

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**TO THE MEMBERS OF
EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED** which comprises Ind AS Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit & Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and profit/loss, other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 standalone Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, 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 attention to Note No. 6 of the Ind AS financial statements regarding Capital work-in-progress of *Rs 1859.92* lakhs as on 31st March 2019. Same amount is appearing in the audited Balance sheet/Audit report of the previous financial year i.e. 2017-18. The Management has physically verified and reported that no progress related to this project was made in the financial year 2018-19. Accordingly, the assets' valuation, as worked out by the management also, is the same as was there in the audited balance sheet of the financial year 2017-18.

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information which Comprises various information but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 implementation and maintenance of 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 Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS 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.

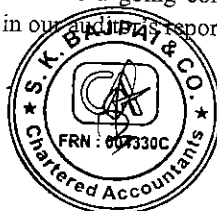
The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the



financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

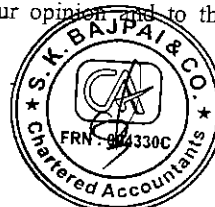
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (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** 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 purpose 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 Ind AS Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, 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 Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Control with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**". Our report express an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial control over financial reporting.
 - 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 no pending litigations which would impact its financial position- Refer Note no **91** to Ind AS financial statement.
- ii) The company did not have material foreseeable losses on long term contracts including derivative contracts.
- iii) There are no amounts required to be transferred to the Investors Education and Protection fund.

For S.K. Bajpai & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.004330C




(CA AMIT KUMAR)
Partner
M.No. 400433

Dated: 29th May, 2019
Place : New Delhi

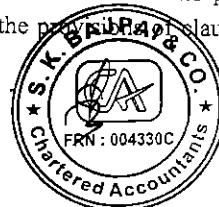
Annexure "A"

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the members of 'The Company' for the year ended 31st March 2019

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of our audit, we state that:

1. The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment (fixed assets) and accordingly, the provision of clause 3 (i) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
2. The company does not have any inventory and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ii) of the order are not applicable to the company.
3. The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3 (iii) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
4. The company has not granted any loans, made any investment, provided guarantees or securities covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3 (iv) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
5. No deposits within the meaning of directives issued by Reserve Bank Of India (R.B.I) and sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under have been accepted by the company.
6. According to the information and the explanation given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under clause (d) of the sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act in respect of the Company's products. Accordingly the provision of clause 3 (vi) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
7. (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues applicable to the company with appropriate authorities. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues were outstanding as at the last day of the financial year for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.


(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, there are no dues of Income tax, sales tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
8. The company had not borrowed any amount from Financial Institutions, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (viii) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
9. The company has not raised money through Initial public offer or further public offer (including debts instruments) or term loan during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the company.



10. During the course of our examination of the books and the records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and accordingly the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instances of fraud by or on the company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year nor have we been informed of such case by the management.
11. According to the information and explanation given to us, no managerial remuneration has been paid or provided for during the year and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xi) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
13. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanation given to us, all transactions with the related party are in compliance with section 188 of the Act and the details have been disclosed as required by the applicable Ind AS (Refer Note no. 18 to the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements.)
14. The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
15. Based on information and explanation given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transaction prescribed under section 192 of the act with directors or persons connected with them during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
16. The company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank Of India Act. 1934.

For **S.K.Bajpai & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.004330C




CA AMIT KUMAR)
Partner
Membership No.400433

Dated: 29th May, 2019
Place: New Delhi

- (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.

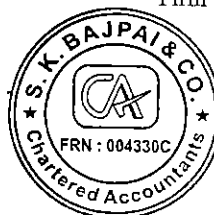
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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 control 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 S.K. Bajpai & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.004330C



(CA AMIT KUMAR)
Partner
Membership No.400433

Dated: 29th May, 2019
Place: New Delhi

**EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019**

Rs in Lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	2.81	3.52
Capital work-in-progress	6	1,859.92	1,859.92
Total non-current assets		1,862.73	1,863.44
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	0.63	1.33
Other financial assets	8	0.15	0.14
Total current assets		0.78	1.47
Total assets		1,863.51	1,864.91
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	1.00	1.00
Other equity		(771.24)	(580.11)
Total equity		(770.24)	(579.11)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10	1,800.00	1,800.00
Deferred tax liabilities	25C	(0.00)	2.16
Total non-current liabilities		1,800.00	1,802.16
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10	0.74	0.70
Trade payables	11	6.98	5.27
Other financial liabilities	12	825.84	635.85
Other current liabilities	13	0.19	0.04
Total current liabilities		833.75	641.86
Total equity and liabilities		1,863.51	1,864.91

Significant accounting policies 4
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

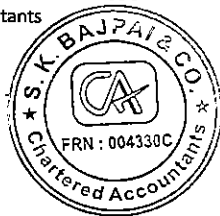
For S.K. Bajpai & Co.

Firm Registration Number - 004330C

Chartered Accountants

(Signature)

CA Amit Kumar
Partner
M. No. 400433



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Eastern Ramganga Valley Hydrel Projects Company Private Limited

(Signature)
Gopal Lalji Gupta
Director
DIN No. 08397930

(Signature)

Abhishek Radhakishan Ajmera
Director
DIN No. 07513679

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29-May-2019

Place: Noida
Date: 29-May-2019

EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Rs in Lakhs

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
REVENUE :			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other income	14	-	1.65
Total income		-	1.65
EXPENSES :			
Finance costs	15	187.01	186.25
Depreciation and amortisation expense	16	0.71	0.06
Other expenses	17	5.58	4.50
Less : Expenditure transferred to Capital Work - In - Progress		-	-
Total expenses		193.29	190.82
Loss before taxation		(193.29)	(189.17)
Income tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		(2.16)	(1.93)
Loss for the year		(191.14)	(187.24)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Tax on above		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(191.14)	(187.24)
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Face value of Rs. 10 each)	18	(1,911.38)	(1,872.44)


Significant accounting policies 4
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

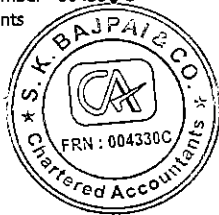
As per our report of even date

For S.K. Bajpai & Co.

Firm Registration Number - 004330C

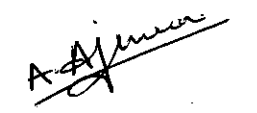
Chartered Accountants


CA Amit Kumar
Partner
M. No. 400433



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Eastern Ramganga Valley Hydel Projects Company Private Limited


Gopal Lalji Gupta
Director
DIN No. 08397930


Abhishek Radhakishan Ajmera
Director
DIN No. 07513679

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29-May-2019

Place: Noida
Date: 29-May-2019

EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Particulars	Rs in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(193.29)	(189.17)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	0.71	0.06
Liability no longer required written back	-	(1.65)
Finance costs	187.01	186.25
Movement in working capital:		
Increase/(decrease) in trade payable and other financial liabilities	1.70	1.21
Increase in trade receivables and other financial assets	(0.01)	(0.01)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	0.15	(0.33)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	-	(1.56)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	(3.74)	(5.19)
Income tax paid	-	-
Cash generated from/(used in) operations [A]	(3.74)	(5.19)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments (including capital work-in-progress)	-	(3.58)
Cash used in investing activities [B]	-	(3.58)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from /(repayment of) borrowings	3.03	8.60
Cash used in financing activities [C]	3.03	8.60
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]	(0.70)	(0.16)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1.33	1.49
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note no 7)	0.62	1.33

Significant accounting policies- 4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
 For S.K. Bajpai & Co.
 Firm Registration Number - 004330C
 Chartered Accountants

CA Amit Kumar
 Partner
 M. No. 400433



Place: New Delhi
 Date: 29-May-2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 Eastern Ramganga Valley Hydel Projects Company Private Limited

Gopal Lalji Gupta
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 Director
 DIN No. 08397930

A. Ajmera
 Abhishek Radhakishan Ajmera
 Director
 DIN No. 07513679

Place: Noida
 Date: 29-May-2019

EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

a) Equity share capital

Particulars	Rs in Lakhs
Balance as at April 1, 2017	1.00
Changes in share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1.00
Changes in share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	1.00

B) Other equity

Particulars	Rs in Lakhs		
	Reserves and Surplus	Other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 1, 2017	(392.87)	-	(392.87)
Loss for the year	(187.24)	-	(187.24)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	(580.11)	-	(580.11)
Loss for the year	(191.14)	-	(191.14)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	(771.25)	-	(771.24)

Significant accounting policies- 4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
 For S.K. Bajpai & Co.
 Firm Registraton Number - 004330 C
 Chartered Accountants


 CA Amit Kumar
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 Eastern Ramganga Valley Hydel Projects Company Private Limited


 Gopal Lalji Gupta
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 DIN No. 07513679

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 29-May-2019

Place: Noida
 Date: 29-May-2019

EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
Ind AS notes to financial statement

NOTE 1

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Eastern Ramganga Valley Hydel Projects Company Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 24th August, 2010. The Company on completion of pre-feasibility report has been granted permission for setting up of 11.5 MW Hydel power plant by the Government of Uttarakhand.

NOTE 2

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION, MEASUREMENT AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.01 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified). The IND AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 and and relevant amendment rules issued there after.

2.02 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). Indian rupee is the functional currency of the Company.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is the Company's presentation in Indian Rupees has been rounded up to the nearest lakhs except where otherwise indicated.

2.03 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements, income and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.

Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates and assumption having the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are:
Valuation of financial instruments
Useful life of property, plant and equipment
Provisions

2.04 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification in accordance with Division II of Schedule III of The Companies Act, 2013.

NOTE 3

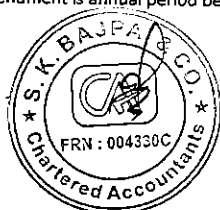
3 Standards issued but not yet effective

- 3.01 Ind AS 116 Leases :** On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:
- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
 - Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:

- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or
- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.



EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
Ind AS notes to financial statement

- 3.02 Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments :** On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition - i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

- 3.03 Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes :** On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The amendment clarifies that 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. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the standalone financial statements

- 3.04 Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement-** On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to 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.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

NOTE 4

4 Summary of significant accounting policies

4.01 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

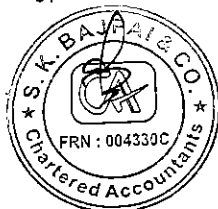
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 -Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.



EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
Ind AS notes to financial statement

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be premeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

4.02 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties.

Interest & dividend income

The interest and dividends are recognized only when no uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists. Interest on fixed deposits is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

4.03 Taxes

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination or to an item which is recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable/receivable on the taxable income/ loss for the year using applicable tax rates at the Balance Sheet date, and any adjustment to taxes in respect of previous years. Interest income/ expenses and penalties, if any, related to income tax are included in current tax expense.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

A deferred tax liability is recognised based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

4.04 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and where applicable accumulated impairment losses. Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress cost include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

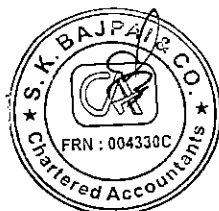
Gains and losses on disposal with the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment and are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment and are recognised net within "other income/other expenses" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent Cost

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation

During the year, the Company has changed the depreciation method from straight line method to written down value. Depreciation is calculated on pro-rata basis on a written down value basis using useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013.



EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
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An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised 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 income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

4.05 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset 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. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

4.06 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The contingent liability is not recognised in books of account but its existence is disclosed in financial statements.

Disclosures for contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources when there is possible obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

4.07 Impairment of non-financial assets

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 or Company's of assets. 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.

4.08 Provisions

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.

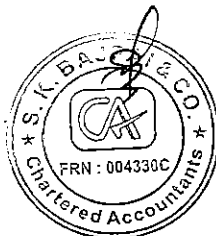
4.09 Financial instruments

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, in case of Financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

Financial assets are subsequently classified as measured at

- **amortised cost:** Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method less impairment, if any. The amortisation of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- **fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL):** A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- **fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
Ind AS notes to financial statement

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

Impairment of Financial Asset

Expected credit losses are recognized for all financial assets subsequent to initial recognition other than financials assets in FVTPL category.

For financial assets other than trade receivables, as per Ind AS 109, the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition. The Company's trade receivables do not contain significant financing component and loss allowance on trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall.

The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss. In case of trade payables, they are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently, these liabilities are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

4.10 Statement of Cash Flows and Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

The company provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

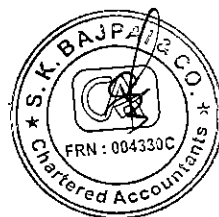
4.11 Lease

Lease in which a substantial portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. payments and receipts are recognised to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless the lease payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for lessors expected inflationary costs increases, in which case the same are recognised as an expense in line with the contractual terms.

4.12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
Ind AS notes to financial statement

Rs in Lakhs

NOTE 5

Property, plant and equipment

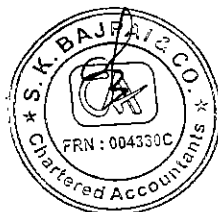
	<u>Office equipment</u>
Year ended March 31, 2018	
Gross carrying amount	
Opening gross carrying amount	-
Additions	3.58
Disposals	-
Closing gross carrying amount	<u>3.58</u>
Accumulated depreciation	
Opening accumulated depreciation	-
Depreciation charge for the year	0.06
Disposals	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	<u>0.06</u>
Net carrying amount as at 31st March 2017	<u>-</u>
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2018	<u>3.52</u>
Year ended March 31, 2019	
Gross carrying amount	
Opening gross carrying amount	3.52
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Closing gross carrying amount	<u>3.52</u>
Accumulated depreciation	
Opening accumulated depreciation	-
Depreciation charge for the year	0.71
Disposals	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	<u>0.71</u>
Net carrying amount as at 31st March 2018	<u>3.52</u>
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	<u>2.81</u>

NOTE 6

Capital work-in-progress

The Company on completion of pre-feasibility report has been granted permission for setting up of two Hydel power plant. (1) 6.5 MW Hydel power plant at Burthing and (2) 5.0 MW Hydel Power plant at Phulibagar by the Government of Uttarakhand. Project survey, geological investigation and formulation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) are approved. Administrative and other expenses including finance cost incurred are being carried forward as pre-operative expenses under Capital Work In Progress. Adjustments in this respect or allocation thereof to the project cost etc. will be carried out on completion of the project.

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Capital work-in-progress		
Pre-operative expenses	1,859.92	1,859.92
	<u>1,859.92</u>	<u>1,859.92</u>
Capital Work -in -Progress includes Pre-operative expenditure incurred during implementation of project as given below :		
Capital work-in-progress - Opening Balance	1,859.92	1,859.92
Add : Transfer from Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Salary and wages	-	-
Rent	-	-
Rates and taxes	-	-
Insurance	-	-
Legal and professional charges	-	-
Travelling and conveyance expenses	-	-
Project development expenses	-	-
Service charges paid	-	-
Other borrowing cost	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-
Capital work-in-progress - Closing Balance	<u>1,859.92</u>	<u>1,859.92</u>



EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
Ind AS notes to financial statement

Rs in Lakhs

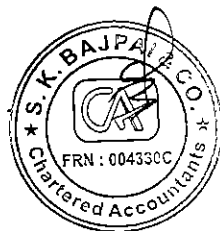
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
NOTE 7		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	0.63	1.33
	<u>0.63</u>	<u>1.33</u>
NOTE 8		
Other financial assets		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security Deposit	0.15	0.14
	<u>0.15</u>	<u>0.14</u>

EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
Ind AS notes to financial statement

Rs in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
NOTE 10		
Borrowings (Non current)		
Unsecured		
Preference shares (Refer note no. 9a)	1,800.00	1,800.00
	<u>1,800.00</u>	<u>1,800.00</u>
Borrowings (Current)		
Unsecured		
From related parties		
Interest free		
Others	0.74	0.70
	<u>0.74</u>	<u>0.70</u>
Terms of repayment		
These loans are repayable on demand		
NOTE 11		
Trade payables		
Due to micro, small and medium enterprises*		
Others	6.98	5.27
	<u>6.98</u>	<u>5.27</u>

*Refer note no. 19 for disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act.



EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
Ind AS notes to financial statement

Rs in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
NOTE 12		
Other financial liabilities		
Current maturities of long term debts (Refer note no 11)		
Holding Company	65.38	58.38
Associate Company	40.46	37.47
Financial instrument liabilities (Preference shares-refer note no. 9a)	720.00	540.00
	825.84	635.85
NOTE 13		
Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues payable	0.19	0.04
	0.19	0.04

EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
Ind AS notes to financial statement

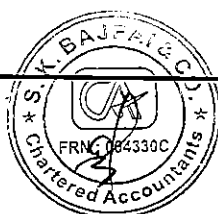
Rs in Lakhs

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
NOTE 14		
Other income		
Liability no longer required written back	-	1.65
	-	1.65
NOTE 15		
Finance costs		
Cost in respect of financial instruments (Preference shares-refer note no. 9a)	180.00	180.00
Interest charges on unwinding of discount	7.01	6.25
	187.01	186.25
NOTE 16		
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	0.71	0.06
	0.71	0.06

EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
Ind AS notes to financial statement

Rs in Lakhs

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
NOTE 17		
Other expenses		
Bank Charges	0.04	-
Interest on late payment of taxes	0.00	-
Payment to auditors:		
- As audit fees (excluding tax)	0.82	0.35
Professional charges	1.79	2.16
Rates and taxes	-	0.47
Outsourced manpower charges	1.19	-
Travelling expenses	0.31	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1.43	1.53
	5.58	4.50



EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
Ind AS notes to financial statement

Rs in Lakhs

NOTE 9

Equity share capital

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Authorised		
10,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (As at March 31, 2018 - 10,00,000)	100.00	100.00
1,80,00,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each (As at March 31, 2018- 1,80,00,000)	1,800.00	1,800.00
	100.00	100.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
10,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10. each fully paid-up (As at March 31, 2018 - 10,00,000)	1.00	1.00
1,80,00,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each* (As at March 31, 2018- 1,80,00,000)	-	-
	1.00	1.00

a) *As per Ind AS 32, Financial Instruments, non-cumulative redeemable preference shares are classified as financial liabilities if principal amount is redeemable. Accordingly, 1,80,00,000 non-cumulative redeemable preference shares (Previous year - 1,80,00,000 preference shares) having face value of Rs. 100 each fully paid up are classified as financial liabilities and thus included in borrowings and 10% interest provided thereof.

b) Reconciliation of number of shares

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares:				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Preference shares:				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,80,00,000	-	1,80,00,000	-
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	1,80,00,000	-	1,80,00,000	-

c) Rights of equity shareholders

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend, if any proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held by them.

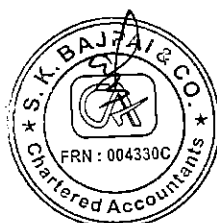
Rights of preference shareholders

Redeemable preference shares would carry 10% fixed dividend on cumulative basis on outstanding unredeemed portion of the amount. In the event of liquidation of the Company before redemption of the said preference shares, the holders of these shares will have priority over equity shares in the payment of dividend and repayment of capital. The dividend, if any proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

d) Details of equity shares held by the holding company and associate company in the aggregate shares of the Company

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Nos.	% of Holding	Nos.	% of Holding
Energy Development Company Limited (Holding Company)	5,100	51%	5,100	51%
Smart Hydel Power Limited (Associate Company)	4,900	49%	4,900	49%

e) The Company has not issued any shares by way of bonus or for consideration other than cash and has not bought back any shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.



EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
Ind AS notes to financial statement

Rs in Lakhs

NOTE 18

Earnings Per share

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Loss after tax available for equity shareholders (Rs in lakhs)	(191.14)	(187.24)
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,000	10,000
Nominal value of equity shares	10	10
Basic and diluted Earnings Per Share (in Rs.)	(1,911.38)	(1,872.44)

NOTE 19

Disclosure under MSMED Act, 2006

The details of amounts outstanding to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), based on the available information with the Company are as under:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
1) Principal amount outstanding	-	-
2) Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-	-
3) Interest due on (2) above and the unpaid interest	-	-
4) Interest paid on all delayed payments under the MSMED Act.	-	-
5) Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
6) Interest due and payable for the period of delay other than (4) above	-	-
7) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
8) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-

NOTE 20

Segment Reporting

The Company's Board of Directors are identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined under Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments". The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators. The Company is engaged primarily in the business setting up of power plant for "generation of electricity" and all other activities are incidental thereto in India. Since all these segments meet the aggregation criteria as per the requirements of Ind AS 108 on 'Operating segments', the management considers these as a single reportable segment. Accordingly, disclosure of segment information has not been furnished.

NOTE 21

Contingent liabilities and commitments

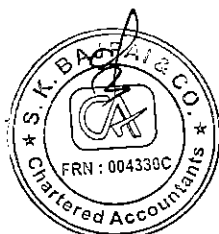
Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018 - Nil). There are no legal cases by and against the Company.

Capital Commitments

Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account	-	-



EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
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Rs in Lakhs

NOTE 22

Related party disclosure

Relationship	Name of the Party
Where control exists	
a) Holding Company	Energy Development Company Ltd.
b) Associate Company	Smart Hydel Power Limited
Others	
c) Other related party	Essel Infracore Limited

Related companies transactions:

Particulars	Relationship of related party	Name of related party	For the year ended 31-March-2019	For the year ended 31-March-2018
Expenses incurred by the party on behalf of the company	Holding company	Energy Development Company Limited	-	0.47
Expenses reimbursed to the party	Holding company	Energy Development Company Limited	(0.47)	-
Loans taken	Associate Company	Smart Hydel Power Limited	32.47	7.99
Loans taken	Other Related Party	Essel Infracore Limited	0.13	0.61

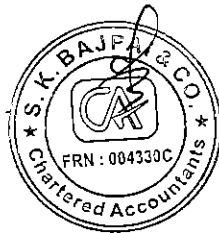
Related companies balances:

Particulars	Relationship of related party	Name of related party	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
Loans	Holding company	Energy Development Company Limited	65.38	65.38
Trade Payables	Holding company	Energy Development Company Limited	0.00	0.47
Loans	Associate Company	Smart Hydel Power Limited	40.46	7.99
Loans	Other Related Party	Essel Infracore Limited	0.74	0.61

*Below rounding off norms adopted by the company

Notes

1. No remuneration has been paid to Key Managerial Personnel.
2. No amounts in respect of the related parties have been written off/back or provided for during the year.
3. Related party relationship have been identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.
4. Related party transaction have been disclosed on the basis of value of transactions in terms of respective contracts
5. Terms and conditions of Related party transactions : are in the ordinary course of business based on normal commercial terms, conditions, market rate and memorandum of understanding sign with the related party.



EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
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NOTE 23

Financial instruments

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of cash, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.
2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

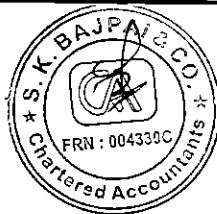
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments by category are as follows:

	Rs in Lakhs				
	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total fair value	Carrying amount
March 31, 2019					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	0.63	0.63	0.63
Others financial assets	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.15
Total	-	-	0.78	0.78	0.78
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	1,800.74	1,800.74	1,800.74
Trade payables	-	-	6.98	6.98	6.98
Others financial liabilities	-	-	825.84	825.84	825.84
Total	-	-	2,633.56	2,633.56	2,633.56

	Rs in Lakhs				
	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total fair value	Carrying amount
March 31, 2018					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1.33	1.33	1.33
Others financial assets	-	-	0.14	0.14	0.14
Total	-	-	1.47	1.47	1.47
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	1,800.70	1,800.70	1,800.70
Trade payables	-	-	5.27	5.27	5.27
Others financial liabilities	-	-	635.85	635.85	635.85
Total	-	-	2,441.81	2,441.81	2,441.81



EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
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NOTE 26

Financial risk factors

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets is cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities exposes it to Liquidity Risk, Market Risk and Credit risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised as below

(a) Liquidity risk

The risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk management implies maintenance sufficient cash including availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet the obligations as and when due.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring as far as possible that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its short term and long term liabilities as and when due. Anticipated future cash flows is expected to be sufficient to meet the liquidity requirements of the Company. Shortcomings if any will be fulfilled by the holding company.

The following is the contractual maturities of the financial liabilities:

	Rs in Lakhs		
	Carrying amount	1-12 months	more than 12 months
As at March 31, 2019			
Non-derivative liabilities			
Borrowings	1,906.58	106.58	1,800.00
Trade payables	6.98	6.98	-
Other financial liabilities	720.00	720.00	-

	Rs in Lakhs		
	Carrying amount	1-12 months	more than 12 months
As at March 31, 2018			
Non-derivative liabilities			
Borrowings	1,896.54	96.54	1,800.00
Trade payables	5.27	5.27	-
Other financial liabilities	540.00	540.00	-

(b) Market Risk

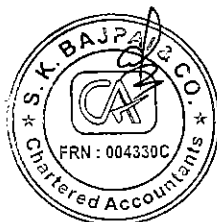
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. However, the Company does not have currency and other price risk as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

Interest Risk

The interest rate risk exposure is mainly from changes in fixed and floating interest rates. The Company's borrowing have fixed rate of interest and are carried at amortised costs. Hence, the Company is not subject to interest rate risk since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will change due to change in market interest rates

(c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risks from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial instruments. However, the Company does not any trade receivables and hence there is no credit risk as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.



EASTERN RAMGANGA VALLEY HYDEL PROJECTS COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
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NOTE 27

The Company is yet to receive balance confirmations in respect of certain financial assets and financial liabilities. The Management does not expect any material difference affecting the current year's financial statements due to the same.

NOTE 28

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 29, 2019.

Significant accounting policies- 4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S.K. Bajpai & Co.
Firm Registraton Number - 004330C
Chartered Accountants



CA Amit Kumar
Partner
M. No. 400433

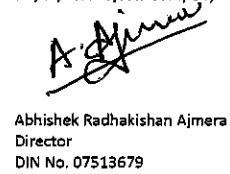


Place: New Delhi
Date: 29-May-2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Eastern Ramganga Valley Hydel Projects Company Private Limited



Gopal Lalji Gupta
Director
DIN No. 08397930



Abhishek Radhakishan Ajmera
Director
DIN No. 07513679

Place: Noida
Date: 29-May-2019