
4	Environment	NIL	NIL
5	Art & Culture	NIL	NIL
6	Ex-Armed Forces	NIL	NIL
7	Sports	NIL	NIL
8	National Welfare Fund	NIL	NIL

S. No	Heads of Expenses constituting CSR expenses	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
9	Rural Development	NIL	NIL
10	Capacity Building	NIL	NIL
11	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	NIL	NIL
12	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	NIL	NIL
	Total amount	**NIL**	**NIL**

(ii) Other disclosures:-

(a) Details of expenditure incurred during the year ended on 31.03.2019 paid and yet to be paid along with the nature of expenditure (capital or revenue nature) is as under:-

(Amount in ₹)

		Paid (a)	Yet to be paid (b)	Total (a+b)
(i)	Construction/Acquisition of any asset	NIL	NIL	NIL
(ii)	On purpose other than (i) above	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Total	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**

(b) As stated above, a sum of ₹ NIL out of total expenditure of ₹ NIL is yet to be paid to concerned parties which are included in the relevant head of accounts pertaining to liabilities.

(iii) As per Section 135 read with Section 198 of Companies Act 2013, the amount required to be spent towards CSR works out to ₹ NIL for financial year 2018-19 (based on 2% of average net profit of preceding three financial years). The Board of Directors had allocated total budget of ₹ NIL for financial year 2018-19, out of which an amount of ₹ NIL remained unspent.

15. Disclosures as required under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 read with notification of Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 04.09.2015 (Refer Note no. 20.2 and 20.3 of the Balance Sheet) are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier on Balance Sheet date:		
	a) Trade Payables: -Principal -Interest	2,04,334/-	NIL
	b) Others: -Principal -Interest		
(ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	NIL	NIL
(iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	NIL	NIL
(iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on Balance Sheet date.	NIL	NIL
(v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	NIL	NIL

16. Disclosures regarding leases as per IND AS -17 "Leases":

A) Operating leases- Company as Lessee

a) The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases of premises for residential use of employees. These leasing arrangements, which are not non-cancellable, are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms. Lease payments in respect of premises for residential use of employees amounting to ₹ 416730/- (Previous period ₹ 824370/-) included under Salaries, wages, allowances in **Note 26**.

b) The Company has taken premises for offices, guest houses & transit camps on operating leases which are not non-cancellable and are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms. Lease payments in respect of premises for offices, guest houses & transit camps amounting to ₹ 264655/- (Previous period ₹ 323519/-) are shown under Rent & Hire Charges in **Note 29.**

c) The Company has taken vehicles on operating leases generally for a period of 1 to 2 years and such leases are not non-cancellable. Lease payments in respect of hiring of vehicles amounting to ₹ 483059/- (Previous period ₹ 475583/-) are shown under Rent & Hire Charges in **Note 29**.

17. The management is of the opinion that no case of impairment of assets including regulatory deferral account balances exists under the provisions of Ind AS-36 on "Impairment of Assets" as at 31st March 2019.

18. Opening balances/corresponding figures for previous year have been re-grouped/re-arranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

For Bhargava & Co. Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn. No.000765C)	sd/- **(Ratish Kumar)** Chairman	sd/- **(Harish Kumar)** Director
sd/- **(CA Ankit Bhargava)** Partner M.No. 405985	sd/- **(A.K. Singh)** Chief Executive Officer	
Place : Lucknow Date : 07.05.2019	sd/- **(Surendra Prasad Singh)** Chief Financial Officer	sd/- **(Tarkeshwar Singh)** Company Secretary

Note No. 35 to Financial Statements

(A) Restated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and as at 1st April, 2017
RESTATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018 and as at 1st April, 2017

(₹ in crore)

	PARTICULARS	Note No. of Financial Statements	Notes to explanation of reclassifications/ restatements	Reported Amount As at 31st March, 2018	Restatements	Restated Amount As at 31st March, 2018	Reported Amount As at 1st April, 2017	Restatements	Restated Amount As at 1st April, 2017
	ASSETS								
(1)	**NON-CURRENT ASSETS**								
a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	2.1		57,634,550	-	57,634,550	502,354	-	502,354
b)	Capital Work In Progress	2.2	1	34,868,516	(3,750,000)	31,118,516	18,277,567	-	18,277,567
c)	Investment Property	2.3		-	-	-		-	-
d)	Intangible Assets	2.4		52,000	-	52,000		-	-
e)	**Financial Assets**				-	-		-	-
	i) Investments	3.1		-	-	-		-	-
	ii) Trade Receivables	3.2		-	-	-	-	-	-
	iii) Loans	3.3		-	-	-		-	-
	iv) Others	3.4		-	-	-		-	-
f)	Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	4		1,700	-	1,700	1,700	-	1,700
g)	Other Non Current Assets	5		-	-	-		-	-
	TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS			**92,556,766**	**(3,750,000)**	**88,806,766**	**18,781,621**	**-**	**18,781,621**
						-			-
(2)	**CURRENT ASSETS**					-			-
a)	Inventories	6		-	-	-		-	-
b)	**Financial Assets**			-	-	-		-	-
	i) Trade Receivables	7		-	-	-		-	-
	ii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	8		115,518,203	-	115,518,203	113,542,530	-	113,542,530
	iii) Bank balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	9		-	-	-	-	-	-
	iv Loans	10		-	-	-	-	-	-
	v) Others	11		222,317	-	222,317	195,445	-	195,445
c)	Current Tax Assets (Net)	12		-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Other Current Assets	13		-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS			**115,740,520**	**-**	**115,740,520**	**113,737,975**	**-**	**113,737,975**
(3)	**Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances**	14		-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL ASSETS AND REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT DEBIT BALANCES			**208,297,286**	**(3,750,000)**	**204,547,286**	**132,519,596**	**-**	**132,519,596**

(₹ in crore)

	PARTICULARS	Note No. of Financial Statements	Notes to explanation of reclassifications/ restatements	Reported Amount As at 31st March, 2018	Restatements	Restated Amount As at 31st March, 2018	Reported Amount As at 1st April, 2017	Restatements	Restated Amount As at 1st April, 2017
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					-			-
(1)	**EQUITY**					-			-
a)	Equity Share Capital	15.1		40,000,000	-	40,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
b)	Other Equity	15.2	1	(5,426,370)	53,391,900	47,965,530	(3,968,319)	-	(3,968,319)
	TOTAL EQUITY			**34,573,630**	**53,391,900**	**87,965,530**	**6,031,681**	**-**	**6,031,681**
(2)	**LIABILITIES**					-			-
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					-			-
a)	Financial Liabilities					-	-	-	-
	i) Borrowings	16.1		-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii) Other financial liabilities	16.2		-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Provisions	17		-	-	-	-	-	-
c)	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	18		-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Other non-current Liabilities	19		-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
(3)	**CURRENT LIABILITIES**					-			-
a)	Financial Liabilities					-			-
	i) Borrowings	20.1		-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii) Trade Payables	20.2			-	-		-	-
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises			**171,603**	-	**171,603**	**149,373**	-	**149,373**
	iii) Other financial liabilities	20.3	1	73,552,053	(57,141,900)	16,410,153	26,328,303	-	26,328,303
b)	Other Current Liabilities	21		100,000,000	-	100,000,000	100,010,239	-	100,010,239
c)	Provisions	22		-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	23		-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES			173,723,656	(57,141,900)	116,581,756	126,487,915	-	126,487,915
	TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES			208,297,286	(3,750,000)	204,547,286	132,519,596	-	132,519,596

(B) RESTATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

(₹ in crore)

PARTICULARS	Note No. of Financial Statements	Notes to explanation of reclassifications/ restatements	Reported Amount For the Year ended 31st March, 2018	Restatements	Restated Amount For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
INCOME					-
i) Revenue from Continuing Operations	24.1		-	-	-
ii) Other Income	24.2		354003	-	354003
TOTAL INCOME			**354003**	**-**	**354003**
EXPENSES					-
i) Generation Expenses	25	1	-	3750000	3750000
ii) Employee Benefits Expense	26		-	-	-
iii) Finance Costs	27		-	-	-
iv) Depreciation & Amortization Expense	28		-	-	-
v) Other Expenses	29		-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENSES			**-**	**3750000**	**3750000**
Profit before Exceptional items, Rate Regulated Activities and Tax			**354003**	**(3750000)**	**(3395997)**
Exceptional items			-	-	
PROFIT BEFORE TAX			**354003**	**(3750000)**	**(3395997)**
Tax Expenses	30			3750000	-
i) Current Tax			1843494	-	1843494
ii) Adjustments for Income Tax			(31440)	-	(31440)
iii) Deferred Tax			-	-	-
Total Tax Expenses			**1812054**	**3750000**	**1812054**
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE NET MOVEMENTS IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES			(1458051)	3750000	(5208051)
Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Net of Tax)	31		-	-	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AFTER NET MOVEMENTS IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES.			(1458051)	3750000	(5208051)
Profit for the year from continuing operations (A)			(1458051)	3750000	(5208051)

(₹ in crore)

PARTICULARS	Note No. of Financial Statements	Notes to explanation of reclassifications/ restatements	Reported Amount For the Year ended 31st March, 2018	Restatements	Restated Amount For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (B)					-
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					-
(a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans			-	-	-
Less: Income Tax on remeasurement of the defined benefit plans			-	-	-
Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment Against Deferred Tax Liabilities on Remeasurement of defined benefit plans			-	-	-
-Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances-Remeasurement of defined benefit plans			-	-	-
Sub total (a)			-	-	-
(b) Investment in Equity Instruments			-	-	-
Sub total (b)			**-**	**-**	**-**
Total (i)=(a)+(b)			**-**	**-**	**-**
(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			-	-	-
- Investment in Debt Instruments			-	-	-
Less: Income Tax on investment in Debt Instruments			-	-	-
Total (ii)			**-**	**-**	**-**
Other Comprehensive Income (B)=(i+ii)			-	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR (A+B)			**(1458051)**	**3750000**	**(5208051)**
Earning per share before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Equity shares, face value of 10/- each)					
Basic			(0.56)	(1.45)	(2.01)
Diluted			(0.56)	(0.07)	(0.63)
Earning per share after movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Equity shares, face value of 10/- each)			-		-

(C) Reconciliation of Total Equity as at 31st March, 2018 and 1st April, 2017.

		Notes to explanation of reclassifications/ restatements	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 1st April, 2017
	Equity as per Reported Financial Statements		**34,573,630**	6,031,681
	Adjustments:			
1	RESTATEMENT OF ROC FEES and Share application money received		53,391,900	
	Equity as per Restated Financial Statements		87,965,530	6,031,681

(D) Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

		Notes to explanation of reclassifications/ restatements	As at 31st March, 2018
	Total Comprehensive Income as per Reported Financial Statements.		**(1,458,051)**
	Adjustments:		
1	**RESTATEMENT OF ROC FEES**		3,750,000
	Total Comprehensive Income as per Restated Financial Statements		**(5,208,051)**

(E) Explanation of reclassifications/ restatements made in the Financial Statements:

Balance Sheet Items:

S. No.	PARTICULARS	Note No. of Financial Statements	Notes to explanation of reclassifications/ restatements	Impact of reclassification on Reported Amount As at 31st March, 2018	Impact of reclassification on Reported Amount As at 1st April, 2017
1	Capital work in Progress	2.2	1	(3,750,000)	-
2	Other Equity	15.2	1	53,391,900	-
3	Other Financial Liabilities	20.3	1	(57,141,900)	

Statement of Profit & Loss Items:

S. No.	PARTICULARS	Note No. of Financial Statements	Notes to explanation of reclassifications/ restatements	Impact of reclassification on Reported Amount As at 31st March, 2018
1	Generation and Other Exp.	26	1	3,750,000

Notes to explanation of reclassifications/ restatements

1) During the current year, the following reclassifications have been carried out: ROC fess wrongly transferred to EDC in year 2017-2018, Now this expenditure transfer to Profil and Loss account in the year 2017-18 and Share application money received during the 2017-18 transfer from Liability to Share application money pending allotment. Share application money recieved in 2017-18 booked in Other financial liabilites, which is restated as other equity.

F) Impact of Restatement in Cash Flow Statement (extract) for the Year Ended 31St March ,2018

S. No.	PARTICULARS	Reported Amount For the Year ended 31st March, 2018	Restatements	Restated Amount For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
1	Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(11,648,660)	(3,750,000)	(15,398,660)
2	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	(16,374,986)	3,750,000	(12,624,986)
3	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	29,999,319	-	29,999,319
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (1+2+3)	**1,975,673**	**-**	**1,975,673**

G) STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (EXTRACT)

B. OTHER EQUITY

31.03.2018

Attributable to equity holders	Reserve & Surplus								Other Comprehensive Income			
	Capital Reserve	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Bond Redemption Reserve	Research & Develop-ment Fund	General Reserve	Surplus/ Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through OCI	Debt instruments through OCI	Remeasure-ments of the defined benefit plans	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2017 (As previously Reported)								-3,968,319.00				
Correction of Error (Net of Tax)								-				
Restated Balance as at 1st April, 2017								-3,968,319.00				
Profit for the year								(5,208,051.00)				
Other Comprehensive Income												
Total Comprehensive Income												
Share Application Money received during the year.		57,141,900										
Utilization for Buy Back of Shares												
Utilization for Buy Back Expenditures												
Transfer to Retained Earning												
Amount written back from Bond Redemption Reserve												
Tax on Dividend - Write back												
Amount written back from Research & Development Fund												
Amount Transferred from General Reserve												
Transfer from Retained Earning												

31.03.2018

Attributable to equity holders	Reserve & Surplus								Other Comprehensive Income			
	Capital Reserve	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Bond Redemption Reserve	Research & Develop-ment Fund	General Reserve	Surplus/ Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through OCI	Debt instruments through OCI	Remeasure-ments of the defined benefit plans	Total
Dividend												
Tax on Dividend												
Transfer to Bond Redemption Reserve												
Transfer to Research & Development Fund												
Transfer to General Reserve												
Total as on 31st March 2018		**57,141,900**						**(9,176,370.00)**				

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For Bhargava & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No.000765C)
sd/-
(CA Ankit Bhargava)
Partner
M.No. 405985

Place : Lucknow
Date : 07.05.2019

sd/-
(Ratish Kumar)
Chairman

sd/-
(A.K. Singh)
Chief Executive Officer

sd/-
(Surendra Prasad Singh)
Chief Financial Officer

sd/-
(Harish Kumar)
Director

sd/-
(Tarkeshwar Singh)
Company Secretary

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143 (6) (b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BUNDELKHAND SAUR URJA LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2019.

The preparation of financial statements of Bundelkhand Saur Urja Limited for the year ended 31 March, 2019 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the management of the company. The statutory auditor appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139(5) of the Act is responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with standards on auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 07 May, 2019.

I, on the behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of Bundelkhand Saur Urja Limited, for the year ended 31 March, 2019 under section 143(6)(a) of the Act. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

On the basis of my supplementary audit nothing significant has come to my knowledge which would give rise to any comment upon or supplement to statutory auditors' report under section 143 (6) (b) of the Act.

For and on the behalf of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Sd/-
(Raj Kumar)

Principal Director of Commercial Audit &
Ex-officio Member, Audit Board-III, New Delhi

Place : New Delhi
Date : 1 July, 2019

Compliance Certificate

We have conducted the audit of annual accounts of Bundelkhand saur Urja Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 in accordance with the directions / sub- directions issued by the C&AG of Indian under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 213 and certify that we have compiled with all the Directions / sub direction issued to us.

For BHARGAVA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no.: 000765C

Sd/-
Ankit Bhargava
(Partner)
Member Number : 405985

Place : Lucknow
Date: 07/05/2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of
Chenab Valley Power Projects [P] Limited.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Chenab Valley Power Projects(P) Ltd.**("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

The company is constructing Hydroelectric projects as such the expenditure in being done on bringing the revenue generating units and there is no source of revenue at present. The profit of company is only from interest income earned on short term surplus funds. During audit and discussions with management we did not found any key audit matter required to be communicated.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 omissio ns, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

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

OTHER MATTERS

1. The status of Equity contribution as on 31st March, 2019 from the promoters namely NHPC Ltd, JKSPDC and PTC (India) Limited stood at ₹ 747,55,00,000/- (51.94%), ₹ 687,55,00,000/- (47.77%) and ₹ 4,08,00,000/- (0.29%) respectively. Since NHPC Ltd. is a public limited company holding more than 50% of the paid up share capital of the company Chenab Valley Power Projects Private Limited (CVPPPL), CVPPPL has become subsidiary of NHPC Ltd. Hence the company CVPPPL, though a private limited company, has acquired the status of deemed public company (being subsidiary of a public company).
2. Total paid up share capital of the Company is ₹ 1439.18 crores as on 31st March, 2019. Paid up share capital of PTC (India) Limited is still ₹ 4.08 crore. Having regard to mutual promoter contribution ratio as stipulated in Promoter's Agreement, the paid up capital of PTC (India) Limited should be ₹ 30.51crores. ₹ 30.51 crores has been calculated based on contribution of NHPC Ltd towards paid up capital. Therefore, there is shortfall in promoter's contribution by PTC (India) Ltd to the extent of ₹ 25.43 crores.
3. The paid up share capital of NHPC Ltd is 747.55 crores and as per promoter's agreement JKSPDC's paid up share capital should reflect the matching amount. Hence the shortfall in promoter's contribution by JKSPDC to the extent of ₹60 crores.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India have issued directions indicating the areas to be examined in terms of sub-section (5) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, the compliance of which is set out in **"Annexure B"**.
3. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   Requirement of disclosure under section 164(2) of the Act is not applicable.

e. The Provisions of sub-section (2) of section 164 of the Companies Act are not applicable to a Government Company.

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls is not applicable to the Company.

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

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements- Refer Note No.34 (Other explanatory Notes to Accounts)-Pt. No.1(a)(i) and Pt. No. 2(a)

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For JSVP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN. 003435N)

sd/-
(Raj Kumar Mehra)
Partner
M. NO. 501305

Place : Jammu
Date : 12.05.2019

ANNEXURE – "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Chenab Valley Power Projects (P) Ltd. of even date)

i. In respect of the Company's fixed assets:

(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of fixed assets in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) In respect of following sums paid by the company for following Immovable properties, the status of title deeds is as under:

Project Name	Nature of Land	Amount in crores	Remarks
Corporate Office	Freehold	6.00	Mutation recorded in revenue record in the name of the Company.
Pakal Dul	Right to use	435.37	NOC from J&K Sate Forest Corporation obtained for right to use the land.
	Leasehold	72.50	Mutation recorded in revenue record in the name of GOVERNOR (J&K) through CVPPPL.
Kiru	Right to use	9.45	Right to use the land granted by Govt. of J&K vide order no.143-FST of 2016 dated 14.05.2016
Kwar	Right to use	3.44	Right to use the land granted by Govt. of J&K vide letter dated 08.08.2014

ii. The Company has not commenced the commercial productions and as such there are no inventories. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. According the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.Accordingly clauses 3 (iii) (a) to 3 (iii) (c) of the Order are not applicable.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2019 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:.

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutorydues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Ta x, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respectof Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) Details of dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2019 on account of dispute are NIL.

viii. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per information and explanation given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the clause for payment of managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act, is not applicable to the Company.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

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

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For JSVP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN. 003435N)

sd/-
Raj Kumar Mehra
Partner
(M. NO. 501305)

Place : Jammu
Date : 12.05.2019

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

[Referred to in our Report of even date on the Accounts of Chenab Valley Power Projects (P) Limited as at and for the year ended 31st March 2019]

Directions under section 143(5) of Companies Act 2013 applicable from the year 2018-19 onwards

Sr. No.	Directions	Remarks
1	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	Company has its own IT system in place for processing all the accounting transactions. No accounting transaction is processed outside IT system.
2	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the Company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	There are no cases of restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off debts/loa
3	Whether funds received/receivable for specific schemes from central/state agencies were properly accounted for/ utilised as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	No fund has been received by the Company from central/ state agencies.

For **JSVP & Co.**
Chartered Accountant

CA Raj Kumar Mehra
(Partner)
M. No. 501305

Place : Jammu
Date : 12.05.2019

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

		PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	ASSETS				
(1)	**NON-CURRENT ASSETS**				
	a)	Property Plant & Equipment	2.1	12,361.14	3,972.00
	b)	Capital Work In Progress	2.2	68,299.56	56,016.69
	c)	Investment Property	2.3	-	-
	d)	Intangible Assets	2.4	44,912.75	44,866.52
	e)	**Financial Assets**			
		i) Investments	3.1	-	-
		ii) Trade Receivables	3.2	-	-
		iii) Loans	3.3	24.09	14.26
		iv) Others	3.4	100.00	100.00
	f)	Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	4	-	-
	g)	Other Non-Current Assets	5	15,632.01	15,221.93
		TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**141,329.55**	**120,191.40**
(2)	**CURRENT ASSETS**				
	a)	Inventories	6	-	-
	b)	**Financial Assets**			
		i) Trade Receivables	7	-	-
		ii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	8	25,982.47	17,424.62
		iii) Bank balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	9	155.00	200.00
		iv) Loans	10	49.02	27.98
		v) Others	11	1,095.98	459.73
	c)	Current Tax Assets (Net)	12	5.29	0.72
	d)	Other Current Assets	13	334.70	11.72
		TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**27,622.46**	**18,124.77**
(3)		Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances	14	-	-
		TOTAL ASSETS AND REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT DEBIT BALANCES		**168,952.01**	**138,316.17**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
(1)	**EQUITY**				
	(a)	Equity Share Capital	15.1	143,918.00	105,144.00
	(b)	Other Equity	15.2	3,828.93	9,041.59
		TOTAL EQUITY		**147,746.93**	**114,185.59**
(2)	**LIABILITIES**				
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
	a)	**Financial Liabilities**			
		i) Borrowings	16.1	-	-
		ii) Other financial liabilities	16.2	72.07	14.22
	b)	Provisions	17	308.43	227.47
	c)	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	18	-	-
	d)	Other non-current Liabilities	19	-	-
		TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**380.50**	**241.69**

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

			PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(3)	**CURRENT LIABILITIES**					
	a)	**Financial Liabilities**				
		i)	Borrowings	20.1	-	-
		ii)	Trade Payables	20.2		
			Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
			Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		10,764.80	11,619.51
		iii)	Other financial liabilities	20.3	1,109.47	717.29
	b)	Other Current Liabilities		21	6,311.48	10,275.18
	c)	Provisions		22	2,638.83	1,276.91
	d)	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		23	-	-
(4)	**FUND FROM C.O.**			15.3	(0.00)	0.00
		TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES			**20,824.58**	**23,888.89**
		TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES			**168,952.01**	**138,316.17**
		Significant Accounting Policies		1		
		Expenditure attributable to construction (EAC) during the year forming part of capital work in progress		32	-	(0.00)
		Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management		33		
		Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts		34		
		Note 1 to 34 form integral part of the Accounts				

For JSVP & CO.	sd/-	sd/-
Chartered Accountants	**(Lokesh Dutt Jha)**	**(M S Babu)**
(Firm Regn. No. 003435N)	Chairman	Managing Director
sd/-	sd/-	sd/-
(CA Rajkumar Mehra)	**(K K Goel)**	**(Sudhir Anand)**
Partner	Chief (Finance)	Company Secretary
M.No. 501305		

Place : Jammu
Date : 12.05.2019

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year ended 31st March, 2017
INCOME			
i) Revenue from Continuing Operations	24.1	-	-
ii) Other Income	24.2	2,044.99	620.16
TOTAL INCOME		**2,044.99**	**620.16**
EXPENSES			
i) Generation and Other Expenses	25	-	-
ii) Employee Benefits Expense	26	0.03	0.00
iii) Finance Cost	27	-	-
iv) Depreciation & Amortization Expense	28	-	0.00
v) Other Expenses	29	143.18	54.43
TOTAL EXPENSES		**143.21**	**54.43**
Profit before Exceptional items, Rate Regulated Activities and Tax		1,901.78	565.73
Exceptional items		-	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		1,901.78	565.73
Tax Expenses	30		
i) Current Tax		595.44	171.14
ii) Adjustments for Income Tax		-	0.01
iii) Deferred Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expenses		**595.44**	**171.15**
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE NET MOVEMENTS IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES		**1,306.34**	**394.58**
Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Net of Tax)	31	-	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AFTER NET MOVEMENTS IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES.		**1,306.34**	**394.58**
Profit for the year from continuing operations (A)		**1,306.34**	**394.58**
Profit from discontinued operations		-	-
Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-
Profit from discontinuing operations after tax		-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (B)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		-	-
Less: Income Tax on remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		-	-
Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment Against Deferred Tax Liabilities on Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-	-
- Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances-Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-	-
Less: Impact of Tax on Regulatory Deferral Accounts		-	-
Sub total (a)		**-**	**-**
(b) Investment in Equity Instruments		-	-
Less: Income Tax on Equity Instruments		-	-
Sub total (b)		**-**	**-**
Total (i)=(a)+(b)		**-**	**-**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year ended 31st March, 2017
(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Investment in Debt Instruments		-	-
Less: Income Tax on investment in Debt Instruments		-	-
Total (ii)		**-**	**-**
Other Comprehensive Income (B)=(i+ii)		**-**	**-**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR (A+B)		**1,306.34**	**394.58**
Earning per share before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Equity shares, face value of 10/- each)			
Basic		0.0967	0.0404
Diluted		0.0967	0.0403
Earning per share after movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Equity shares, face value of 10/- each)			
Basic		0.0967	0.0404
Diluted		0.0967	0.0403
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Expenditure attributable to construction (EAC) during the year forming part of capital work in progress	32		
Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management	33		
Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts	34		
Note 1 to 34 form integral part of the Accounts			

For JSVP & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 003435N)

sd/-
(CA Raj Kumar Mehra)
Partner
M.No. 501305

Place : Jammu
Date : 12.05.2019

sd/-
(Lokesh Dutt Jha)
Chairman

sd/-
(K K Goel)
Chief (Finance)

sd/-
(M S Babu)
Managing Director

sd/-
(Sudhir Anand)
Company Secretary

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	Particulars		AS AT 31st March, 2019		AS AT 31st March, 2018	
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:-**					
	Net Profit before tax and after extraordinary items			**1,901.78**		**565.73**
i)	**Adjustments:**					
	Finance cost		-		-	
	Loss on sale/ disposal of assets		-		-	
	Interest Income		(2,044.76)		(620.19)	
	Profit on sale/ disposal of assets		-	(2,044.76)	-	(620.19)
	Cash flow from operating activities before working capital adjustments			**(142.98)**		**(54.46)**
ii)	**Changes in Working Capital:-**					
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories		-		-	
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets, Loans & Advances		(1,380.66)		(8,436.12)	
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables & Liabilities		(2,925.50)	(4,306.16)	2,926.17	(5,509.95)
	Cash flow from operating activities before taxes			**(4,449.14)**		**(5,564.41)**
	Less : Taxes			595.44		171.15
	NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**(A)**		**(5,044.58)**		**(5,735.56)**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:-**					
	Property, Plant & Equipments, Other Intangible Assets & Expenditure on Construction Projects (including expenditure during construction forming part of CWIP)		(20,718.24)		(10,695.72)	
	Interest Income Received		2,044.76		620.19	
	Reliazation/ (Investment) in Bank Deposits		-		-	
	Loan		(24.09)			
	NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(B)**		**(18,697.57)**		**(10,075.53)**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:-**					
	Proceeds from Equity Share Capital		32,255.00		19,255.00	
	NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(C)**		**32,255.00**		**19,255.00**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Particulars	AS AT 31st March, 2019	AS AT 31st March, 2018
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	**8,512.85**	**3,443.91**
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINING OF THE YEAR	**17,624.62**	**14,180.71**
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	**26,137.47**	**17,624.62**

Explanatory Notes:-

1. Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year consists of Cash/ Cheque/ Draft in Hand and Bank Balance including Short Term Deposits of varing periods. The details of Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year is as per Note no. 8 of Balance Sheet.
2. A bank deposit against which a bank guarantee has been issued in favour of J&K Forest Department for a period of five year (as per Note no. 3.4 of Balance Sheet) and shown under the category Investing Activities.

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

For JSVP & CO. Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn. No. 003435N)	sd/- **(Lokesh Dutt Jha)** Chairman	sd/- **(M S Babu)** Managing Director
sd/- **(CA Raj Kumar Mehra)** Partner M.No. 501305	sd/- **(K K Goel)** Chief (Finance)	sd/- **(Sudhir Anand)** Company Secretary

Place : Jammu
Date : 12.05.2019

NOTE NO. 1: COMPANY INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(i) Reporting entity

Chenab Valley Power Projects (P) Limited (the "Company") is a Joint Venture of NHPC Limited (A GoI Enterprise), JKSPDC (A GoJK Undertaking) and PTC (India) Limited and a Company domiciled in India (CIN: U40105JK2011PTC003321). The address of the Company's registered office is Chenab Valley Power Projects (P) Limited, Chenab Jal Shakti Bhawan, Opposite Saraswati Dham, RailHead Complex, Jammu-180012. The Company is primarily involved in the generation and sale of bulk power to various Power Utilities.

(ii) Basis of preparation

(A) Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements are prepared on going concern basis following accrual system of accounting and comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto, the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified and applicable), applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to the extent applicable.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on ……………..

(B) **Basis of Measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.
- Plan assets of defined employee benefit plans measured at fair value.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in Note 33.

(C) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the Nearest Lacs (up to two decimals) for the Company. However, at Unit level, figures are presented in rupees (absolute number).

(C) Use of estimates and management judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures including contingent assets and liabilities at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

Critical judgements and estimates

a) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

Appendix C, Ind AS 17 'Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease' requires an assessment of whether:

- -fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets (the asset); and
- -the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Further, an arrangement conveys a right to use the asset if facts and circumstances indicate that it is remote that one or more parties other than the purchaser will take more than an insignificant amount of the output or other utility that will be produced or generated by the asset during the term of the arrangement, and the price that the purchaser will pay for the output is neither contractually fixed per unit of output nor equal to the current market price per unit of output as of the time of delivery of the output.

The Company enters into power purchase agreements with beneficiaries. Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) in the nature of embedded lease with a single beneficiary where the minimum lease term is for the major part of the plant's economic life and the minimum lease payments amount to substantially all the fair value of the plant are considered as a Finance Lease. Other embedded leases are considered as Operating Lease.

For embedded leases in the nature of a Finance Lease, the investment in the plant is recognised as a Lease Receivable. The minimum lease payments are identified by segregating the embedded lease payments from the rest of the contract amounts. Each lease receipt is allocated between the receivable and finance lease income so as to achieve a constant rate of return on the Lease Receivable outstanding.

In the case of operating leases or embedded operating leases, the lease income from the operating lease is recognised in revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The respective leased assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature.

b) Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Useful life of the assets used for generation of electricity is determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Tariff Regulations as mentioned in part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for construction plant & machinery and computers & peripherals which are in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and mobile phones which are as per management assessment.

c) Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets are based on estimates and assumptions, in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows associated with the power plants. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount resulting in impairment.

d) Post-retirement benefit plans

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increase, the inflation rate and expected rate of return on plan assets. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have an impact on the resulting calculations.

e) Revenue

The Company records revenue from sale of power based on Tariff approved by the CERC, as per the principles of Ind AS 115. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Further, where tariff are pending revision due to revision in cost estimates, tariffs are computed based on the parameters and methods prescribed under the CERC Tariff Regulations and an estimated amount of revenue is recognised when an application is made to the CERC after obtaining necessary approvals to the extent it is highly probable that there will be no downward adjustment to the revenue recognised.

f) Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has been made on the basis of best judgment by management regarding probable outflow of economic resources. Such estimation can change following unforeseeable developments.

g) Recoverable Amount of Rate Regulated Assets

The operating activities of the Company are subject to cost-of-service regulations whereby tariff charged for electricity generated is based on allowable costs like interest costs, depreciation, operation & maintenance including a stipulated return. Guidance Note on Rate Regulated Activities issued by the ICAI (previous GAAP) and Ind AS 114- 'Regulatory Deferral Accounts' permits an entity to include in the rate base, as part of the cost of self-constructed (tangible) PPE or internally generated intangible assets, amounts that would otherwise be recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS. The Company estimates that items of regulatory deferral accounts recognised in the financial statements are recoverable as per the current CERC Tariff Regulations 2014-19. However, changes in CERC tariff regulations beyond the current tariff period may affect the recoverability of such balances.

h) Impairment of Trade Receivables

Considering the historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, the Company does not envisage either impairment in the value of receivables from beneficiaries or loss due to time value of money owing to delay in realization of trade receivables, except to the extent already provided for.

i) Insurance Claim Recoverable

The recoverable amount of insurance claims in respect of damages to Property, Plant &Equipment is based on estimates & assumptions as per terms and conditions of insurance policies.

(iii) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Summary of the significant accounting policies for the preparation of financial statements as given below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements.These accounting policies are formulated in a manner that results in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. These policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

Up to March 31, 2015,Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and Intangible Assets were carried in the Balance Sheet in accordance with Indian GAAP. The Company had elected to avail the exemption granted by IND AS 101, "First time adoption of IND AS" to regard those amounts as the deemed cost at the date of transition to IND AS (i.e. as on April 1, 2015).

1.0 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

a) An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if 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.

b) PPE are initially measured at cost of acquisition/ construction including decommissioning or restoration cost wherever required. The cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. In cases where final settlement of bills with contractors is pending, but the asset is complete and available for operating in the manner intended by the management, capitalisation is done on estimated basis subject to necessary adjustments, including those arising out of settlement of arbitration/ court cases.

c) Expenditure incurred on renovation and modernization of PPE on completion of the originally estimated useful life of the power station resulting in increased life and/or efficiency of an existing asset, is added to the cost of the related asset. PPE acquired as replacement of the existing assets are capitalized and its corresponding replaced assets removed/ retired from active use are derecognized.

d) After initial recognition, Property, Plant and Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

e) Deposits, payments made/ liabilities created provisionally towards compensation (including interest on enhanced compensation till the date of award by the Court), rehabilitation & resettlement and other expenses including expenditure on environment management plans relatable to land in possession are treated as cost of land.

f) Assets over which the Company has control, though created on land not belonging to the Company, are included under Property, Plant and Equipment.

g) Standby equipment and servicing equipment which meet the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized.

h) Spares parts (procured along with the Plant & Machinery or subsequently) which meet the recognition criteria are capitalized. The carrying amount of those spare parts that are replaced is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon disposal. Other spare parts are treated as "stores & spares" forming part of inventory.

i) If the cost of the replaced part or earlier inspection is not available, the estimated cost of similar new parts/inspection is used as an indication of what the cost of the existing part/ inspection component was when the item was acquired or inspection carried out.

j) An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.0 Capital work in Progress

a) Expenditure incurred on assets under construction (including a project) is carried at cost under Capital Work in Progress (CWIP). Such costs comprise purchase price of assets including import duties and non-refundable taxes (after deducting trade discounts and rebates), expenditure in relation to survey and investigation activities of projects, cost of site preparation, initial delivery and handling charges, installation and assembly costs, etc.

b) Costs including employee benefits, professional fees, expenditure on maintenance and up-gradation of common public facilities, depreciation on assets used in construction of project, interest during construction and other costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management are accumulated under "Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC)" and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects. Net pre-commissioning income/ expenditure is adjusted directly in the cost of related assets.

c) Capital Expenditure incurred for creation of facilities, over which the Company does not have control but the creation of which is essential principally for construction of the project is accumulated under "Expenditure Attributable to Construction" and carried under "Capital Work in Progress" and subsequently allocated on a systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects, keeping in view the "attributability" and the "Unit of Measure" concepts in Ind AS 16- "Property, Plant & Equipment". Expenditure of such nature incurred after completion of the project, is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.0 Intangible Assets and Intangible Assets under Development

a) Expenditure on research is charged to revenue as and when incurred. Expenditure on development is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to & has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

b) Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost includes any directly attributable expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

c) Land taken for use from State Government (without transfer of title) and expenses on relief and rehabilitation as also on creation of alternate facilities for land evacuees or in lieu of existing facilities coming under submergence and where construction of such alternate facilities is a specific pre-condition for the acquisition of the land for the purpose of the project, are accounted for as Land-Right to use.

d) Software (not being an integral part of the related hardware) acquired for internal use, is stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses if any.

e) An item of Intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

4.0 Foreign Currency Transactions

a) Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. At each Balance Sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency exchange rates prevailing on that date.

b) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Where the Company has paid or received advance consideration in a foreign currency, the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it), is the date when the Company initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

5.0 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

a) Where an item of expenditure incurred during the period of construction of a project is recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss i.e. not allowed to be capitalized as part of cost of relevant PPE in accordance with Ind AS, but is nevertheless permitted by CERC to be recovered from the beneficiaries in future through tariff, the right to recover the same is recognized as "Regulatory Deferral Account balances."

b) Expense/ income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognised as "Regulatory Deferral Account balances."

c) These Regulatory Deferral Account balances are adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.

d) Regulatory Deferral Account balances are evaluated at each Balance Sheet date to ensure that the underlying activities meet the recognition criteria and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such balances will flow to the entity. If these criteria are not met, the Regulatory Deferral Account balances are derecognised.

e) Regulatory Deferral Account balances are tested for impairment at each Balance Sheet date.

6.0 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. Normally at initial recognition, the transaction price is the best evidence of fair value.

However, when the Company determines that transaction price does not represent the fair value, it uses inter-alia valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy. This categorisation is 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.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are recognised at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting period.

7.0 Financial assets other than investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures

A financial asset includes inter-alia any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual obligation to receive cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under conditions that are potentially favourable to the Company. A financial asset is recognized when and only when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets of the Company comprise Cash and Cash Equivalents, Bank Balances, Investments in equity shares of companies other than in subsidiaries & joint ventures, Trade Receivables, Advances to employees/ contractors, security deposit, claims recoverable etc.

a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- at amortised cost,
- at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), and

The classification depends on the following:

(a) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and

(b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss or Other Comprehensive Income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

b) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company measures the trade receivables at their transaction price, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

c) Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income inthe Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at FVTOCI if both the following criteria are met:

i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI).

Debt instruments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income are measured at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses, reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the EIR method.

Trade Receivables:

Trade receivables containing a significant financing component are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

d) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or

ii) 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 Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company 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.

On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount and the amount of consideration received / receivable is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with IndAS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets:

i) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost.

ii) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI

iii) Contract Assets and Trade Receivables under Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

iv) Lease Receivables under Ind AS 17, Leases.

The Company follows the 'simplified approach' permitted under Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments" for recognition of impairment loss allowance based on life time expected credit loss from initial recognition on contract assets, lease receivables and trade receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17 and Ind AS 115.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company assesses the credit risk characteristics on instrument-by-instrument basis. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL. The amount of expected credit loss (or reversal) for the period is recognized as expense/income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

8.0 Inventories

Inventories mainly comprise stores and spare parts to be used for maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment and are valued at cost or net realizable value (NRV) whichever is lower. The cost is determined using weighted average cost formula and NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Scrap is valued at net realisable value

The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories is recognized as an expense in the period in which write-down or loss occurs.

9.0 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Company are contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company.

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

a) Classification, initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the fair value at initial recognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion, over the period of the borrowings using the effective rate of interest.

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.

b) Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Lossor in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion, when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

10.0 Government Grants

a) The benefits of a government loan at a below market rate of interest is treated as Government Grant. The loan is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initially recognized amount of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities and government grant is recognized initially as deferred income and subsequently in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

b) Monetary grants from the government for creation of assets are initially recognised as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. The deferred income so recognised is subsequently amortised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the useful life of the related assets.

c) Government grant related to income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

11.0 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

a) Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Such provisions are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision net of any reimbursement is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion.

b) If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

c) Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

d) Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence 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. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of judgment of management. These are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

12.0 Revenue Recognition and Other Income

Company's revenues arise from sale of energy and other income. Revenue from other income comprises interest from banks, employees, contractors etc., surcharge received from beneficiaries for delayed payments, sale of scrap, other miscellaneous income, etc.

a) Revenue from sale of power

i) Revenue is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the products or services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over the products or services to a customer.

ii) Revenue from sale of power (except for power stations considered as Finance/Operating Lease) is accounted for as per tariff notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under the CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2014.In the case of Power Stations where provisional/ final tariff is yet to be notified or where incentives/disincentives are chargeable/ payable as per CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, revenue is recognised to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur . Rebates given to beneficiaries as early payments incentives are deducted from the amount of revenue.

iii) In the comparative period, revenue from sale of power was measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue was recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration was probable, the associated costs could be estimated reliably, there was no continuous management involvement and the amount of revenue could be measured reliably.

iv) Customers are billed on a periodic and regular basis. As at each reporting date, revenue from sale of power includes an accrual for sales delivered to customers but not yet billed (unbilled revenue).

v) Recovery/ refund towards foreign currency variation in respect of foreign currency loans and recovery towards Income Tax are recognised on year to year basis based on regulatory norms.

vi) Adjustments arising out of finalization of Regional Energy Account (REA), though not material, are effected in the year of respective finalization.

b) Other income

i) For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the 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.

ii) Interest/Surcharge recoverable from customers and liquidated damages /interest on advances to contractors is recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of revenue recognised will not occur in the future.

13.0 Employee Benefits

i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term performance related cash bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated relia.

ii) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into Provident Fund Scheme and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Lossor included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

iii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's Gratuity Scheme, Provident Fund Scheme, Allowance on Retirement/Death to employees are in the nature of defined benefit plans.

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of Gratuity and Provident Fund Scheme 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 the actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation 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 or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion.

Remeasurements 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.

iv) Other long-term employee benefits

Benefits under the Company's leave encashment scheme constitute other long term employee benefits.

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations. The calculation is performed using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Contributions to the scheme and actuarial gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Lossor included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion in the period in which they arise.

v) Termination benefits

The expenses incurred on terminal benefits in the form of ex-gratia payments and notice pay on voluntary retirement schemes are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of incurrence of such expenses.

14.0 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Capitalisation of borrowing cost ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended use are complete.

15.0 Depreciation and amortization

a) Depreciation on additions to /deductions from Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE) during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from / up to the date on which the asset is available for use / disposal.

b) (i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment of Operating Units of the Company capitalized till five years before the end of the useful life of the Power Station is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss on straight-line method following the rates and methodology notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff except for assets specified in Policy No. 15.0(d).

(ii) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment capitalized during the last five years of the useful life of a Power Station is charged on straight-line method for the period of extended life as per CERC Tariff Regulations/Orders, from the date on which such asset becomes available for use.

(iii) Where the life and / or efficiency of a Power Station is increased due to renovation and modernization, the expenditure thereon along with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged prospectively on straight-line method over the revised / remaining useful life.

c) i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (except old and used) of other than Operating Units of the Company is charged to the extent of 90% of the cost of the asset following the rates notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff except for assets specified in Policy No. 15.0(d) below.

ii) Depreciation on old and used items of PPE of other than Operating Units is charged on straight-line method to the extent of 90% of the cost of the asset over estimated useful life determined on the basis of technical assessment.

d) i) Depreciation in respect of following items of PPE is provided on straight line method based on the life and residual value (5%) given in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013:

- Construction Plant & Machinery
- Computer & Peripherals

ii) Based on management assessment, depreciation on Mobile Phones is provided on straight line basis over a period of three years with residual value of Re 1.

e) Temporary erections are depreciated fully (100%) in the year of acquisition /capitalization by retaining Re. 1/- as WDV.

f) Assets valuing ₹ 5000/- or less but more than ₹ 750/- are fully depreciated during the year in which the asset becomes available for use with Re. 1/- as WDV.

g) Low value items, which are in the nature of assets (excluding immovable assets) and valuing up to ₹ 750/- are not capitalized and charged off to revenue in the year of use.

h) Leasehold Land of operating units, is amortized over the period of lease or 35 years whichever is lower, following the rates and methodology notified vide CERC tariff regulations.

i) Leasehold Land and buildings, of units other than operating units, is amortized over the period of lease or 35 years, whichever is lower.

j) PPE created on leasehold land are depreciated to the extent of 90% of original cost over the balance available lease period of respective land from the date such asset is available for use or at the applicable depreciation rates & methodology notified by CERC tariff regulations for such assets, whichever is higher.

k) Right to use in respect of land is amortized over a period of 30 years from the date of commercial operation of the project in line with CERC tariff regulations notified for tariff fixation.

l) Cost of software recognized as 'Intangible Assets' is amortized on straight line method over a period of legal right to use or three financial years, whichever is earlier, starting from the year in which it is acquired.

m) Where the cost of depreciable assets has undergone a change during the year due to increase/decrease in long term liabilities on account of exchange fluctuation, price adjustment, settlement of arbitration/court cases, change in duties or similar factors, the unamortized balance of such assets is depreciated prospectively over the residual life of such assets at the rate of depreciation and methodology notified by CERC tariff regulations.

n) Spare parts procured along with the Plant & Machinery or subsequently which are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of such item are depreciated over the residual useful life of the related plant and machinery at the rates and methodology notified by CERC.

o) Useful life, method of depreciation and residual value of assets where depreciation is charged as per management assessment are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively over the balance life of the asset, wherever required.

16.0 Impairment of non-financial assets other than inventories

a) The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets of the Company. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

c) In case of expenditure on survey & investigation of projects, if it is decided to abandon such a project under survey & investigation, expenditure incurred thereon is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such decision is taken.

d) In case a project under survey and Investigation remains in abeyance by the order of appropriate authority/ by injunction of court order, any expenditure incurred on such projects from the date of order/ injunction of court is provided in the books from the date of such order till the period project is kept in abeyance by such order/ injunction. Provision so made is however reversed on the revocation of aforesaid order/ injunction.

e) Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

17.0 Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current tax

i) The current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year on the basis of the tax laws applicable at the reporting date and any adjustments to tax payable in previous years. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years (temporary differences) and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible (permanent differences).

ii) Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

b) Deferred tax

i) Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the Balance Sheet method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither the taxable profit or loss nor the accounting profit or loss.

ii) The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

iii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would flow in the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

iv) Deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

v) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

vi) Deferred tax recovery adjustment account is credited/ debited to the extent the deferred tax for the current period which forms part of current tax in the subsequent periods and affects the computation of return on equity (ROE), a component of tariff.

18.0 Compensation from third parties

Impairments or losses of items, related claims for payments of compensation from third parties including insurance companies and any subsequent purchase or construction of assets/inventory are separate economic events and are accounted for separately.

Compensation from third parties including from insurance companies for items of property, plant and equipment or for other items that were impaired, lost or given up is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the compensation becomes receivable. Insurance claims for loss of profit are accounted for based on certainty of realisation.

19.0 Segment Reporting

a) In accordance with Ind AS 108 – Operating Segment, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's "Chief Operating Decision Maker" or "CODM" within the meaning of Ind AS 108.

b) Electricity generation is the principal business activity of the Company.

c) The Company has a single geographical segment as all its Power Stations are located within the Country.

20.0 Leases

a) Company as a Lessee:

i) Leases of property, plant and equipment (), where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance lease. Such finance leases are generally capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property which equals the transaction price i.e. lump sum upfront payments.

ii) Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of lease.

b) Company as a Lessor:

Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) in the nature of embedded lease with a single beneficiary where the minimum lease term is for the major part of the plant's economic life and the minimum lease payments amounts to substantially all the fair value of the plant are considered as a Finance Lease. Other embedded leases are considered as Operating Lease.

i) For embedded leases in the nature of a Finance Lease, the investment in the plant is recognised as a Lease Receivable. The minimum lease payments are identified by segregating the embedded lease payments from the rest of the contract amount. Each lease receipt is allocated between the receivable and finance lease income (forming part of revenue from operations)so as to achieve a constant rate of return on the Lease Receivable outstanding.

ii) In the case of Operating Leases or embedded operating leases, the lease income from the operating lease is recognised in revenue over the lease term to reflect the pattern of use benefit derived from the leased asset. The respective leased assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature and depreciated over its economic life.

21.0 Material prior period errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated unless it is impracticable, in which case, the comparative information is adjusted to apply the new accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable.

22.0 Earnings per share

a) Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

b) Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

c) Basic and diluted earnings per equity share are also presented using the earnings amounts excluding the movements in regulatory deferral account balances.

23.0 Statement of Cash Flows

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. However for Balance Sheet presentation, Bank overdrafts are shown within "Borrowings" under Current Liabilities.

b) Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7- 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

24.0 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

a) An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

b) A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

25.0 Miscellaneous

a) Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of a dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

b) Liabilities for Goods in transit/Capital works executed but not certified are not provided for, pending inspection and acceptance by the Company.

(IV) Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019 on March 30, 2019. Both the Rules shall come into force on April 1, 2019.

Standards issued but not yet effective

a) Ind AS 116- Leases is to be effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. The new standard requires entities to make more judgements and estimates (e.g., determining when a customer has the right to direct the use of an identified asset, estimating the incremental rate of borrowing) and make more disclosures (e.g., discount rate, weighted average lease term, other qualitative and quantitative information). In the capacity of a lessee, companies will have a significant impact on their balance sheets along with ancillary impacts on their financial metrics. The new standards replaces Ind AS 17 and the related appendices.

b) Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes: This Appendix clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in Ind AS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. In such a circumstance, an entity shall recognise and measure its current or deferred tax asset or liability applying the requirements in Ind AS 12 based on taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates determined.

The appendix can be applied either retrospectively for each period presented applying Ind AS 8 or prospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Appendix recognised at the date of initial application. If an entity selects this transition approach, it shall not restate comparative information. Instead, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate).

c) New paragraph 57A added to Ind AS 12: This Paragraph clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends as defined in Ind AS 109 when it recognises a liability to pay a dividend. The income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The amendment shall be applied by the entity for annual periods reporting beginning on or after 1st April, 2019.

d) Amendment to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits: This amendment requires an entity to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement and recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. An entity shall apply these amendments to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after 1 April, 2019.

e) Amendment to Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs: This amendment is to clarify that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after a qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings. An entity shall apply those amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.

f) Amendment to Ind AS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: This amendment clarifies that investors could have long-term interests (for example, preference shares or long-term loans) in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture. The amendment clarifies that these long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied should be accounted for using Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The requirements of Ind AS 109 are applied to long-term interests before applying the loss allocation and impairment requirements of Ind AS 28. An entity shall apply those amendments to long-term interest in associates or joint-ventures on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. The entity is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of the amendments.

g) **Amendment to Ind AS 103, Business Combinations and Ind AS 111, Joint Arrangements:** This amendment provides a clarification on measurement of previously held interest in obtaining control/joint control over a joint operation. On obtaining control of a business that is a joint operation, previously held interest in joint operation is re measured at fair value at the acquisition date while in the case where a party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in Ind AS 103. In such cases, previously held interests in the joint operation are not re measured.

   An entity shall apply those amendments to business combinations and joint arrangements for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 April, 2019.

h) **Amendment to Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments:** This amendment provides a clarification on pre payable financial assets with negative compensation to be measured by the entity at amortized cost. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively. Further this amendment clarifies "an entity is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of these amendments. The entity may restate prior periods if, and only if, it is possible without the use of hindsight and the restated financial statements reflect all the requirements in this Standard. If an entity does not restate prior periods, the entity shall recognise any difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount at the beginning of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application of these amendments in the opening retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application of these amendments."

   The Company is in the process on assessing the detailed impact of the above accounting pronouncements. The Company intends to adopt the amendments prospectively on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which these standards/ amendments are first applied (i.e. from 1 April 2019).

For JSVP & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 003435N

sd/-	**sd/-**	**sd/-**
(CA. Raj Kumar Mehra)	**(K K Goel)**	**(M S Babu)**
Partner	General Manager	Managing
M. No. 501305	(Finance)	Director

Place: Jammu
Date: 12.05.2019

NOTE NO. 2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment as on 31.03.2019

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Year	Adjust-ments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land – Freehold	600.00						600.00				0.00	600.00	600.00
ii)	Land – Leasehold			7249.64				7249.64		113.68		113.68	7135.96	0.00
iii)	Roads and Bridges	575.39		1290.48				1865.87	56.35	49.88		106.23	1759.64	519.04
iv)	Buildings	1713.32		2.50				1715.82	74.83	58.21		133.04	1582.78	1638.49
v)	Building-Under Lease							0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
vi)	Railway sidings							0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
vii)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)							0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
viii)	Generating Plant and machinery							0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
ix)	"Plant and machinery Sub station"	68.70						68.70	3.96	3.47		7.43	61.27	64.74
x)	"Plant and machinery Transmission lines"	2.59						2.59	2.59	0.00		2.59	0.00	0.00
xi)	Plant and machinery Others	64.08		3.06		0.00		67.14	3.42	3.88		7.30	59.84	60.66
xii)	Construction Equipment	3.96						3.96	0.03	0.00		0.03	3.93	3.93
xiii)	Water Supply System/ Drainage and Sewerage	30.00						30.00	0.29	1.01		1.30	28.70	29.71
xiv)	Electrical installations	0						0	0	0		0	0	0
xv)	Vehicles	81.19		53.42		1.41		133.20	21.27	12.84		34.11	99.09	59.92
xvi)	Aircraft/ Boats	0						0		0		0	0	0
xvii)	Furniture and fixture	325.60	4.19	52.07	4.19	0.90		376.77	60.92	22.88	-0.30	83.50	293.27	264.68
xviii)	Computers	157.80	11.68	31.65	1.49	2.04		197.60	56.75	31.70	-1.57	86.88	110.72	101.05
xix)	Communication Equipment	11.12		0.14		0.00		11.26	2.14	0.84		2.98	8.28	8.98
xx)	Office Equipments	423.15	2.43	20.41	0.92	0.80		444.27	38.00	39.93	-0.29	77.64	366.63	385.15
xxi)	Research and Development	0						0		0		0	0	0
xxii)	Other assets	255.35	0.51	38.93	0.51	21.91		272.37	19.72	18.40	-16.75	21.37	251.00	235.63
xxiii)	**Tangible Assets of minor value >750 and < ₹ 5000**	17.31	0.89	15.45	0.89	0.67		32.09	17.29	15.44	-0.67	32.06	0.03	0.02
	Total	**4329.56**	**19.70**	**8757.75**	**8.00**	**27.73**	**0.00**	**13071.28**	**357.56**	**372.16**	**-19.58**	**710.14**	**12361.14**	**3972.00**
	Previous year	220415133	4774813	264277565	5445604	51064152		4330	20202939	15485046	69803	358	3972	200212194

Note : Additional disclosure of Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) as per gross block of assets and accumulated depreciation under previous GAAP has been provided as Annexure-I to this Note. For other explanatory notes, these are stated in Annexure-I to Note 2.1.

Annexure to note no. 2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment as on 31.03.2019

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land – Freehold	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00			0.00	600.00	600.00
ii)	Land – Leasehold	0.00	0.00	7249.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	7249.64	0.00	113.68	0.00	113.68	7135.96	0.00
iii)	Roads and Bridges	566.68	0.00	1290.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	1857.16	47.64	49.88	0.00	97.52	1759.64	519.04
iv)	Buildings	1808.69	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1811.19	170.20	58.21	0.00	228.41	1582.78	1638.49
v)	Building-Under Lease	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vi)	Railway sidings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vii)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
viii)	Generating Plant and machinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ix)	"Plant and machinery Sub station"	65.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.72	0.98	3.47	0.00	4.45	61.27	64.74
x)	"Plant and machinery Transmission lines"	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xi)	Plant and machinery Others	68.95	0.00	3.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.00	8.29	3.87	0.00	12.16	59.84	60.66
xii)	Construction Equipment	78.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.64	74.71	0.00	0.00	74.71	3.93	3.93
xiii)	Water Supply System/ Drainage and Sewerage	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.29	1.00	0.01	1.30	28.70	29.71
xiv)	Electrical installations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xv)	Vehicles	126.41	0.00	53.42	0.00	14.14	0.00	165.69	66.49	12.84	-12.73	66.60	99.09	59.92
xvi)	Aircraft/ Boats	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xvii)	Furniture and fixture	338.55	4.55	52.07	4.55	0.93	0.00	389.69	73.87	22.88	-0.33	96.42	293.27	264.68
xviii)	Computers	220.47	12.74	31.65	2.54	3.94	0.00	258.38	119.42	31.70	-3.46	147.66	110.72	101.05
xix)	Communication Equipment	11.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.13	0.00	11.01	2.02	0.84	-0.13	2.73	8.28	8.98
xx)	Office Equipments	437.21	2.55	20.41	0.93	1.12	0.00	458.12	52.06	39.93	-0.50	91.49	366.63	385.15
xxi)	Research and Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xxii)	Other assets	289.82	0.58	38.92	0.58	21.91	0.00	306.83	54.19	18.40	-16.76	55.83	251.00	235.63
xxiii)	**Tangible Assets of minor value >750 and < ₹5000**	53.55	2.28	15.45	0.89	2.15	0.00	68.24	53.53	15.44	-0.76	68.21	0.03	0.02
	Total	**4695.69**	**22.70**	**8757.73**	**9.49**	**44.32**	**0.00**	**13422.31**	**723.69**	**372.14**	**-34.66**	**1061.17**	**12361.14**	**3972.00**
	Previous year	2687.27	61.95	2642.78	68.77	627.53		4695.69	685.15	154.85	-116.30	723.69	3972.00	2002.12

Note no. 2.2 Capital Work In Progress as on 31.03.2019

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	Particulars	Linkage		As at 01-Apr-2018	Addition	Adjustment	Capitalised	As at 31st March, 2019
i)	Roads and Bridges	4302		1105.96	1557.53	(90.74)	1279.04	**1293.71**
ii)	Buildings	4303	4304	23.01	1317.06	(21.07)	0.01	**1318.99**
iii)	Building-Under Lease	4333		-				-
iv)	Railway sidings	4305		-				-
v)	"Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)"	4306		-	1210.83	(22.23)		**1188.60**
vi)	Generating Plant and Machinery	4307	4331	-				-
vii)	Plant and Machinery - Sub station	4308		-				-
viii)	Plant and Machinery - Transmission lines	4309		-				-
ix)	Plant and Machinery - Others	4310		-				-
x)	Construction Equipment	4311		-				-
xi)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage	4312		-	11.02			**11.02**
xii)	Other assets awaiting installation	4414, 6114,4318		-				-
xiii)	CWIP - Assets Under 5 KM Scheme Of the GOI	4327		-				-
xiv)	Survey, investigation, consultancy and supervision charges	4340		2059.51	246.54	(0.02)		**2306.03**
xv)	Expenditure on compensatory Afforestation	4350		-				-
xvi)	Expenditure attributable to construction *	4375, 4380, 4381		52826.96	9353.00			**62179.96**
	Less: Provided for	350922		-				-
	Sub total (a)			**56015.44**	**13695.98**	**(134.06)**	**1279.05**	**68298.31**
	*** For addition during the period refer Note No. 32**							
	Construction Stores			1.25	-	-	-	**1.25**
	Less : Provisions for construction stores			-	-	-	-	-
	Sub total (b)			**1.25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.25**
	TOTAL			**56016.69**	**13695.98**	**(134.06)**	**1279.05**	**68300**
	Previous year			**48215.81**	**10070.78**	**(191.77)**	**2078.13**	**56016.69**

Note no. 2.2 Capital Work In Progress as on 31.03.2018

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	Particulars	Linkage		As at 01-Apr-2017	Addition	Adjustment	Capitalised	As at 31st March, 2018
i)	Roads and Bridges	4302		340.47	948.98	(183.49)		**1,105.96**
ii)	Buildings	4303	4304	1412.87	605.02	(8.25)	1986.63	**23.01**
iii)	Railway sidings	4305		-			-	**-**
iv)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	4306		-			-	**-**
v)	Generating Plant and Machinery	4307	4331	91.50	0	-	91.50	**-**
vi)	Plant and Machinery - Sub station	4308		-			-	**-**
vii)	Plant and Machinery - Transmission lines	4309		-			-	**-**
viii)	Plant and Machinery - Others	4310		-			-	**-**
ix)	Construction Equipment	4311		-				**-**
x)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage	4312		-			-	**-**
xi)	Other assets awaiting installation	4414, 6114,4318		-			-	**-**
xii)	CWIP - Assets Under 5 KM Scheme Of the GOI	4327		-			-	**-**
xiii)	Survey, investigation, consultancy and supervision charges	4340		2007.27	52.27	(0.03)	-	**2,059.51**
xiv)	Expenditure on compensatory Afforestation	4350		-				**-**
xv)	Expenditure attributable to construction *	4375, 4380, 4381		44362.45	8464.51	-	-	**52,826.96**
	Less: Provided for	350922		0				**-**
	Sub total (a)			**48214.56**	**10070.78**	**(191.77)**	**2078.13**	**56,015.44**
	*** For addition during the period refer Note No. 32**							
	Construction Stores			1.25	-	-	-	**1.25**
	Less : Provisions for construction stores			-	-	-	-	**-**
	Sub total (b)			**1.25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.25**
	TOTAL			**48215.81**	**10070.78**	**(191.77)**	**2078.13**	**56016.69**
	Previous year			**42287.53**	**5943.75**	**-4.79**	**10.68**	**48215.81**

Annexure to Note 2.2

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	Particulars	Linkage	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
A.	**EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSES**			
	Salaries, wages, allowances	437501	26144.83	23165.73
	Gratuity and contribution to provident fund (including administration fees)	437502	4701.72	4360.65
	Staff welfare expenses	437503	1891.86	1802.03
	Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	437504	14.91	14.91
	Sub-total (a)		32753.32	29343.32
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438103	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (A)		**32753.32**	**29343.32**
B.	**REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE**			
	Building	437510	487.75	277.04
	Machinery	437511	13.02	13.01
	Others	437512	160.38	110.12
	Rent	437514	904.65	728.01
	Rates and taxes	437515	6.65	6.65
	Insurance	437516	17.54	16.10
	Security expenses	437517	2704.97	2704.97
	Electricity Charges	437518	71.15	55.05
	Travelling and Conveyance	437519	363.20	305.19
	Expenses on vehicles	437520	62.45	60.61
	Telephone, telex and Postage	437521	54.17	40.72
	Advertisement and publicity	437522	184.24	139.70
	Entertainment and hospitality expenses	437523	4.72	4.72
	Printing and stationery	437524	79.02	67.42
	Remuneration to Auditors	437552	0.53	0.53
	Design and Consultancy charges:			-
	- Indigenous	437526	6044.27	4360.88
	- Foreign	437527	453.22	453.22
	Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses	437531	20.50	10.00
	Expenditure on land not belonging to corporation	437532	505.33	351.32
	Land acquisition and rehabilitation	437533	0.00	0.00
	Loss on assets/ materials written off	437528	1.42	1.42
	Losses on sale of assets	437530	0.84	0.75
	Other general expenses	437525	494.59	161.30
	Sub-total (b)		12634.61	9868.73
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438102	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (B)		**12634.61**	**9868.73**
C.	**FINANCE COST**			
	i) Interest on :			
	a) Government of India loan	437540	0.00	0.00
	b) Bonds	437541	0.00	0.00
	c) Foreign loan	437542	0.00	0.00
	d) Term loan	437543 and 44	0.00	0.00
	e) Cash credit facilities /WCDL	437545	0.00	0.00
	f) Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	437554	0.00	0.00
	Loss on Hedging Transactions	437555	0.00	0.00
	ii) Bond issue/ service expenses	437546	0.00	0.00
	iii) Commitment fee	437547	0.00	0.00
	iv) Guarantee fee on loan	437548	0.00	0.00
	v) Other finance charges	437549	3.92	3.92

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	Particulars			
	vi) EAC- INTEREST ON LOANS FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT-ADJUSTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF EFFECTIVE INTEREST	437581	0.00	0.00
	vii) EAC- INTEREST ON SECURITY DEPOSIT/ RETENTION MONEY-ADJUSTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF EFFECTIVE INTEREST	437583	8.01	4.69
	viii) EAC- COMMITTED CAPITAL EXPENSES- ADJUSTMENT FOR TIME VALUE	437585	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (c)		11.93	8.61
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438105	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (C)		**11.93**	**8.61**
D.	**EXCHANGE RATE VARIATION (NET)**			
	i) ERV (Debit balance)	437550	0.00	0.00
	Less: ii) ERV (Credit balance)	437551	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (d)		0.00	0.00
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438108	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (D)		**0.00**	**0.00**
E.	**PROVISIONS**	437561	5.53	5.53
	Sub-total (e)		5.53	5.53
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438106	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (E)		**5.53**	**5.53**
F.	**DEPRECIATION & AMORTISATION**	437561	5.53	5.53
	Sub-total (f)		5.53	5.53
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438106	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (F)		**5.53**	**5.53**
G.	**PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSES (NET)**			
	Prior period expenses	437565	237.63	237.63
	Less Prior period income	437579	0.72	0.72
	Sub-total (g)		236.91	236.91
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438107	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (G)		**236.91**	**236.91**
H.	**LESS : RECEIPTS AND RECOVERIES**			
	i) Income from generation of electricity – precommissioning	437570	0.00	0.00
	ii) Interest on loans and advances	437571	374.94	69.08
	iii) Miscellaneous receipts	437572	233.50	220.56
	iv) Profit on sale of assets	437573	1.46	0.05
	v) Provision not required written back	437574	666.76	666.62
	vi) Hire charges/ outturn on plant and machinery	437575	0.16	0.16
	vii) EAC-FAIR VALUE GAIN - SECURITY DEPOSIT/ RETENTION MONEY	437582	0.02	0.02
	viii) EAC- FAIR VALUE GAIN ON PROVISIONS FOR COMMITTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	437584	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (h)		1276.84	956.49
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438101	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (H)		**1276.84**	**956.49**
I.	**C.O./Regional Office Expenses (i)**	437599	17093.63	13817.03
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period	438109	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (I)		**17093.63**	**13817.03**
	GRAND TOTAL (a+b+c+d+e+f+g-h+i)		**62179.96**	**52826.96**
	Less: Capitalized During the year/Period		**0.00**	**0.00**
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F+G-H+I)		**62179.96**	**52826.96**

NOTE NO. 2.3 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land Freehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

NOTE NO. 2.4 Other Intangible Assets

(Amount in Lakh)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land– Right to Use	44835.76	-	57.82	-	-	-	44893.58	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	44893.58	44835.76
ii)	Computer Software	60.13	-	8.43	-	-	-	68.56	29.37	20.02	-	49.39	19.17	30.76
	Total	44895.89	-	66.25	-	-	-	44962.14	29.37	20.02	-	49.39	44912.75	44866.52
	Previous year	43951.26	-	944.63	-	-	-	44895.89	9.70	19.67	-	29.37	44866.52	43941.56

Note : Additional disclosure of Intangible Assets as per gross block of assets and accumulated depreciation under previous GAAP has been provided as Annexure-I to this Note.

Annexure to note no. 2.3 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land Freehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

Annexure to note no. 2.4 Other Intangible Assets

(Amount in Lakh)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK							AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2018	Additions		Deductions		Other Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 01-Apr-2018	For the Year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others								
i)	Land– Right to Use	44835.76	-	57.82	-	-	-	44893.58	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	44893.58	44835.76
ii)	Computer Software	60.11	-	8.42	-	-	-	68.53	29.35	20.01	-	49.36	19.17	30.76
	Total	44895.87	-	66.24	-	-	-	44962.11	29.35	20.01	-	49.36	44912.75	44866.52
	Previous year	43951.24	-	944.63	-	-	-	44895.87	9.68	19.67	-	29.35	44866.52	43941.56

NOTE NO. 3.1 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - INVESTMENTS

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	-	-
Total	-	-

NOTE NO. 3.2 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Trade Receivables - Considered Good- Unsecured	-	-
Total	-	-

NOTE NO. 3.3 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - LOANS

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
a)	**Deposits**		
	- Unsecured (considered good)	15.01	14.26
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *1	-	-
	Sub-total	15.01	14.26
b)	**Employees (at amortised Cost)**		
	- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Secured	1.92	-
	- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Unsecured	7.16	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-
	Less : Provisions for doubtful Employees loans *2	-	-
	Sub-total	9.08	-
c)	**Contractor / supplier**		
	- Secured (considered good)	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-
	– Against bank guarantee	-	-
	– Others	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-
	Less : Provisions for doubtful advances to Contractor/ Supplier *3	-	-
	Sub-total	-	-
d)	**State Government in settlement of dues from customer**		
	- Secured (considered good)		
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		
	Less : Provisions for doubtful Loan to State Government *4		
	Sub-total	-	-
	TOTAL	24.09	14.26

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Provisions for doubtful Employees loans *1		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	
Closing balance	-	-
Provisions for doubtful advances to Contractor/ Supplier *2		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
Provision for Doubtful Deposits *3		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year		-
Closing balance	-	-
Explanatory Note: -		
i) Loan included in Other Loans (Employees) due from directors or other officers of the company at the end of the year	Nil	Nil
ii) Advance due by firms or private companies in which any Director of the Company is a Director or member	Nil	Nil
iii) Loans are non-derivative financial assets which generate a fixed or variable interest income for the company. The Carrying value may be affected by the changes in the credit risk of the counterparties.		

NOTE NO. 3.4 NON-CURRENT - FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A.	Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity	100.00	100.00
B.	Lease Rent receivable*	-	-
C.	Interest receivable on lease	-	-
D.	Interest accrued on:	-	-
	- Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity	-	-
	- Others	-	-
E.	Share Application Money-CVPPL (Pending Allotment)**	-	-
	TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**

Explanatory Notes:

1) A bank guarantee against CLTD of ₹ 1.00 Crore for a period of five years has been issued during the financial year 2015-16 in favour of J&K Forest Department for implementation of environmental safeguard, engineering and bialogical measures for rejuvention of muck disposal site of Kiru HEP in district Kishtwar of J&K State.

NOTE NO. 4 NON-CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Advance Income Tax & Tax Deducted at Source	535.88	364.74
Less: Provision for Taxation	535.88	364.74
Total	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 5 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A.	**CAPITAL ADVANCES**			
	Secured (considered good)		-	-
	Unsecured (considered good)		-	-
	– Against bank guarantee		5,706.00	-
	– Others		9,948.20	15,245.92
	Less : Expenditure booked pending utilisation certificate		24.13	24.13
	Unsecured (considered doubtful)		-	-
	Less : Provisions for doubtful advances *1		-	-
		Sub-total	**15,630.07**	**15,221.79**
B.	**ADVANCES OTHER THAN CAPITAL ADVANCES**			
i)	**DEPOSITS**			
	- Unsecured (considered good)		0.14	0.14
	Less : Expenditure booked against demand raised by Govt. Depts.		-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		-	-
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *2		-	-
			0.14	**0.14**
ii)	**Other advances**			
	- Unsecured (considered good)		-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		-	-
			-	-
.	**Others**			
i)	**Advance against arbitration awards towards capital works**			
	Released to Contractors -Unsecured- Against Bank Guarantee		-	-
	Released to Contractors -Unsecured- Others		-	-
	Deposited with Court -Unsecured		-	-
		Sub-total	**-**	**-**
ii)	**Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets/Expenditure**		-	-
	Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets		-	-
	Deferred Expenditure on Foreign Currency Fluctuation		-	-
			-	**-**
iii)	**Deferred Cost on Employees Advances**		-	-
	Secured - Considered Good		0.76	-
	Unsecured - Considered Good		1.04	-
			1.80	**-**
		TOTAL	**15,632.01**	**15,221.93**

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Provision for doubtful Advances *1		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**
Provision for doubtful Deposits *2		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 6 INVENTORIES

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	(Valuation as per Significant Accounting Policy No.1(iii)(10))		
	Stores and spares	-	-
	Stores in transit/ pending inspection	-	-
	Loose tools	-	-
	Scrap inventory	-	-
	Material at site	-	-
	Material issued to contractors/ fabricators	-	-
	Inventory for Self Generated VER's/REC	-	-
	Less: Provision for Obsolescence & Diminution in Value *1	-	-
	TOTAL	**-**	**-**
*1	**Provision for Obsolescence & Diminution in Value**		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Addition during the year	-	-
	Used during the year	-	-
	Reversed during the year #		-
	Closing balance	-	-
	Explanatory Note:		
	i) During the year, inventories written down to net realisable value (NRV) and recognised as an expense in profit or loss.	-	-

NOTE NO. 7 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	- Trade Receivables- Considered Good- Unsecured	-	-
	- Trade Receivables- Credit Impaired	-	-
	Less: Provision for credit impaired Trade Recevables *1	-	-
	TOTAL	**-**	**-**
*1	**Provision for doubtful debts**		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Addition during the year	-	-
	Used during the year	-	-
	Reversed during the year		-
	Closing balance	-	-
	Explanatory Note: -		
	i) Debt due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director of the Company is a partner or a director or a member	Nil	Nil
	ii) Debt due by subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures and others related parties of the company at point(i) above.	Nil	Nil
	iii) Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.		

NOTE NO. 8 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A	**Balances with banks**		
	• With scheduled banks		
i)	- In Current Account	25,982.45	17,424.45
ii)	- In deposits account	-	-
	(Deposits with original maturity of less than three months)	-	-
	• With other banks		
	- In current account		
	Bank of Bhutan	-	-
B	**Cheques, drafts on hand**	-	-
C	**Cash on hand**		
	Cash on hand	0.02	0.17
	TOTAL	**25,982.47**	**17,424.62**
	Explanatory Note: -		
	1) Cash on hand - (Includes stamps on hand)	Nil	Nil
	2) Cash and Bank Balances on behalf of others and are not freely available for the business of the Company included in stated amount :-		
	- Others (Specify Nature)	Nil	Nil

NOTE 9 : FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A	Balances with Banks	155.00	200.00
B	Deposit account-Unpaid Dividend / Interest	-	-
	TOTAL	**155.00**	**200.00**
	Explanatory Note: -		
	Balance with bank includes a fixed deposit with bank for a period more than 3 month but less than 12 month.	**155.00**	**200.00**

NOTE NO. 10 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - LOANS

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Deposits		
	- Unsecured (considered good)	0.34	0.30
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *1	-	-
		0.34	**0.30**
	Loan to Related Parties		
	-NHPTL (including accrued interest)	-	-
	- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
	OTHER LOANS		
	Employees (including accrued interest)		
	- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Secured	0.24	-
	- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Unsecured	**48.68**	**27.68**
	- Loans Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk *2	-	-
	Loan to State Government in settlement of dues from customer		
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-
		-	**-**
	Advances to Subsidiaries / JV's		
	TOTAL	**49.02**	**27.98**
*1	Provisions for doubtful Employee loans & advances		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Addition during the year	-	-
	Used during the year	-	-
	Reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
*2	Provisions for loan which have significant increase in Credit Risk		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Addition during the year	-	-
	Used during the year	-	-

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**
Explanatory Note: -		
Loan & Advances due from directors or other officers of the company at the end of the year.	Nil	Nil
Advance due by firms or private companies in which any Director of the Company is a Director or member.	Nil	Nil

NOTE NO. 11 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - OTHERS

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Others		
a)	Claims recoverable	767.57	444.73
	Less: Provisions for Doubtful Claims *1	-	-
	Sub-total	**767.57**	**444.73**
b)	Interest Income accrued on Bank Deposits	328.41	15.00
c)	Receivable from Subsidiaries / JV's	-	-
d)	Interest recoverable from beneficiary	-	-
e)	Lease Rent receivable (Finance Lease)-Current	-	-
f)	Interest receivable on Finance lease	-	-
g)	Interest Accrued on Investment (Bonds)	-	-
h)	Receivable on account of unbilled revenue	-	-
i)	Interest accrued on Loan to State Government in settlement of dues from customers	-	-
	TOTAL	**1,095.98**	**459.73**
*1	**Provisions for Doubtful Claims**		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Addition during the year	-	-
	Used during the year	-	-
	Reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
	Explanatory Note:-		
	1) Claim recoverable includes amount ₹ 7.57 Crore (previous year ₹ 4.36 Crore) on account of amount recoverable from NHPC Limited during the period and adjustment made through debit/ credit advices.		

NOTE NO. 12 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Current Tax Assets		
	Current Tax (Refer Note No-23)	5.29	0.72
	Total	**5.29**	**0.72**

NOTE NO. 13 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A.	**Advances other than Capital Advances**		
a)	**Deposits**		
	- Unsecured (considered good)	-	-
	Less : Expenditure booked against demand raised by Govt. Depts.	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits *1	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
b)	**Advance to contractor / supplier**		
	- Secured (considered good)	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered good)		
	– Against bank guarantee	-	-
	– Others	6.16	0.70
	Less : Provisions for expenditure awaiting utilization certificate	-	-
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)	-	-
	Less : Provisions for doubtful advances *2	-	-
	Sub-total	**6.16**	**0.70**
c)	**Other advances - Employees**		
	- Unsecured (considered good)	0.33	1.23
	- Unsecured (considered doubtful)		
	Sub-total	**0.33**	**1.23**
d)	**Interest accrued on:**		
	Others		
	- Considered Good	305.87	-
	- Considered Doubtful	-	-
	Less: Provisions for Doubtful Interest*3	-	-
	Sub-total	**305.87**	**-**
B.	**Others**		
a)	Expenditure awaiting adjustment	-	-
	Less: Provision for project expenses awaiting write off sanction *4	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
b)	Losses awaiting write off sanction/pending investigation	-	17.76
	Less: Provision for losses pending investigation/awaiting write off / sanction *5	-	17.76
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
c)	**Work In Progress**		
	Construction work in progress(on behalf of client)	-	-
	Consultancy work in progress(on behalf of client)	-	-
d)	**Prepaid Expenditure**	16.92	9.79
e)	**Deferred Cost on Employees Advances**		
	Secured - Considered Good	0.05	-
	Unsecured - Considered Good	0.18	-
f)	**Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation**	-	-
	Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets	-	-
	Deferred Expenditure on Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-	-
g)	**Surplus / Obsolete Assets**	5.19	-
h)	**Input GST**	-	-
I)	**Others**	-	-
	TOTAL	**334.70**	**11.72**
***1**	**Provisions for Doubtful Deposits**		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Addition during the year	-	-
	Used during the year	-	-
	Reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
***2**	**Provisions for doubtful advances (Contractors & Suppliers)**		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Addition during the year	-	-
	Used during the year	-	-
	Reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
***3**	**Provisions for Doubtful Accrued Interest**		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Addition during the year	-	-
	Used during the year	-	-
	Reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
***4**	**Provision for project expenses awaiting write off sanction**		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Addition during the year	-	-
	Used during the year	-	-
	Reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
***5**	**Provision for losses pending investigation/awaiting write off / sanction**		
	Opening Balance	17.76	-

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Addition during the year	-	17.76
	Used during the year	17.76	-
	Reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	**-**	**17.76**
	Explanatory Note:-		
1	Loans and Advances due from Directors or other officers at the end of the year.	Nil	Nil
2	Advance due by Firms or Private Companies in which any Director of the Company is a Director or member.	Nil	Nil
3	Surplus Assets / Obsolete Assets held for disposal are shown at lower of book value and net realizable value.	5.19	-

NOTE NO. 14 REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT DEBIT BALANCES

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(i)	**Wage Revision as per 3rd PRC**		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Addition during the year (through P&L)	-	-
	Addition during the year (through OCI)	-	-
	Adjustment during the year	-	-
	Reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
(ii)	**Exchange Differences on Monetary Items**		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Addition during the year	-	-
	Adjustment during the year	-	-
	Reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
	Closing Balance (A)=(i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)	**-**	**-**
	Deferred Tax Assets on Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	-	-
	Less:-Deferred Tax Adjustments against deferred tax assets	-	-
	TOTAL (B)	-	-
	Regulatory Deferral Account Balances net of Deferred Tax. (A-B)	**-**	**-**

NOTE : 15.1 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
		Nos (in lacs)	Amount (in lacs)	Nos (in lacs)	Amount (in lacs)
a)	Authorized Equity Share Capital (Par value per share ₹ 10)	35,000.00	350,000.00	25,000.00	250,000.00
b)	No. of Equity shares issued, subscribed and fully paid (Par value per share ₹ 10)	14,391.80	143,918.00	10,514.40	105,144.00
c)	**Changes in Equity Share Capital**				
	Opening number of shares outstanding	10,514.40	105,144.00	9,240.80	92,408.00
	Add: No. of shares/Share Capital issued/ subscribed during the year	3,877.40	38,774.00	1,273.60	12,736.00
	Less: Reduction in no. of shares/Share Capital on account of buy back of shares.	-	-	-	-
	Closing number of shares outstanding	**14,391.80**	**143,918.00**	**10,514.40**	**105,144.00**

d) The Company has issued only one kind of equity shares with voting rights proportionate to the share holding of the shareholders. These voting rights are exercisable at meeting of shareholders. The holders of the equity shares are also entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time for them.

e) Shares in respect of each class in the company held by its holding company or its ultimate holding company including shares held by or by subsidiaries or associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company in aggregate: NIL

f) Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent specifying the number of shares held : -

Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Nos (in lacs)	In (%)	Nos (in lacs)	In (%)
i) NHPC Limited	7475.50	51.94%	5,823.60	55.39%
ii) JKSPDC Limited	6875.50	47.77%	4,650.00	44.23%

g) Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment, including the terms and amounts : NIL

h) In preceding five financial years immediately preceding 31.03.2019, Company has not allotted any equity share as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash/ not allotted any equity share as fully paid up by way of bonus share(s).

Note 15.2 Other Equity

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
1	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	-	6,519.00
2	General Reserve	-	-
3	Retained Earnings		
	i) Reserves created on account of Ind AS Adjustment	-	-
	ii) Closing Balance Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	-	-
	iii) Surplus	3,828.93	2,522.59
4	FVTOCI Reserve-		
	- Equity Instruments	-	-
	- Debt Instruments	-	-
	TOTAL	**3,828.93**	**9,041.59**
	*** Surplus**		
	Profit for the Year as per Statement of Profit and Loss	1,306.34	394.58
	Adjustment arising out of transition provisions for recognising Rate Regulatory Assets	-	-
	Balance brought forward	2,522.59	2,128.01
	Balance carried forward	**3,828.93**	**2,522.59**

Annexure to Note No. 15.2 OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(i)	**General Reserve**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	
	Add: Transfer from Surplus/Retained Earnings	-	-
	Less: Write back during the year	-	-
	Add: Transfer from Self Insurance Fund	-	-
	Less: Tranfer to Capital Redemption Reserve		-
	As at Balance Sheet date	**-**	**-**
(ii)	**Retained Earnings/ Surplus**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	2,522.59	2,128.01
	Add:- Prior Period errors (Net)		
	Add: Profit during the year	1,306.34	394.58
	Add: Transferred from OCI	-	-
	Add: Amount written back from Corporate Social Responsibility Fund	-	-
	Less: Transfer to Research & Development Fund	-	-
	Less: Transfer to General Reserve	-	-
	Less: Transfer to Corporate Office	-	-
	Add: Transfer from Power Stations and Projects	-	-
	As at Balance Sheet date	**3,828.93**	**2,522.59**
	TOTAL	**3,828.93**	**2,522.59**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31st March, 2019

OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Attributable to equity holders			Reserve & Surplus					Other Comprehensive Income		
	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Bond Redemption Reserve	Research & Development Fund	General Reserve	Surplus/ Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through OCI	Debt instruments through OCI	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	6,519.00	-	-	-	-	-	2,522.59	-	-	9,041.59
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,306.34	-	-	1,306.34
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	**1,306.34**	-	-	**1,306.34**
Share Application Money received during the year.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares Issued during the year.	**6,519.00**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6,519.00**
Utilization for Buy Back of Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retained Earning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount written back from Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on Dividend - Write back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount written back from Research & Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount Transferred from General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Retained Earning										-
Dividend		-	-	-	-		-			-
Tax on Dividend		-	-	-	-		-			-
Transfer to Bond Redemption Reserve		-	-	-	-		-			-
Transfer to Research & Development Fund		-	-	-	-		-			-
Trfr to General Reserve						-	-			-
Total as on 31st March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,828.93	-	-	3,828.93

For JSVP & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 003435N)
sd/-
(CA Raj Kumar Mehra)
Partner
M.No.: 501305

sd/-
(K K Goel)
General Manager (Finance)

sd/-
(M S Babu)
Managing Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31st March, 2018

OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Attributable to equity holders	Reserve & Surplus							Other Comprehensive Income		
	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Bond Redemption Reserve	Research & Development Fund	General Reserve	Surplus/ Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through OCI	Debt instruments through OCI	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,128.01	-	-	2,128.01
Profit for the year							394.58	-	-	394.58
Other Comprehensive Income							-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income							**394.58**	**-**	**-**	**394.58**
Share Application Money received during the year.	**6,519.00**	-	-	-	-			-	-	6,519.00
Transfer to Retained Earning								-	-	-
Amount written back from Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on Dividend - Write back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Transfer from Retained Earning	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Tax on Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Transfer to Bond Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Research & Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total as on 31st March 2018	**6,519.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,522.59**	**-**	**-**	**9,041.59**

For JSVP & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 003435N)

sd/-
(CA Raj Kumar Mehra)
Partner
M.No.: 501305

sd/-
(K K Goel)
General Manager (Finance)

sd/-
(M S Babu)
Managing Director

NOTE NO. 15.3 FUNDS FROM CORPORATE OFFICE (Transfer Accounts)

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
FUNDS FROM CORPORATE OFFICE	87,243.89	87,243.89
C.O. (JAMMU)	10,637.30	4,683.67
IUT Closing Entries - CO	-	-
	-	-
DULHASTI (STAGE - II)	(38.71)	(38.71)
PAKAL DUL	(26,268.36)	(21,477.82)
KIRU	(10,594.38)	(9,761.88)
KWAR	2,378.38	2,708.97
CHEQUE PAID ACCOUNT: -	-	-
C.O. (JAMMU)	27,907.67	13,346.17
DULHASTI (STAGE - II)	(43.80)	(43.80)
PAKAL DUL	(80,886.17)	(69,122.17)
KIRU	(7,245.81)	(5,580.51)
KWAR	(3,090.01)	(1,957.81)
Total	**0.00**	**0.00**

NOTE NO. 16.1 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - NON-CURRENT - BORROWINGS

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Term Loans		
• From Banks		
- Secured	-	-
- Unsecured	-	-
• From Other Parties		
- Secured	-	-
- Unsecured-From Government (Subordinate Debts)	-	-
- Unsecured-From Others	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**
Maturity Analysis of Borrowings		
The table below summarises the maturity profile of the company's borrowings based on contractual payments (Undiscounted Cash Flows) :	N/A	N/A
Particulars		
More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	-	-
More than 3 Years & Less than 5 Years	-	-
More than 5 Years	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 16.2 FINANCIAL LIABILTIES - NON-CURRENT - OTHERS

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Deposits/ retention money	72.07	14.22
TOTAL	**72.07**	**14.22**
Maturity Analysis of Deposit / Retention Money		
The table below summarises the maturity profile of the deposits/retention money based on contractual payments (Undiscounted Cash Flows) :		
Particulars		
More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	0.96	16.10
More than 3 Years & Less than 5 Years	111.79	
More than 5 Years	-	-
TOTAL	**112.75**	**16.10**

NOTE NO. 17 PROVISIONS - NON-CURRENT

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A.	**PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS** (provided for on basis of actuarial valuation)		
i)	As per last Balance Sheet	227.47	71.64
	Additions during the year	80.96	155.83
	Amount used during the year		
	Amount reversed during the year		
	Closing Balance	**308.43**	**227.47**
B.	**OTHERS**		
i)	**Provision For Committed Capital Expenditure**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Additions during the year	-	-
	Amount used during the year	-	-
	Amount reversed during the year	-	-
	Unwinding of discount	-	-
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**
ii)	**Provision For Livelihood Assistance**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Additions during the year	-	-
	Amount used during the year	-	-
	Amount reversed during the year	-	-
	Unwinding of discount	-	-
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
iii)	Provision-Others		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Additions during the year	-	-
	Amount used during the year	-	-
	Amount reversed during the year		-
	Closing Balance	-	-
	TOTAL	**308.43**	**227.47**

Explanatory Note: -
* Information about Provisions are given in para 17 of Note 34-Other explanatory Notes to Accounts.

NOTE NO. 18 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET) - NON CURRENT

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Deferred Tax Liability		
a)	Property, Plant and Equipments, Investment Property and Intangible Assets.	-	-
b)	Financial Assets at FVTOCI	-	-
c)	Other Items	-	-
	Less: Recoverable for tariff period upto 2009	-	-
	Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment against Deferred Tax Liabilities for tariff period 2014-19.	-	-
	Net Deferred Tax Liability		
a)	Provision for doubtful debts, inventory and others		
b)	Provision for employee benefit schemes		
c)	Other Items		
	Net Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-

NOTE NO. 19 OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Income received in advance (Advance Against Depreciation)	-	-
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Liabilities	-	-
Deferred Income from Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account	-	-
Grants in aid-from Government-Deferred Income	-	-
TOTAL	-	-
GRANTS IN AID-FROM GOVERNMENT-DEFERRED INCOME		
As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
Add: Received during the year	-	-
Less: Released to Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
Grants in Aid-from Government-Deferred Income (Current)	-	-
Grants in Aid-from Government-Deferred Income (Non-Current)	-	-

NOTE NO. 20.1 BORROWINGS - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Borrowings-Other Loans-Secured		
	From Banks	-	-
	TOTAL	**-**	**-**
1)	Repayment Term: The Loan amount may be repaid at any point of time and in part also.		
2)	Default in repayments (if any) : Nil		

NOTE NO. 20.2 TRADE PAYABLE - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprise(s)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10,764.80	11,619.51
TOTAL	**10,764.80**	**11,619.51**

Explanatory Note: -
Disclosure requirement under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is given under para 14 of Note No.34- Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts.

NOTE NO. 20.3 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Liability against capital works/supplies	809.85	527.36
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	-
Deposits/ retention money	197.05	182.93
Due to Subsidiaries	-	-
Liability for share application money -to the extent refundable	-	-
Unpaid interest ***	-	-
Other Payables-Payable to Employees	97.22	5.79
Other Payables-Payable to Others	5.35	1.21
TOTAL	**1,109.47**	**717.29**

Explanatory Notes:

1) Other Current Liabilities includes amount of ₹ 103.03 Crore (Prevoius year ₹109.11 Crore) payable to NHPC Limited during the period on account of employees related transacion and adjustment made through debit/ credit advices.

- Payable against Pakal Dul HEP (in crores) *	-	-
- Payable against Kiru and Kwar HEP (in crores) *	103.03	103.03
- Employees related transaction (during the period - in crores) *	-	6.08

NOTE NO. 21 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Income received in advance (Advance against depreciation)	-	-
Unspent amount of deposit/agency basis works	-	-
Statutory dues payables	311.48	275.18
Advances against the deposit works	-	-
Amount Spent on Deposit Works	-	-
Other liabilities-Advance from Customers & Others.	6,000.00	10,000.00
Grants in aid-from Government-Deferred Income	-	-
TOTAL	**6,311.48**	**10,275.18**

NOTE NO. 22 PROVISIONS - CURRENT

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A.	**PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**		
	(provided for on basis of actuarial valuation)		
i)	As per last Balance Sheet	7.72	2.76
	Additions during the year	11.78	7.72
	Amount used during the year	7.72	2.76
	Amount reversed during the year		
	Closing Balance	**11.78**	**7.72**
ii)	**Provision for Wage Revision *1**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	61.91	58.15
	Additions during the year	1,048.00	25.85
	Amount used during the year	17.27	-
	Amount reversed during the year	44.64	22.09
	Closing Balance	1,048.00	61.91
	Less: Advance paid	-	61.91
	Closing Balance (Net of advance)	**1,048.00**	**-**
iii)	**Provision for Performance Related Pay/Incentive**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	440.37	134.65
	Additions during the year	744.33	438.71
	Amount used during the year	80.23	109.48
	Amount reversed during the year		23.51
	Closing Balance	**1,104.47**	**440.37**
iv)	**Provision For Wage Revision 3rd PRC**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	828.82	147.07
	Additions during the year	326.04	681.75
	Amount used during the year	674.86	
	Amount reversed during the year	5.42	
	Closing Balance	**474.58**	**828.82**

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
B.	**OTHERS**		
vi)	**Provision - Others**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	-	157.87
	Additions during the year	-	
	Amount used during the year	-	
	Amount reversed during the year	-	157.87
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**
	TOTAL	**2,638.83**	**1,276.91**

Explanatory Note:-

Information about Provisions are given in para 17 of Note 34 of Balance Sheet

NOTE NO. 23 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Income Tax		
As per last Balance Sheet	535.88	87,880,168
Additions during the year	595.44	17,114,068
Amount adjusted during the year		-
Amount used during the year		3,394
Amount reversed during the year		51,402,741
Closing Balance	**1,131.32**	**535.88**
Less: Current Advance Tax	**1,136.61**	**536.60**
Net Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	**(5.29)**	**(0.72)**
Less: Current tax Assets (Move to Note No-12)	**5.29**	**0.72**
TOTAL	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 24.1 REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
I	**Operating Revenue**		
A	**SALES**		
	SALE OF POWER	-	-
	Less :		
	Sales adjustment on a/c of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
	Tariff Adjustments	-	-
	Regulated Power Adjustment	-	-
	Income from generation of electricity – precommissioning (Transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction)	-	-
	Rebate to customers	-	-
	Sub-Total (A)	**-**	**-**
B	**Income from Finance Lease**	-	-
C	**Income from Operating Lease**	-	-
D	**REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS, PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CONSULTANCY WORKS**		
	Contract Income	-	-
	Revenue from Project management/ Consultancy works	-	-
	Sub-Total (D)	-	-
	Revenue from Power Trading Business		
	Sale of Power (Net of Rebate)	-	-
	Trading Margin	-	-
	Sub - Total (E)	-	-
	Sub-Total-I (A+B+C+D+E)	**-**	**-**
F	**OTHER OPERATING REVENUE**		
	Interest from Beneficiary States (Revision of Tariff)	-	-
	Sub-Total-II	-	-
	TOTAL (I+II)	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 24.2 OTHER INCOME

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
A)	**Interest Income**		
	- Interest from Investments carried at FVTOCI	-	-
	- Interest - Government Securities (8.5% tax free bonds issued by the State Governments)	-	-
	- Interest from Financial Assets carried at Amortized Cost		
	- Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
	- Deposit Account	2,044.76	620.19
	- Employee's Loans and Advances (Net of Rebate)	0.23	-

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
	- Interest from advance to contractors	305.87	-
	- Others	-	-
B)	**Dividend Income**		
	- Dividend from subsidiaries	-	-
	- Dividend -Others	-	-
C)	**Other Non-Operating Income**		
	Late payment surcharge	-	-
	Income From Sale of Self Generated VERs/REC	-	-
	Realization of Loss Due To Business Interruption	-	-
	Profit on sale of investments	-	-
	Profit on sale of Assets (Net)	1.46	-
	Income from Insurance Claim	-	-
	Liability/ Provisions not required written back #1	0.31	96.10
	Material Issued to contractor		
	(i) Sale on account of material issued to contractors	-	-
	(ii) Cost of material issued to contractors on recoverable basis	-	-
	(iii) Adjustment on account of material issued to contractor	-	-
	Amortization of Grant in Aid	-	-
	Income on account of generation based incentive (GBI)	-	-
	Exchange rate variation	-	-
	Others	13.94	93.76
	Sub-total	**2,366.57**	**810.05**
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
	Sub-total	**2,366.57**	**810.05**
	Less: Income transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	321.58	189.89
	Less: Income transferred to Advance/ Deposit from Client/Contractees and against Deposit Works	-	-
	Less: Transfer of other income to grant	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**2,044.99**	**620.16**
	Explanatory Note: -		
1	**Detail of Liability/Provisions not required written back #**		
a)	Bad & Doubtful Employees Loans (*2 under Note 3.3)	-	-
b)	Bad & Doubtful Advances to Contractor/ Supplier (*3 under Note 3.3)	-	-
c)	Bad & Doubtful Loan to State Government (*4 under Note 3.3)	-	-
d)	Bad & Doubtful Deposits (*1 under Note 3.3)	-	-
e)	Bad & Doubtful Capital Advances(*1 under Note No. 5)	-	-
f)	Bad & Doubtful Deposits(*2 under Note No. 5)	-	-
g)	Diminution in value of stores and spares (*1 under Note 6)	-	-
h)	Provision for credit impaired trade receivables (*1 under Note 7)	-	-

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
i)	Bad & Doubtful Deposits (*1 under Note 10)	-	-
j)	Provision for loan which have significant increase in credit risk (*2 under Note 10)	-	-
k)	Provision for doubtful claims (*1 under Note No.11)	-	-
l)	Provisions for Doubtful Deposits (*1 under Note No. 13)	-	-
m)	Provisions for doubtful advances (Contractors & Suppliers) (*2 under Note No. 13)	-	-
n)	Provisions for Doubtful Accrued Interest (*3 under Note No. 13)	-	-
o)	Provision for project expenses awaiting write off sanction (*4 under Note No. 13)	-	-
p)	Provision for losses pending investigation/awaiting write off / sanction (*5 under Note No. 13)	-	-
q)	Provision for Long Term Benefits (Sl.no-A (i) of Note No-17 & 22)	-	-
r)	Provision for wage revision (Sl.no-A(ii) of Note No-22)	-	22.09
s)	Provision for PRP / Incentive /Productivity Linked Incentive (Sl.no-A(iii) of Note No-22)	-	23.51
y)	Provision for Superannuation/Pension Fund (Sl.no-A(iv) of Note No-22)	-	-
u)	Provision for tariff adjustment (Sl. No B(i) under Note 22)	-	-
v)	Provision for Committed Capital Expenditure (Sl.no-B(i) of Note No-17 and Sl.no-B(ii) of Note No.-22)	-	-
w)	Provision for Livelihood Assistance (Sl.no-B(ii) of Note No-17 and Sl.no-B(iv) of Note No.-22)	-	-
x)	Provision for Restoration expenses of Insured Assets (Sl.no-B(iii) of Note No-22)		
y)	Write back of Project expenses provided for	-	-
z)	Provision for 3rd PRC (Sl. No-A(v) of Note No.-22)		
aa)	Others	0.31	50.50
	TOTAL	**0.31**	**96.10**

NOTE NO. 25 GENERATION EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
Water Usage Charges	-	-
Consumption of stores and spare parts	-	-
Purchase of Power -Power Trading (Net of Rebate)	-	-
Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 26 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

		For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
	Salaries, wages, allowances	5,160.81	4,113.14
	Gratuity, Contribution to provident fund & pension scheme (incl. administration fees)	557.60	441.84
	Staff welfare expenses	208.87	260.58
	Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	-	-
	Sub-total	**5,927.28**	**4,815.56**
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office Expenses	-	-
	Sub-total	**5,927.28**	**4,815.56**
	Less: Employee Cost transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	5,927.25	4,815.56
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**0.03**	**0.00**

Explanatory Note: -

1 The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases of premises for residential use of employees. These leasing arrangements, which are not non-cancellable, are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms. Lease payments in respect of premises for residential use of employees included in Salaries, wages, allowances.

2 Disclosure about operating leases are given in para 16 (A) of Note 34 of Balance Sheet.

3	Gratuity, Contribution to provident fund & pension scheme include contributions:	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
i)	towards Employees Provident Fund	256.34	185.47
ii)	towards Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme	222.35	126.17

NOTE NO. 27 FINANCE COST

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
A	**Interest on Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost :**		
	Bonds	-	-
	Term loan	-	-
	Foreign loan	-	-
	Government of India loan	-	-
	Unwinding of discount-GOI Loan	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
B	**Other Borrowing Cost**		
	Loss on Hedging Transactions	-	-
	Bond issue/ service expenses	-	-
	Commitment fee	-	-
	Guarantee fee on foreign loan	-	-
	Other finance charges	-	-
	Unwinding of discount-Provision & Financial Liablities	6.12	8.14
	Sub-total	**6.12**	**8.14**
C	**Applicable net gain/ loss on Foreign currency transactions and translation**		
	Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	-	-
	Less: Interest adjustment on account of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
	Sub-total	-	-
	Total (A + B + C)	**6.12**	**8.14**
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
	TOTAL	**6.12**	**8.14**
	Less: Finance Cost transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	6.12	8.14
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**-**	**-**

NOTE NO. 28 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	392.15	174.52
Depreciation adjustment on account of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office / PID Expenses	-	-
Sub-total	**392.15**	**174.52**
Less: Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	392.15	174.52
Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**-**	**0.00**

NOTE NO. 29 OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
A.	**Direct Expenditure on Contract, Project Management and Consultancy Works**	-	-
B.	**REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE**		
	- Building	400.57	259.89
	- Machinery	-	-
	- Others	63.32	28.71
C.	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Rent & Hire Charges	230.90	313.70
	Rates and taxes	38.79	15.03
	Insurance	6.40	5.77
	Security expenses	75.86	41.42
	Electricity Charges	63.16	48.13
	Travelling and Conveyance	147.96	132.27
	Expenses on vehicles	21.35	14.37
	Telephone, telex and Postage	27.17	22.32
	Advertisement and publicity	64.36	100.68
	Entertainment and hospitality expenses	3.45	4.51
	Printing and stationery	30.42	19.59
	Consultancy charges - Indigenous	1,692.56	2,422.36
	Consultancy charges - Foreign	-	-
	Audit expenses (Refer explanatory note-3 below)	2.26	1.83
	Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses	10.50	6.10
	Expenditure on land not belonging to company	154.01	191.74
	Loss on Assets (Net)	1.08	18.40
	Losses out of insurance claims (upto excess clause)	-	-
	Losses out of insurance claims (beyond excess clause)	-	-
	Books & Periodicals	4.49	0.40
	Donation	-	-
	CSR/ Sustainable Development	12.40	6.98
	Community Development Expenses	-	-
	Directors' Sitting Fees	-	-
	Research and development expenses	-	-
	Interest on Arbitration/ Court Cases	-	-
	Interest to beneficiary states	-	-

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
	Expenditure on Self Generated VER's/REC	-	-
	Expenses for Regulated Power	-	-
	Less: - Exp Recoverable on Regulated Power	-	-
	Exchange rate variation (Net)	-	-
	Training Expenses	34.44	1.54
	Petition Fee /Registration Fee /Other Fee – To CERC/RLDC/RPC/IEX/PXIL	0.28	0.20
	Operational/Running Expenses of Kendriya Vidyalay	-	-
	Operational/Running Expenses of Other Schools	-	-
	Operational/Running Expenses of Guest House/Transit Hostel	1.45	0.10
	Operating Expenses of DG Set-Other than Residential	0.31	-
	Other general expenses	404.76	54.57
	Sub-total	3,492.25	3,710.61
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
	Sub-total	3,492.25	3,710.61
	Less: Amount transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	3,349.07	3,656.18
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Less: Transfer of Generation & other expenses - IPO/Buyback	-	-
	Sub-total (i)	143.18	54.43
D.	**PROVISIONS**		
	Bad and doubtful debts provided	-	-
	Expected Credit Loss Allowance-Trade Receivables	-	-
	Bad and doubtful advances / deposits provided	-	-
	Bad and doubtful claims provided	-	-
	Doubtful Interest Provided for	-	-
	Diminution in value of stores and spares /Construction stores	-	-
	Shortage in store & spares provided	-	-
	Provision against diminution in the value of investment	-	-
	Project expenses provided for	-	-
	Provision for fixed assets/ stores provided for	-	-
	Diminution in value of Inventory of Self Generated VER's Provided for	-	-
	Provision for catchment area treatment plan	-	-
	Provision for Interest to Beneficiary	-	-
	Provision for interest against court/arbitration award	-	-
	Others	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
	Add/(Less): C.O./Regional Office/PID Expenses	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
	Less: Amount transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Sub-total (ii)	**-**	**-**
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss (i+ii)	**143.18**	**54.43**
	Explanatory Note: -		
1	The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases of premises for offices, guest houses & transit camps. These leasing arrangements, which are not non-cancellable, are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms. Lease payments in respect of premises for offices, guest houses & transit camps are shown in Rent.		

(Amount in ₹)

		For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
2	Detail of audit expenses are as under: -		
	i) Statutory auditors		
	As Auditor		
	Audit Fees	1.99	1.44
	Tax Audit Fees	-	-
	In other Capacity		
	Taxation Matters	-	-
	Company Law Matters	-	-
	Management Services	-	-
	Other Matters/services	0.27	0.16
	Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.23
	ii) Cost Auditors		
	Audit Fees	-	-

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Total Audit Expenses	**2.26**	**1.83**

NOTE NO. 30 TAX EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
Current Tax		
Income Tax Provision	595.44	171.14
Adjustment Relating To Earlier periods	-	0.01
Total current tax expenses	**595.44**	**171.15**
Deferred Tax- *		
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets		
- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
- Relating to change in tax rate	-	-
- Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of prior periods	-	-
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities		
- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
- Relating to change in tax rate	-	-
- Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of prior periods	-	-
Total deferred tax expenses (benefits)	-	-
Less: Recoverable for tariff period upto 2009	-	-
Less: Deferred Tax Adjustment Against Deferred Tax Liabilities for tariff period 2014-19.	-	-
Net Deferred Tax	-	-
Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss	**595.44**	**171.15**

Explanatory Notes:-

	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
i)	**Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic rate.**		
	Accounting profit/loss before income tax	1,901.78	565.73
	Applicable tax rate	0.2912	0.2755
	Computed tax expense	553.80	155.87
	Tax effects of amounts which are not deductible (Taxable) in calculating taxable income.	41.64	15.01
	CSR/ Sustainable Development/ Community Development Expenses		
	Recoverable portion of Deferred Tax		

Exempt and Tax Free Income		
Tax Incentives		
Adjustment for current tax of earlier years		0.01
MAT Credit Available/(utilization)		
Reversal of Deferred Tax Assets		
Other Items		0.26
Income tax expense reported in Statement of P/L	**595.44**	**171.15**

NOTE NO. 31 MOVEMENT IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
	Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances on account of:-		
(i)	Subansiri Lower Project:-	-	-
a)	Employee Remuneration & Benefits	-	-
b)	Generation & Other exps.	-	-
c)	Depreciation	-	-
d)	Finance Cost	-	-
e)	Other Income	-	-
	Sub Total (i)	**-**	**-**
(ii)	Wage Revision as per 3rd PRC		
(iii)	Kishenganga Power Station:-Depreciation due to moderation of Tariff	-	-
(iv)	Exchange Differences on Monetary Items	-	-
	TOTAL (A)=(i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)	**-**	**-**
	Impact of Tax on Regulatory Deferral Accounts	-	-
	Deferred Tax Expense (Benefit) on Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	-	-
	Less:-Deferred Tax Adjustement against deferred tax assets.	-	-
	TOTAL (B)	-	-
	Total carried forward to Statement of Profit & Loss (A-B)	-	-

NOTE NO. 32 EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO CONSTRUCTION FORMING PART OF CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR.

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
A.	**EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**		
	Salaries, wages, allowances	2,979.11	2,073.23
	Gratuity and contribution to provident fund	341.07	238.53
	Staff welfare expenses	89.84	86.35

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
	Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	-	-
	Sub-total	**3,410.02**	**2,398.11**
B.	**FINANCE COST**		
	Interest on :		
	Government of India loan	-	-
	Bonds	-	-
	Foreign loan	-	-
	Term loan	-	-
	Cash credit facilities /WCDL	-	-
	Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	-	-
	Loss on Hedging Transactions	-	-
	Bond issue/ service expenses	-	-
	Commitment fee	-	-
	Guarantee fee on loan	-	-
	Other finance charges	-	-
	Transfer of expenses to EAC- Interest on loans from Central Government-adjustment on account of effective interest	-	-
	Transfer of expenses to EAC-Interest on security deposit/ retention money-adjustment on account of effective interest	3.31	1.50
	Transfer of expenses to EAC-committed capital expenses-adjustment for time value	-	-
	Sub-total	**3.31**	**1.50**
C.	**DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES**	217.55	61.89
	Sub-total	**217.55**	**61.89**
D.	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Building	210.71	123.21
	Machinery	-	-
	Others	50.26	16.73
	Rent	176.64	230.02
	Rates and taxes	-	2.79
	Insurance	1.44	1.49
	Security expenses	-	-
	Electricity Charges	16.09	9.20
	Travelling and Conveyance	58.02	47.54
	Expenses on vehicles	1.84	0.21
	Telephone, telex and Postage	13.45	7.59
	Advertisement and publicity	44.55	77.55
	Entertainment and hospitality expenses	-	-
	Printing and stationery	11.60	10.28

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
	Design and Consultancy charges:		
	- Indigenous	1,683.39	2,395.23
	- Foreign	-	-
	Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses	10.50	6.10
	Expenditure on land not belonging to company	154.01	191.74
	Assets/ Claims written off	-	-
	Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Expenditure	-	-
	Losses on sale of assets	0.09	-
	Other general expenses	333.28	24.36
	Exchange rate variation (Debit)	-	-
	Sub-total	**2,765.87**	**3,144.04**
E.	**PROVISIONS**	-	-
	Sub-total	**-**	**-**
F.	**C.O./Regional Office Expenses:**		
	Other Income	(1.23)	(81.19)
	Other Expenses	583.20	512.14
	Employee Benefits Expense	2,517.23	2,417.45
	Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	174.60	112.63
	Finance Cost	2.81	6.64
	Provisions	-	-
	Sub-total	**3,276.61**	**2,967.67**
G.	**LESS: RECEIPTS AND RECOVERIES**		
	Income from generation of electricity – precommissioning	-	-
	Interest on loans and advances	305.87	-
	Profit on sale of assets	1.41	-
	Exchange rate variation (Credit)	-	-
	Provision/Liability not required written back	0.13	69.67
	Hire charges/ outturn on plant and machinery	-	-
	Miscellaneous receipts	12.94	39.01
	Transfer of fair value gain to EAC- security deposit / retention money	-	0.02
	Transfer of fair value gain to EAC - on provisions for committed capital expenditure	-	-
	Sub-total	**320.35**	**108.70**
	TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F-G)	**9,353.01**	**8,464.51**

Note No. 33: Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management

(1) Fair Value Measurement

A) Financial Instruments by category

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Financial assets	Notes	As at 31st March, 2019		As as 31st March, 2018	
		FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Non-current Financial assets					
(i) Non-current investments					
a) In Equity Instrument (Quoted)	3.1	-	-	-	-
b) In Debt Instruments (Govt./PSU)-Quoted	3.1	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
(ii) Trade Receivables	3.2		-		-
(iii) Loans	3.3				
a) Employees	3.3		9.08		-
b) Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh (Including interest accrued)	3.3		-		-
c) Others	3.3		15.01		14.26
(iv) Others					
-Lease Receivables including interest	3.4		-		-
-Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (Including interest accrued)	3.4		100.00		100.00
Total Non-current Financial assets		**-**	**124.09**	**-**	**114.26**
Current Financial assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	7		-		-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8		25,982.47		17,424.62
(iii) Bank balances	9		155.00		200.00
(iv) Loans	10				
-Employee Loans			48.68		27.68
-Loans to JV (NHPTL)			-		-
-Others			0.34		0.30
(v) Others (Excluding Lease Receivables)	11		1,095.98		459.73
(vi) Others (Lease Receivables including interest)	11		-		-
Total Current Financial Assets		**-**	**27,282.47**	**-**	**18,112.33**
Total Financial Assets		**-**	**27,406.56**	**-**	**18,226.59**

Financial Liabilities					
(i) Long-term borrowings	16.1		-		-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	16.2		72.07		14.22
(iii) Borrowing -Short Term	20.1		-		-
(iv) Trade Payables including MSME	20.2		10,764.80		11,619.51
(v) Other Current financial liabilities					
a) Current maturities of long term borrowings	20.3		-		-
b) Interest Accrued but not due on borrowings	20.3		-		-
c) Other Current Liabilities	20.3		1,109.47		717.29
Total Financial Liabilities			**11,946.34**		**12,351.02**

B) FAIR VALUATION MEASUREMENT

(i) 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 value are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the following three levels prescribed under Ind AS-113 "Fair Value Measurements"

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments and traded bonds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments including bonds which are traded in the recognised Stock Exchange and money markets are valued using the closing prices as at the reporting date.

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This includes security deposits/ retention money and loans at below market rates of interest.

(a) Financial Assets/Liabilities Measured at Fair Value-Recurring Fair Value Measurement:

	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
		Level 1	**Level 1**
Financial Assets at FVTOCI			
(i) Investments-			
- In Equity Instrument (Quoted)	3.1	-	-
- In Debt Instruments (Govt./PSU) - Quoted	3.1	-	-
Total		**-**	**-**

Note:

All other financial assets and financial liabilities have been measured at amortised cost at balance sheet date and classified as non-recurring fair value measurement.

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

(b) Financial Assets/Liabilities measured at amortised cost for which Fair Value are disclosed:

Particulars	**Note No.**	**As at 31st March, 2019**			**As at 31st March, 2018**		
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets							
(i) Trade Receivables	3.2		0			-	
(ii) Loans							
a) Employees	3.3		13.49			0	
b) Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh (including Interest	3.3 & 3.4		0			0	
c) Others	3.3			15.01			14.26
(ii) Others							
-Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (Including Interest accrued)	3.4	99.06			106.18		
Total Financial Assets		**99.06**	**13.49**	**15.01**	**106.18**	**0**	**14.26**
Financial Liabilities							
(i) Long-term borrowings including current maturities and accrued interest	16.1 & 20.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other Long Term Financial Liabilities	16.2			75.83			14.50
Total Financial Liabilities		**0**	**0**	**75.83**	**0**	**0**	**14.50**

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

(c) Fair value of Financial Assets and liabilities measured at Amortised Cost

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	3.2	-	-	-	-
(ii) Loans					
a) Employees	3.3	9.08	13.49	-	
b) Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh (including Interest	3.3 & 3.4	-	-	-	-
c) Others		15.01	15.01	14.26	14.26
(ii) Others	3.3				
-Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (Including Interest accrued)	3.4	100.00	99.06	100.00	106.18
Total Financial Assets		**124.09**	**127.56**	**114.26**	**120.44**
Financial Liabilities					
(i) Long-term borrowings including Current maturities and accrued interest	16.1 & 20.3	-		-	
(ii) Other Long Term Financial Liabilities	16.2	72.07	75.83	14.22	14.50
Total Financial Liabilities		**72.07**	**75.83**	**14.22**	**14.50**

Note:-

1. The Carrying amounts of current investments, Trade and other receivables, Cash and cash equivalents,Short-term loans and advances, Short term borrowings, Trade payables and other current financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.
2. For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair value.

(d) Valuation techniques and process used to determine fair values

(1) The Company values financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. Specific valuation techniques used to determine fair value of financial instruments includes:

- Use of Quoted market price or dealer quotes for similar instruments.

- Fair value of remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

(2) CVPP has adopted the discount rate of NHPC for fair valuation of financial assets or financial liabilities not at fair value (except long term employee loans) for FY 2018-19 i.e. 8.25% p.a. Since CVPP does not have any borrowings as on balance sheet date and considering the similar business and risk profile of NHPC and CVPP, discounting rate for recognition of fair value gain/ loss on financial assets/ financial liabilities has been done at the rate adopted by NHPC.

(3) The discount rate used to fair value financial instruments classified at Level -3 is based on the Weighted Average Rate as on 31.03.2019 of parent company.

(4) As per Ind AS 109, financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are recognised initially at fair value minus transaction costs using the effective interest method. Since the transaction costs incurred on long term borrowings are not material, as such the company has not applied the effective interest method for initial recognition of such liabilities.

(2) Financial Risk Management

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash & Cash equivalents, Other Bank Balances ,Trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost, Lease Receivable.	Aging analysis, credit rating.	Diversification of bank deposits, letter of credit for selected customers.
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other facilities.	Rolling cash flow forecasts & Budgets	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk-Interest rate	Long term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity Analysis	1. Diversification of fixed rate and floating rates 2. Refinancing 3. Actual Interest is recovered through tariff as per CERC Regulation
Market Risk-security prices	Investment in equity and debt securities	Sensitivity Analysis	Portfolio diversification
Market Risk-foreign exchange	Recognised financial liabilities not denominated in INR.	Sensitivity Analysis	Foreign exchange rate variation is recovered through tariff as per CERC Regulation.

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables/leased assets) and from its financing activities including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

ii) Liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and investments. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The company operates in a regulated environment. Tariff of the company is fixed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) through Annual Fixed Charges (AFC) comprising the following five components: 1. Return on Equity (RoE), 2. Depreciation, 3. Interest on Loans, 4. Operation & Maintenance Expenses and 5. Interest on Working Capital Loans. In addition to the above Foreign Currency Exchange variations and Taxes are also recoverable from Beneficiaries in terms of the Tariff Regulations. Hence variation in interest rate, currency exchange rate variations and other price risk variations are recoverable from tariff and do not impact the profitability of the company.

(B) Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

Trade Receivables & lease receivables :-

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are mainly state government authorities and operate in largely independent markets.

Lease receivables of the company are with regard to Power Purchase Agreements classified as deemed lease as per Appendix C of Ind AS 17- ‘Leases’ as referred to in Note No. 34. The power purchase agreements are for sale of power to single beneficiary and recoverability of interest income and principal on leased assets i.e. PPE of the power stations are assessed on the same basis as applied for trade receivables.

Financial assets at amortised cost :-

The Company has given loans to employees at concessional rates as per Company's policy which have been measured at amortised cost at Balance Sheet date. The recovery of the loan is on fixed instalment basis from the monthly salary of the employees. The loans are secured by way of mortgage/hypothecation of the assets for which such loans are given. Management has assessed the past data and does not envisage any probability of default on these loans.

Financial instruments and cash deposits :-

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of the bank, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which balances and deposits are maintained. Generally, the balances are maintained with the banks with which the Company has also availed borrowings. The Company invests surplus cash in short term deposits with scheduled banks. The company has balances and deposits with banks which are well diversified across private and public sector banks with limited exposure with any single bank.

(i) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as under:

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Non-current investments	-	-
Loans -Non Current (including interest)	24.09	14.26
Other Non Current Financial Assets	100	100
Current Investments	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	25982.47	17424.62
Bank balances	155	200
Loans -Current	48.68	27.68
Other Financial Assets (Excluding Lease Receivables)	1095.98	459.73
Total (A)	**27406.22**	**18226.29**
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Trade Receivables	-	-
Lease Receivables (Including Interest)	-	-
Total (B)	-	-
TOTAL (A+B)	**27406.22**	**18226.29**

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses :-

(a) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 month expected credit losses

The Company assesses outstanding receivables on an ongoing basis considering changes in payment behaviour and provides for expected credit loss on case-to-case basis.

(b) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using life time expected credit losses

CERC Tariff Regulations 2014-19 allow the Company to raise bills on beneficiaries for late-payment surcharge. which adequately compensates the Company for time value of money arising due to delay in payment. Further, the fact that beneficiaries are primarily State Governments/ State Discoms and considering the historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, the Company does not envisage either impairment in the value of receivables from beneficiaries or loss due to time value of money due to delay in realization of trade receivables. However, the Company assesses outstanding trade receivables on an ongoing basis considering changes in operating results and payment behaviour and provides for expected credit loss on case-to-case basis. As at the reporting date company does not envisage any default risk on account of non-realisation of trade receivables.

(iv) Reconciliation of impairment loss provisions

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of financial assets during the year was as follows:

	Trade Receivables	Lease Receivable	Loans	Total
Balance as at 1.4.2018	-	-	-	-
Changes in Loss Allowances	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.3.2019	-	-	-	-

(C) 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.

i) The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity at all times to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings and excess operating cash flows to meet its need for funds. The current committed lines of credit and internal accruals are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure that it has sufficient cash to meet capital expenditure and operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) are not breached on any of its borrowing facilities.

The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
At Floating Rate	Nil	Nil
fixed rate	Nil	Nil
Total	**Nil**	**Nil**

ii) Maturities of Financial Liabilities:

The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 1 year is equal to their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

As at 31st March 2019 (Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt as on 31.03.2019	Within 1 Year	More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Year
Borrowings	16.1, 20.1 & 20.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	16.2 & 20.3	1,223.15	1,110.40	0.96	111.79	-
Trade Payables	20.2	10,764.80	10,764.80	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		**11,987.95**	**11,875.20**	**0.96**	**111.79**	**-**

As at 31st March 2018 (Amount in Lakh)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt as on 31.03.2017	Within 1 Year	More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Year
Borrowings	16.1, 20.1 & 20.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	16.2 & 20.3	736.23	720.13	16.10	-	-
Trade Payables	20.2	11,619.51	11,619.51	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		12,355.74	12,339.64	16.10	-	-

(D) Market Risk:

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligation provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant item of the Statement of Profit and Loss is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in interest rates.

(i) **Interest rate risk and sensitivity** The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. Company's policy is to maintain most of its borrowings at fixed rate. Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost and are not subject to interest rate risk. Further the company refinance these debts as and when favourable terms are available. The company is also compensated for variability in floating rate through recovery by way of tariff adjustments under CERC tariff regulations.

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

Particulars	**As at 31st March 2019**	**As at 31st March 2019**	**As at 31st March, 2018**	**As at 31st March, 2018**
	weighted average interest rate		**weighted average interest rate**	
Floating Rate Borrowings (INR)	Nil	-	Nil	-
Floating Rate Borrowings (FC)	Nil	-	Nil	-
Fixed Rate Borrowings (INR)	Nil	-	Nil	-
Fixed Rate Borrowings (FC)	Nil	-	Nil	-
Total	**Nil**	**-**	**Nil**	**-**

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates. With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the impact of borrowing cost on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings .

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	Effect on Profit before Tax	
	As at 31st March 2019	**As at 31st March 2018**
Borrowing in FC-Interest rates-increased by ……………….. basis points (Previous year 2017-18 increased by 55 basis points)*	Nil	Nil
Borrowing in FC-Interest rates-decreased by ……………….. basis points (Previous year 2017-18 decreased by 55 basis points)*	Nil	Nil

However there is no impact on profit or loss for increase and decrease in interest rates, as the same is recoverable from beneficiaries through tariff.

(ii) Price Risk:

(a) Exposure

The company's exposure to price risk arises from investment in equity shares and debt instruments classified in the financial statements as Fair Value Through OCI. Company's investment in equity shares are listed in recognised stock exchange and are publicly traded in the stock exchanges. Company's investment in debt instruments comprise quoted Government Securities and Public Sector Bonds and are publicly traded in the market. The investment has been classified under non-current investment in Balance Sheet.

(b) Price Risk Sensitivity

For Investment in Equity Instruments

The table below summarises the impact of increase/decrease in the market price of investment in equity instruments on the company's equity for the period/year:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
Investment in Equity shares of :	% change	Impact on other components of equity	% change	Impact on other components of equity
	Nil		Nil	
	Nil		Nil	

Sensitivity has been worked out based on the previous 3 years average of six monthly fluctuations in the share price as quoted on the National Stock Exchange (NSE)

For Investment in Debt Instruments

The table below summarises the impact of increase/decrease of the market value of the debt instruments on company's equity for the period/year:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	% change	Impact on other components of equity	% change	Impact on other components of equity
	Nil		Nil	
	Nil		Nil	

(iii) Foreign Currency Risk

The company is compensated for variability in foreign currency exchange rate through recovery by way of tariff adjustments under the CERC Tariff Regulations.

(a) Foreign Currency Exposure:

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

As at 31st March 2018

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Financial Liabilities:		
Foreign Currency Loans	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-
Net Exposure to foreign currency (liabilities)	-	-

(b) Sensitivity Analysis

There is no impact of foreign currency fluctuations on the profit of the company as these are either adjusted to the carrying cost of respective fixed asset/Capital Work-in-Progress or recovered through tariff as per CERC Tariff Regulation 2014-19.

(3) Capital Management

(a) Capital Risk Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. CERC Tariff Regulations prescribe Debt : Equity ratio of 70:30 for the purpose of fixation of tariff of Power Projects. Accordingly the company manages its capital structure to maintain the normative capital structure prescribed by the CERC.

The Company monitors capital using Debt : Equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. The Debt : Equity ratio are as follows:

Statement of Gearing Ratio

As at 31st March 2018

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(a) Total Debt	-	-
(b) Total Capital	147,746.93	114,185.59
Gearing Ratio (a/b)	-	-

For JSVP & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 003435N)

sd/-	sd/-	sd/-
(CA Raj Kumar Mehra)	**(K K Goel)**	**(M S Babu)**
Partner	General Manager (Finance)	Managing Director
M.No. 501305		

Note No. - 34: Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts (as on 31.03.2019)

1. Disclosures relating to Contingent Liabilities: -

a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of:

(i) Capital works

Contractors have lodged claims aggregating to ₹ 1,89,21,501/- (Previous year ₹ 1,74,67,519/-) against the Company on account of rate & quantity deviation, cost relating to extension of time, idling charges due to stoppage of work/ delays in handing over the site etc. These claims are being contested by the company as being not admissible in terms of provisions of the respective contracts or are lying at arbitration tribunal/other forums/under examination with the Company. These include ₹ 1,89,21,501/- (Previous year ₹ 1,74,67,519/-) towards arbitration awards including updated interest thereon, against the Company, which have been challenged/decided to be challenged in the Court of Law.

Management has assessed the above claims and recognized a provision of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ 1,89,21,501/- (Previous year ₹ 1,74,67,519) as the amount of contingent liability i.e. amounts for which Company may be held contingently liable. In respect of such estimated contingent claims either the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable or a reliable estimate of the amount required for settling the obligation cannot be made. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

(ii) Land Compensation cases

In respect of land acquired for the projects, some of the erstwhile land owners have filed claims for higher compensation amounting to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) before various authorities/courts. Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) as the amount of contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered as not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

(iii) Disputed Tax Demands

Disputed Income Tax/Sales Tax/Service Tax/ other taxes/duties matters pending before various appellate authorities amount to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil). Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and rest of the claims i.e. ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) are being disclosed as contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

(iv) Others

Claims on account of other miscellaneous matters amount to ₹ 1,00,00,000(Previous year ₹ 1,04,15,862). These claims are pending before various forums. Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil)based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ Nil Previous year ₹ Nil) as the amount of contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered as not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

The above is summarized as at 31.03.2019 as below:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Claims as on 31.03.2019	Up to date Provision against the claims/ paid	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2019	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2018	Addition/ (deduction) from contingent liability during the period	Reduction of contingent liability from Opening Balance as on 01.04.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)=(v)-(vi)	(viii)
1.	Capital Works	1,89,21,501		1,89,21,501	1,74,67,519	14,53,982	
2.	Land Compensation cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Disputed tax matters	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Others	1,00,00,000		1,00,00,000	1,04,15,862		4,15,862
	Total	**2,89,21,501**		**2,89,21,501**	**2,78,83,381**	**14,53,982**	**4,15,862**

(b) The above contingent liabilities do not include contingent liabilities on account of pending cases in respect of service matters & others where the amount cannot be quantified

(c) It is not practicable to ascertain and disclose the uncertainties relating to outflow in respect of contingent liabilities.

(d) There is possibility of reimbursement to the company of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil)towards above contingent liabilities.

(e) (i) An amount of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) stands paid towards above Contingent Liabilities in respect of Capital Works, pursuant to Niti Aayog directions issued vide OM No. 14070/14/2016-PPPAU dated 5th September 2016, in cases where Arbitral Tribunals have passed orders in favour of contractors in arbitral proceedings and such awards/orders have been further challenged by the Company in a Court of Law,towards 75% of the arbitral award (including interest payable as per such award) subject to contractors fulfilling the terms and conditions laid down in the Standard Operating Procedures framed by the Company in this regard. The amount so paid is being shown as Other Non-Current Assets (Note No. 5).

(ii) An amount of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) stands paid /deposited with courts towards above contingent liabilities to contest the cases and are being shown as Other Non-Current/ Current Assets.

(f) The company's management does not expect that the above claims/obligations (including under litigation), when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect on the company's results of operations or financial condition.

(g) Category of agency wise details of contingent liabilities as at 31.03.2019 are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Category of Agency	Claims as on 31.03.2019	Up to date Provision against the claims/ paid	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2019	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2018	Addition(+)/ deduction (-) from contingent liability during the period	Reduction of contingent liability from Opening Balance as on 01.04.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)=(v)-(vi)	(viii)
1	Central Govt. departments	-	-	-	-	-	
2	State Govt. departments or Local Bodies	1,00,00,000	-	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	-	-
3	CPSEs	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Others	1,89,21,501	-	1,89,21,501	1,78,83,381	-	-
	TOTAL	**2,89,21,501**	**-**	**2,89,21,501**	**2,78,83,381**	**-**	**-**

2. **Contingent Assets:** Contingent assets in respect of the company are on account of the following:

a) **Counter Claims lodged by the company on other entities:**

The company has lodged counter claims aggregating to ₹ 3,51,81,330/- (Previous year ₹ 3,51,81,330/-) against claims of other entities. These claims have been lodged on the basis of contractual provisions and are being contested at arbitration tribunal/other forums/under examination with the counterparty. It includes counter claims of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) towards arbitration awards including updated interest thereon.

Based on Management assessment, a favourable outcome is probable in respect of the claims aggregating ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) and for rest of the claims, the possibility of any inflow is remote. However, the amount has not been recognised.

b) **Other Cases**

Claims on account of other miscellaneous matters amount to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil). Management has assessed these claims and estimates that inflow of economic benefits of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) are probable

Contingent Assets are summarized below: (Amount in ₹ Lakh)

	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	In respect of Counter claims lodged by the company	-	-
2.	Other cases	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**

3. **Commitments:**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for are as under:
(Amount in ₹)

	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	Property Plant and Equipment (including CWIP)	38,438,030,709	1058,91,24,074
2.	Intangible Assets	-	-
	Total	**38,438,030,709**	**1058,91,24,074**

4. Pending approval of competent authority, provisional payments / provisions made towards executed quantities of works of some of the items beyond the approved quantities as also for extra items totalling to ₹ 7,989 (Previous year ₹ 83,27,489)are included in Capital Work-in-Progress/Property, Plant and Equipment.
5. The effect of foreign exchange fluctuation during the period is as under:

(Amount in ₹)

		For the period ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
(i)	Amount charged to Statement of Profit & Loss excluding depreciation (as FERV)	Nil	Nil
(ii)	Amount charged to Statement of Profit & Loss excluding depreciation (as Borrowing Cost)	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Amount charged to Capital Work in Progress (as FERV)	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Amount adjusted by addition to the carrying amount of property, plant & equipment	Nil	Nil

6. **Operating Segment:**
   a) Electricity generation is the principal business activity of the Company as per the Ind AS – 108 on 'Operating Segment'
   b) The Company has a single geographical segment as all its Projects/Units are located within the Country.
7. **Disclosures under Ind AS-24 "Related Party Disclosures":**

(A) Interest in Holding and Subsidiary Co.

Name of Companies	Principle place of operation	Principal activities	Proportion of Ownership interest as at	
			31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Not Applicable. Since the CVPP is a joint venture company of NHPC, JKSPDC and PTC (India) Ltd.				

(B) Key Management Personnel: (Disclosure shall be dealt at Corporate Office level)

S. No.	Name	Position Held
1.	Lokesh Dutt Jha	Chairman
2.	M. S. Babu	Managing Director
3.	Sudhir Anand	Company Secretary

(C) Other entities with joint-control or significant influence over the Company:

The Company is a Joint Venture of NHPC Limited (A GoI Enterprise), JKSPDC (A GoJK Undertaking) and PTC (India) Limited. Pursuant to Paragraph 25 & 26 of Ind AS 24, entities over which the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence, then the reporting entity and other entities shall be regarded as related parties. The Company has applied the exemption available for government related entities and have made limited disclosures in the financial Statements.

(D) Name and nature of relationship with Government:

S. No.	Name of the Related parties	Nature of Relationship with CVPP
1	Government of India	Shareholder in NHPC having control over company
2	Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir	Shareholder in JKSPDC having control over company

(E) Key Management Personnel (KMP) compensation:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
i) Short Term Employee Benefits	1,13,43,777	50,81,140
ii) Post-Employment Benefits	-	-
iii) Other Long Term Benefits	-	-

(Amount in ₹)

Other Transactions with KMP	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Sitting Fees and other reimbursements to non-executive/independent directors	1,20,000	3,60,000
Interest Received during the year	0	0

(F) Transactions with Related Parties-Following transactions occurred with related parties:

(Amount in ₹)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
i)	**Transaction with Government that has control over company(Central Govt./State Government) - CVPP**		
	Services Received by the Company	Nil	Nil
	Services Provided by the Company	Nil	Nil
	Sale of goods/Inventory made by the company	Nil	Nil
	Subordinate debts received by the company	Nil	Nil
	Payment of Guarantee fees to Govt. Of India	Nil	Nil
ii)	**Transaction with Entities controlled by the same Government that has control over company - CVPP**		
	Purchase of property/Other assets	Nil	Nil
	Purchase of goods/Inventory	Nil	Nil
	Services Received by the Company	Nil	Nil
	Services Provided by the Company	Nil	Nil
	Sale of goods/Inventory made by the company	Nil	Nil
	Settlement amount received by the Company against Insurance claim	Nil	Nil
	Settlement amount received by the Company against Insurance claim	-	-
iii)	**Transaction with Joint Venture Partners (NHPC, JKSPDC & PTC India Ltd)**		
	Services Provided by the Company	Nil	Nil
	Services Received by the Company	16,68,92,793	8,29,08,812
	Deputation of Employees by the company	Nil	Nil
	Deputation of Employees to the company	Nil	Nil
	Loan received by the Company	Nil	Nil
	Equity contribution received by the Company	2,82,55,00,000	1,92,55,00,000
	Dividend Paid by the company	Nil	Nil
iv)	**Transaction with KMP & Entities Controlled by KMP**		
	Services Provided by the Company	Nil	Nil
	Services Received by the Company	Nil	Nil
	Loan to KMP	Nil	Nil

(G) Outstanding Balances and Guarantees with Related Parties:

(Amount in ₹)

	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
i)	**Balances with Government that has control over company (Central Govt./State Govt.) - CVPP**		
	Payables by the Company	Nil	Nil
	Receivables by the Company	Nil	Nil
ii)	**Balances with Entities controlled by the same Government that has control over company - CVPP**		
	Payables by the Company	Nil	Nil
	Receivables by the Company	Nil	Nil
iii)	**Balances with Joint Venture Partners (NHPC, JKSPDC & PTC India Ltd)**		
	Payables by the Company	103,03,41,951	5,78,85,540
	Receivables by the Company	7,57,27,606	Nil
iv)	**Balances with KMP & Entities Controlled by KMP**		
	Receivables by the Company	Nil	Nil

(H) Other notes to related Party transactions:

(i) Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties:

Transactions with the state governments and entities controlled by the Govt. of India. are carried out at market terms on arms-length basis (except subordinate debts received from Central Govt. at concessional rate) through a transparent price discovery process against open tenders, except in a few cases of procurement of spares/services from Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) for proprietary items/ on single tender basis due to urgency, compatibility or other reasons. Such single tender procurements are also done through a process of negotiation with prices benchmarked against available price data of same/similar items.

8. **Particulars of Security:** The carrying amount of assets mortgaged/ hypothecated as security for borrowings are as under.

(Amount in ₹)

S. No	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	First Charge		
1	Property Plant & Equipment	-	-
2	Capital Work In Progress	-	-
	TOTAL	**-**	**-**

9. **Disclosures Under Ind AS-19 " Employee Benefits":**

(A) Defined Contribution Plans-

(i) Social Security Scheme: The Company has a Social Security Scheme in lieu of the erstwhile scheme of compassionate appointment. The Company also makes a matching contribution per month per employee and such contribution has to be made for 8 years to build up corpus from the date the scheme in operation i.e. 05.06.2018,. The scheme has been created to take care of and helping bereaved families in the event of death or permanent total disability of its employee. The expenses recognised during the period towards social security scheme is ₹ 1,88,850/- (Previous year Nil).

(ii) Provident Fund: The Company pays fixed contribution to Provident Fund at predetermined rates to Additional Commissioner of Provident Fund, J&K. The contribution to the fund for the period is recognized as expense and charges to the Statement of Profit & Loss/expenditure attributable to construction. The obligation of the Company is to make fixed contribution

(B) Defined Benefit Plans- Company has following defined post-employment benefit obligations :

(a) Description of Plans:

(i) **Gratuity:** The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The ceiling limit of gratuity is fixed as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, whereby every employee who has rendered continuous service of five years or more is entitled to get gratuity at 15 days salary (15/26 X last drawn basic salary plus dearness allowance) for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of ₹ 0.20 Crore on superannuation, resignation, termination, disablement or on death. The obligation of the company for the same is recognised on the basis of actuarial valuation.

(ii) **Allowances on Retirement/Death:** Actual cost of shifting from place of duty at which employee is posted at the time of retirement to any other place where he / she may like to settle after retirement is paid as per the rules of the Company. In case of death, family of deceased employee can also avail this facility. The liability for the same is recognised on the basis of actuarial valuation.

(b) Disclosure of Balance Sheet amounts and sensitivity analysis of Plans: (Disclosure shall be dealt at Corporate Office level)

(i) **Gratuity:** The amount recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2019& 31.03.2018 along with the movements in the net defined benefit obligation during the years 2018-19 and 2017-18 are as follows:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2018-19	
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2018	**80,32,029**	**0**	**80,32,029**
Current Service Cost	22,21,411	0	22,21,411
Past Service Cost	0	0	0
Interest Expenses/ (Income)	6,10,434	0	6,10,434
Total Amount recognised in Profit or Loss	**28,31,845**	**0**	**28,31,845**
Remeasurements			
Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount included in interest expenses/(Income)	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Experience (gains)/Losses	-	-	-
Total Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**-**
Contributions:-			
-Employers	-	-	-
-Plan participants	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2019	**1,08,63,874**		**1,08,63,874**

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**Present Value of Obligation**	**Fair value of Plan Assets**	**Net Amount**
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2017-18	
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2017	**26,30,929**	**0**	**26,30,929**
Adjustment	0	0	0
Current Service Cost	52,03,780	0	52,03,780
Past Service Cost	0	0	0
Interest Expenses/ (Income)	1,97,320	0	1,97,320
Total Amount recognised in Profit or Loss	**54,01,100**	**-**	**54,01,100**
Remeasurements			
Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount included in interest expenses/(Income)	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Experience (gains)/Losses	-	-	-
Total Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**-**
Contributions:-			
-Employers	-	-	-
-Plan participants	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2018	**80,32,029**		**80,32,029**

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

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**31st March 2019**	**31st March 2018**
Present Value of funded obligations	1,08,63,874	80,32,029
Fair value of Plan Assets	0	0
Deficit/(Surplus) of funded plans	**1,08,63,874**	**80,32,029**
Unfunded Plans	0	0
Deficit/(Surplus) before asset ceiling	**1,08,63,874**	**80,32,029**

Sensitivity Analysis – The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumptions			**Increase in assumptions**			**Decrease in assumptions**	
	31st March 2019	**31st March 2018**		**31st March 2019**	**31st March 2018**		**31st March 2019**	**31st March 2018**
Discount Rate	0.50%	0.50%	Decrease by	8.20%	8.40%	Increase by	9.21%	9.44%
Salary Growth Rate	0.50%	0.50%	Increase by	9.27%	9.50%	Decrease by	8.32%	8.51%

(ii) **Allowances on Retirement/Death:** The amount recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2019 & 31.03.2018 along with the movements in the net defined benefit obligation during the years 2018-19 and 2017-18 are as follows:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2018-19	
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2018	**49,577**	**-**	**49,577**
Current Service Cost	11,427	-	11,427
Past Service Cost	-	-	0
Interest Expenses/ (Income)	3,768	-	3,768
Total Amount recognised in Profit or Loss	**64,772**	**-**	**64,772**
Remeasurements			
Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount included in interest expenses/(Income)	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Experience (gains)/Losses	-	-	-
Total Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Contributions:-			
-Employers	-	-	-
-Plan participants	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2019	**64,772**	**-**	**64,772**

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2017-18	
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2017	**31,621**	**-**	**31,621**
Current Service Cost	15,584	-	15,584
Past Service Cost	-	-	-
Interest Expenses/ (Income)	2,372	-	2,372
Total Amount recognised in Profit or Loss	**17,956**	**-**	**17,956**

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair value of Plan Assets	Net Amount
	(i)	(ii)	iii=(i)-(ii)
		2017-18	
Remeasurements			
Return on Plan Asset, excluding amount included in interest expenses/(Income)	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Experience (gains)/Losses	-	-	-
Total Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**-**
Contributions:-			
-Employers	-	-	-
-Plan participants	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2018	**49,577**	**-**	**49,577**

The net liability disclosed above related to unfunded plans.

Sensitivity Analysis – The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Particulars	Change in assumptions		Impact on Defined Benefit Obligation					
				Increase in assumptions			Decrease in assumptions	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018		31st March 2019	31st March 2018		31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Discount Rate	0.50%	0.50%	Decrease by	8.00%	12.74%	Increase by	8.00%	12.74%

(c) **Defined Benefit Plans: Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions:**

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Discount Rate	7.66%	7.60%
Salary growth rate	6.50%	6.50%

(d) **The major categories of Plan Assets are as follows: (Disclosure shall be dealt at Corporate Office level)**

Gratuity **(Amount in ₹)**

Particulars	31st March 2018			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	In %
Investment Funds				
LIC Scheme	-	-	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Particulars	31st March 2019			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	In %
Investment Funds				
LIC Scheme	-	-	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-

(e) **Risk Exposure:** Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Description of Risk Exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such, the company is exposed to various risks as follow -

A) Salary Increase- Actual salary increase will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

B) Investment Risk – If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

C) Discount Rate: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

D) Mortality & disability – Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

E) Withdrawals – Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

F) **<u>Defined benefit liability and employer contributions:</u>**

Expected contributions to defined-benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2018 are ₹ Nil

The expected maturity analysis of Gratuity and Allowances on Retirement/Death is as under: -

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31.03.2019					
Gratuity	2,31,414	7,53,905	5,36,692	93,41,863	1,08,63,874
Allowances on Retirement/Death	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**2,31,414**	**7,53,905**	**5,36,692**	**93,41,863**	**1,08,63,874**
31.03.2018					
Gratuity	77,304	5,70,799	4,37,165	69,46,761	80,32,029
Allowances on Retirement/Death	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**77,304**	**5,70,799**	**4,37,165**	**69,46,761**	**80,32,029**

(C) **<u>Other long-term employee benefits (Leave Benefit):</u>** The Company provides for earned leave and half-pay leave to the employees which accrue annually @ 30 days and 20 days respectively. The maximum ceiling of encashment of earned leave is limited to 300 days. However, any shortfall in the maximum limit of 300 days in earned leave on superannuation shall be fulfilled by half pay leave to that extent. The liability for the same is recognised on the basis of actuarial valuation.

(D) The corresponding expenditure of actuarial valuation in respect of employees of NHPC who are presently on the rolls of Chenab Valley Power Projects [P] Limited has been transferred to CVPP in the respective year through a debit/credit advice. The effect of the same has been acknowledged in IUT certificate during the year.

10. Other disclosures as per Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013 are as under:-

(Amount in ₹)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
a)*	Value of imports calculated on CIF basis:		
	i) Capital Goods	-	-
b)*	Expenditure in Foreign Currency		
	i) Interest	-	-
	ii) Other Misc. Matters	-	-
c)*	Value of spare parts and Components consumed in operating units.		
	i) Imported	-	-
	ii) Indigenous	-	-
d)*	Earnings in foreign currency		
	i) Others	-	-

* Accrual basis.

11. Earnings Per Share: (Disclosure shall be dealt at Corporate Office level)

a) The Earnings Per Share (Basic and Diluted) are as under:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Earnings per Share before Regulatory Income		
(₹) – Basic	0.0967	0.0967
(₹) – Diluted	0.0404	0.0403
Earnings per Share after Regulatory Income		
(₹) – Basic	0.0967	0.0967
(₹) – Diluted	0.0404	0.0403
Face value per share (₹)	10.00	10.00

b) Reconciliation of Earning used in calculating Earnings Per Share:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Net Profit after Tax but before Regulatory Income used as numerator (Amount in ₹)	13.06	3.95
Net Profit after Tax and Regulatory Income used as numerator (Amount in ₹)	13.06	3.95

c) Reconciliation of weighted average number of shares used as denominator :

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator	135,13,82,800	
Basic	135,13,82,800	97,73,42,027
Diluted		97,99,99,561

12. Disclosure related to Confirmation of Balances is as under :

(a) Balances shown under material issued to contractors, claims recoverable including insurance claims, advances for Capital expenditure, Sundry Debtors, Advances to Contractors, Sundry Creditors and Deposits/Earnest money from contractors are subject to reconciliation/ confirmation and respective consequential adjustments. Claims recoverable also include claims in respect of projects handed over or decided to be handed over to other agencies in terms of Government of India directives. In the opinion of the management, unconfirmed balances shall not have any material impact.

(b) The confirmation from external parties in respect of Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, Deposits, Advances to Contractors/Suppliers/Service Providers/Others including for capital expenditure and material issued to contractors is sought for outstanding balances of ₹ 5,00,000 or above in respect of each party as at 31st December of every year. Status of confirmation of balances as at December 31, 2018 as well as amount outstanding as on 31.03.2019 is as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**Outstanding amount as on 31.12.2018**	**Amount confirmed**	**Outstanding amount as on 31.03.2019**
Trade receivable	-	-	-
Deposits, Advances to contractors/ suppliers/service providers/ others including for capital expenditure and material issued to contractors	1,429,047,272	780,006,257	1,596,392,661
Trade/Other payables	243,945,533	0	587,353,614
Security Deposit/Retention Money payable	1,70,75,449	1,11,79,536	2,19,09,435

(c) In the opinion of the management, unconfirmed balances will not have any material impact.

13. Disclosure related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

(i) The breakup of CSR expenditure under various heads of expenses incurred is as below:-

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	**Heads of Expenses constituting CSR expenses**	**For the period ended on 31.03.2019**	**For the period ended on 31.03.2018**
1	Health Care and Sanitation	4,49,221	29,900
2	Education & Skill Development	7,90,599	6,57,950
3	Women Empowerment /Senior Citizen	-	-
4	Environment	-	-
5	Art & Culture	-	-
6	Ex-Armed Forces	-	-
7	Sports	-	10,610
8	National Welfare Fund	-	-
9	Rural Development	-	-
10	Capacity Building	-	-
11	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	-	-
12	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	-	-
	Total amount	**12,39,820**	**6,98,460**

(ii) Other disclosures: -

(a) Details of expenditure incurred during the year ended on 31.03.2019 paid and yet to be paid along with the nature of expenditure (capital or revenue nature) is as under:-

(Amount in ₹)

		Paid (a)	Yet to be paid (b)	Total (a+b)
(i)	Construction/Acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii)	On purpose other than (i) above	5,81,376	-	5,81,376
	Total	**5,81,376**	**-**	**5,81,376**

(b) As stated above, a sum of ₹ Nil out of total expenditure of ₹ 5,81,376 is yet to be paid to concerned parties which are included in the relevant head of accounts pertaining to liabilities.

(iii) As per Section 135 read with Section 198 of Companies Act 2013, the amount required to be spent towards CSR works out to ₹ 12,39,193/- for financial year 2018-19 (based on 2% of average net profit of preceding three financial years). The Board of Directors had allocated total budget of ₹ 12,72,000/- for financial year 2018-19, out of which an amount of ₹ 32,180/- remained unspent.

14. Disclosures as required under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 read with notification of Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated11.10.2018(Refer Note no. 20.2 and 20.3 of the Balance Sheet) are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier on Balance Sheet date:		
	a) Trade Payables:		
	-Principal	-	-
	-Interest	-	-
	b) Others:		
	-Principal	-	-
	-Interest	-	-
(ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
(iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on Balance Sheet date.	-	-
(v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

15. Disclosures regarding leases as per IND AS -17 "Leases":

A) Operating leases- Company as Lessee

a) The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases of premises for residential use of employees. These leasing arrangements, which are not non-cancellable, are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms. Lease payments in respect of premises for residential use of employees amounting to ₹ 45,59,954/- (Previous period ₹ 1,85,73,414/-) included under Salaries, wages, allowances in **Note 26**.

b) The Company has taken premises for offices, guest houses & transit camps on operating leases which are not non-cancellable and are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms. Lease payments in respect of premises for offices, guest houses & transit camps amounting to ₹ 67,92,215/- (Previous period ₹ 1,27,44,978/-) are shown under Rent& Hire Charges in **Note 29**.

c) The Company has taken vehicles on operating leases generally for a period of 1 to 2 years and such leases are not non-cancellable. Lease payments in respect of hiring of vehicles amounting to ₹1,27,21,702/-(Previous period ₹ 71,95,147/-) are shown under Rent& Hire Charges in **Note 29**.

16. The management is of the opinion that no case of impairment of assets exists under the provisions of Ind AS-36 on "Impairment of Assets" as at 31st March 2019.

17. Nature and details of provisions (refer Note No. 17 and 22 of Balance Sheet)

(i) General

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a Finance Cost.

(ii) Provision for employee benefits (Other than provisions for defined contribution and defined benefit plans which have been disclosed as per Ind AS-19 at S. No. 10 of Note No. 34):

a) Provision for Performance Related Pay/Incentive:

Short-term Provision has been recognised in the accounts towards Performance Related Pay/ incentive to employees for the year (Previous Year 2018-19) on the basis of Management Estimates in case of NHPC employees presently on the rolls of the Company based on the guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India.

b) Provision for Wage Revision as per 3rd Pay Revision Committee (PRC):

Short term provision for wage revision of the employees of the company has been recognised in the accounts for the period 1.01.2017 to 31.03.2019 as per notification of the Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India.

18. The status of equity contribution as on 31st March, 2019, from joint venture partners namely NHPC, JKSPDC and PTC (India) Limited stood at ₹ 747,55,00,000/- (51.94%), ₹ 687,55,00,000/- (47.77%) and ₹ 4,08,00,000/- (0.29%) respectively.

19. Other current liability includes an Amount of ₹ 60,00,00,000/- as deposits received from JKSPDC. The same will be refunded on receipt of payment from GOI

20. A Non-fund based limit of ₹ 75,00,00,000/- has been obtained from Jammu and Kashmir Bank during the month of April 2019.

21. Opening balances/corresponding figures for previous year have been re-grouped/re-arranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

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

For JSVP & CO. Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn. No. 003435N)	**sd/-** **(Lokesh Dutt Jha)** Chairman	**sd/-** **(M S Babu)** Managing Director
sd/- **(CA. Raj Kumar Mehra)** Partner M.No.: 501305	**sd/-** **(K K Goel)** General Manager (Finance)	**sd/-** **(Sudhir Anand)** Company Secretary

Place : Jammu
Date : 12.05.2019

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143 (6) (b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CHENAB VALLEY POWER PROJECTS (P) LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2019.

The preparation of financial statements of Chenab Valley Power Projects (P) Limited for the year ended 31 March, 2019 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the management of the company. The statutory auditor appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139(5) of the Act is responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with standards on auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 12 May, 2019.

I, on the behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit under section 143(6) (a) of the Act of the financial statements of Chenab Valley Power Projects (P) Limited, for the year ended 31 March, 2019. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records. Based on my supplementary audit, I would like to highlight the following significant matters under Section 143 (6) (b) of the Companies Act, 2013 which have come to my attention and which in my view are necessary for enabling a better understanding of the financial statements and the related Audit Report.

A BALANCE SHEET

A.1 ASSETS

Non-Current Assets

Intangible Assets ₹ 449.13 crore

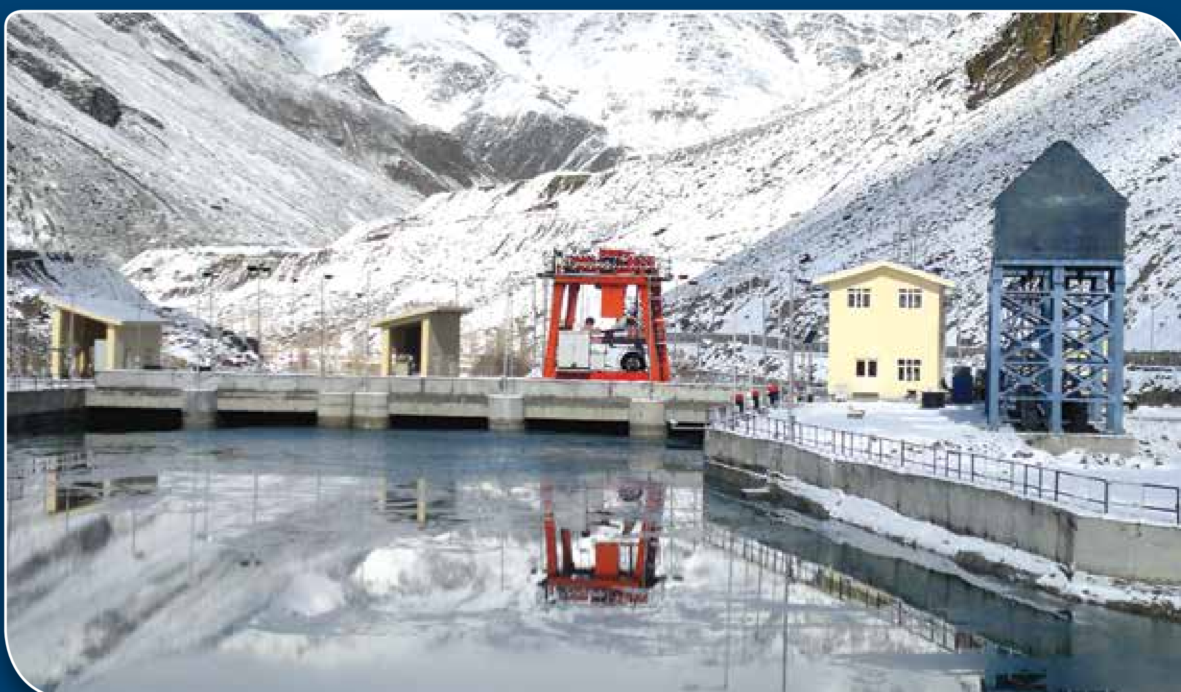
The above does not include an amount of ₹ 15.60 crore {104 Project Affected Families (PAFs) X ₹ 15 Lakh} on account of enhancement in financial assistance for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) benefits for displaced PAFs of Pakal Dul Hydro Electric Project (HEO) towards land for house and house construction assistance. Since the Company recognized the said enhancement amount for disbursement to PAFs, the amount should have been included in Intangible asset under Development. Non-inclusion of ₹ 15.60 crore resulted in understatement of Intangible Assets under Development and Provisions to the same extent.

For and on the behalf of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Sd/-

(Sushil Kumar Thakur, IAAS)
Accountant General (Audit), J&K

Place : Srinagar
Date : 21 August, 2019



44 MW Chutak Power Station (J&K) - Dam

CIN L40101HR1975GOI032564

एनएचपीसी लिमिटेड
(भारत सरकार का उद्यम)

NHPC Limited
(A Government of India Enterprise)

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