Financial Statements for
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited
For the Year Ended March 31, 2018

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Golf View Corporate Tower - B
Sector - 42, Sector Road
Gurugram - 122 002, Haryana, India
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Simbhaoli Power Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS financial statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Simbhaoli Power Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) specified 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 accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
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Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2018, its profit including other comprehensive income , its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at April 01, 2016 included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 dated May 29, 2017 and May 28, 2016 respectively expressed an unmodified opinion on those standalone financial statements, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us.

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 Act, we give in the Annexure 1 a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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 Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, 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 specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report dated November 27, 2018 in "Annexure 2" to this report;

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(g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2018 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended 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 Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 32 to the Ind AS financial statements;

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 S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP ★ GURUGRAM ★

T. Das Mahapatra

per Tanmoy Das Mahapatra
Partner
Membership Number: 58259

Place: Gurugram
Date: November 27, 2018

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 of the section on "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date
Re: Simbhaoli Power Private Limited

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) All fixed assets were physically verified by the management in the previous year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the company.

(ii) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

(iii) According to 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. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of Power, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been delays in some cases.. The provisions relating to employees' state insurance, duty of excise and value added tax are not applicable to the Company.

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

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(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has delayed in repayment of loans to banks during the year to the extent of Rs. 28.88 million (the delay in such repayments being for less than 30 days in each individual case) and no such dues were in arrears as on the balance sheet date. The lender wise details are tabulated as under:

Particulars	**Amount of the default as the Balance sheet date (Rs. In million)**		**Period of default since**	**Remarks, if any**
	Principal	**Interest**		
Dues to Bank: Uttar Pardesh Co-operative Bank Limited	28.88	58.15	0-30 days	Paid by March 31, 2018
	-	24.94	31-60 days	

(ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or no fraud on the company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.

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(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

T. Das Mahapatra

per Tanmoy Das Mahapatra
Partner
Membership Number: 58259

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP GURUGRAM

Place: Gurugram
Date: November 27, 2018

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SIMBHAOLI POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

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 Simbhaoli Power Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 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. 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 the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent 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 with reference to these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, 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.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

T. Das Mahapatra

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP GURUGRAM

per Tanmoy Das Mahapatra
Partner
Membership Number: 58259

Place: Gurgaon
Date: November 27, 2018

Simbhaoli Power Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)
CIN No. : U40300UP2011PTC045360

	Notes	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 01, 2016
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	3,086.12	3,185.72	3,301.11
Capital work-in-progress		-	6.75	-
Intangible assets	4	1.52	1.74	1.96
Other bank balances	13	2.24	2.24	2.20
Other non-current assets	8	17.50	18.08	1.29
Current assets				
Inventories	10	29.50	43.79	40.01
Financial assets				
Investments	5	66.64	29.11	183.36
Trade receivables	11	601.90	305.18	496.37
Cash and cash equivalents	12	175.60	187.92	9.01
Loans	6	0.75	0.98	0.47
Others financial assets	7	0.81	119.79	72.63
Other current assets	8	4.60	4.09	4.07
Total assets		**3,987.18**	**3,905.39**	**4,112.48**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	14	108.60	108.60	108.60
Other equity	15	1,386.75	1,246.82	1,150.38
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	16	1,112.32	1,424.77	1,750.06
Other financial liabilities	17	100.62	81.48	54.17
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	19			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		258.63	203.79	203.14
Borrowings	16	90.25	75.29	61.37
Other financial liabilities	17	826.31	731.31	752.34
Other current liabilities	20	45.75	24.08	25.21
Provisions	18	57.95	9.25	7.21
Total equity and liabilities		**3,987.18**	**3,905.39**	**4,112.48**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2			

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 301003E/E300005

T. Das Mahapatra

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP ★ GURUGRAM ★

per Tanmoy Das Mahapatra
Partner
Membership Number: 58259

Place: Gurugram
Date: November 27, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited

Amrender Prasad Singh
Managing Director
DIN: 03512958

Gurpal Singh
Director
DIN: 00064807

Chintan Mehta
Director
DIN: 06499739

Surabhi Singh
Company Secretary
M.No. - A39202

Pitambar Kumar
Chief Financial Officer

Simbhaoli Power Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)
CIN No. : U40300UP2011PTC045360

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	21	1,279.79	1,056.18
Other income	22	18.25	8.24
Total income		**1,298.04**	**1,064.42**
Expenses			
Cost of raw material and component consumed	23	504.66	335.93
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	24	(0.60)	2.18
Employee benefits expense	25	64.53	66.72
Finance costs	26	310.53	322.15
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	113.04	115.72
Other expenses	28	119.23	125.51
Total expenses		**1,111.39**	**968.21**
Profit before tax		**186.65**	**96.21**
Current tax	9	47.52	-
Deferred tax	9	-	-
Income tax expense		**47.52**	-
Profit for the year		**139.13**	**96.21**
Other comprehensive income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	29		
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		1.02	0.23
Income tax effect		(0.22)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**139.93**	**96.44**
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders		139.13	96.21
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax attributable to:			
Equity holders		139.93	96.44
Earnings per equity share:			
Basic	30	**12.81**	**8.86**
Diluted	30	**12.81**	**8.86**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 301003E/E300005

T. Das Mahapatra

per Tanmoy Das Mahapatra
Partner
Membership Number: 58259

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP ★ GURUGRAM ★

Place: Gurugram
Date: November 27, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited

Amrender Prasad Singh
Managing Director
DIN: 03512958

Gurpal Singh
Director
DIN: 00064807

Chintan Mehta
Director
DIN: 06499739

Surabhi Singh
Company Secretary
M.No. - A39202

Pitambar Kumar
Chief Financial Officer

Simbhaoli Power Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2018
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)
CIN No. : U40300UP2011PTC045360

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**186.65**	**96.21**
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation / amortisation	113.04	115.72
Finance cost	310.53	322.15
Finance income	(0.25)	(0.38)
Credit balances written back	0.18	0.22
Fair value gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss	(4.03)	(3.76)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**606.12**	**530.16**
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in trade payables	54.66	0.43
Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	39.97	26.93
Increase in provisions	1.87	2.78
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(296.72)	191.19
Decrease / (increase) in other financial assets	14.29	(3.78)
(Increase) / decrease in other bank balance	-	(0.04)
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets	118.92	(65.01)
Cash generated from operations	**539.11**	**682.66**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	0.11	(0.51)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**539.22**	**682.15**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets, including CWIP and capital advances	(32.17)	(99.68)
Interest received	0.03	0.20
Investments in mutual funds	(33.50)	158.01
Net cash flow used in investing activities	**(65.64)**	**58.53**
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings	(296.51)	(366.37)
Interest paid	(170.54)	(185.99)
Payments towards finance lease obligation	(18.85)	(9.41)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	**(485.90)**	**(561.77)**

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Simbhaoli Power Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2018
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)
CIN No. : U40300UP2011PTC045360

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(12.32)**	**178.91**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	187.92	9.01
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**175.60**	**187.92**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.11	0.08
Balance with banks - on current account	175.49	187.84
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 12)	**175.60**	**187.92**
Non-Cash investing and financing transaction		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment by means of a finance lease	-	-

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	Short term borrowings
As at 31 March 2017	1,424.77	75.29
Cash flows	(312.45)	14.96
Non cash changes	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	**1,112.32**	**90.25**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 301003E/E300005

T. Das Mahapatra

per Tanmoy Das Mahapatra
Partner
Membership Number: 58259

Place: Gurugram
Date: November 27, 2018

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP GURUGRAM

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited

Amrender Prasad Singh
Managing Director
DIN: 03512958

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Director
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Chintan Mehta
Director
DIN: 06499739

Surabhi Singh
Company Secretary
M.NO.-A39202

Pitambar Kumar
Chief Financial Officer

Simbhaoli Power Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2018
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)
CIN No. : U40300UP2011PTC045360

(a) Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No of shares	Amount
At April 01, 2016	**10.86**	**108.60**
Issue of share capital	-	-
At March 31, 2017	**10.86**	**108.60**
Issue of share capital	-	-
At March 31, 2018	**10.86**	**108.60**

For the year ended March 31, 2017 & March 31, 2018:

	Attributable to the equity holders			
		Reserves and surplus		
	Equity component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	Security premium	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Total
	(Note 15)	(Note 15)	(Note 15)	
As at April 01, 2016	**198.32**	**955.07**	**(3.01)**	**1,150.38**
Profit for the period	-	-	**96.44**	**96.44**
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net of tax	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**198.32**	**955.07**	**93.43**	**1,246.82**
Profit for the period	-	-	139.93	**139.93**
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net of tax	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**198.32**	**955.07**	**233.36**	**1,386.75**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 301003E/E300005

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP GURUGRAM

T. Das Mahapatra

per Tanmoy Das Mahapatra
Partner
Membership Number: 58259

Place: Gurugram
Date: November 27, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited

Amrender Prasad Singh
Managing Director
DIN: 03512958

Gurpal Singh
Director
DIN: 00064807

Chintan Mehta
Director
DIN: 06499739

Surabhi Singh
Company Secretary
M.NO.-A39202

Pitambar Kumar
Chief Financial Officer

1 Corporate information

Simbhaoli Power Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 21st June, 2011. The Company was promoted by Simbhaoli Sugars Limited ("SSL"), which is engaged in the production of sugar, alcohol and biomass based power. SSL entered into a joint venture agreement (JVA) with Sindicatum Captive Energy Singapore PTE Ltd ("SCES"), a dedicated private equity fund set up to finance the development of non-conventional energy projects in South East Asia. As per the JVA, SSL transferred all the assets related to power generation into the Company under Business Transfer Agreements on 25th January, 2013 (effective date) and SCES has subscribed to 49% of the stake in the Company.

The Company is engaged in the business of generating power and selling to utility companies. The Company had acquired 52 MW Bagasse based Cogeneration Power Project adjacent to the Sugar Factories of SSL in Simbhaoli and Chilwaria, in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

The Company had entered into various Commercial Agreements in terms of JVA with SSL and SCES (its Joint Venturers), for the Bagasse Based Cogeneration Power Business. The main terms of such agreements are as under:

a. SSL will provide sufficient bagasse generated to the Company and the Company will convert the same into power and steam to supply to sugar plants after such conversion. SSL shall meet the cost of conversion.
b. SSL is obligated to give all the bagasse additionally produced by it, after the supply of bagasse for conversion, under the long term Bagasse Supply Agreement to the Company. The Company will pay price for this purchased bagasse as agreed between the two parties.
c. The Company will sell surplus power to utility companies from the effective date.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. In accordance with the notification issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted the Indian Accounting standard (referred to as Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 with effect from April 01, 2017. In accordance with Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, the Company has presented a reconciliation under Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (Previous GAAP) to Ind AS of shareholders' equity as at March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2016 and of the comprehensive net income for the year ended March 31, 2017.

b) Basis of preparation

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

These financial statements are covered by Ind AS 101, First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, as they are part of the period covered by the Company's first Ind AS financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2018.

The transition was carried out from the accounting principles generally accepted in India (Indian GAAP) which is considered as Previous GAAP as defined in Ind AS 101. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has impacted the Company's equity and profits is provided in note 47. The preparation of these financial statements resulted in changes to the accounting policies as compared to most recent annual financial statements prepared under Indian GAAP. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements. They have also been applied in preparing the Ind AS opening Balance Sheet as at April 01, 2016 for the purpose of transition to Ind AS and as required by Ind AS 101. All the Ind AS impact as on the date of transition i.e. April 01, 2016 has been adjusted with the Retained earnings.

The Balance Sheet corresponds to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. For clarity, various items are aggregated in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the Notes, where applicable.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest million, except otherwise stated.

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c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis as a going concern and under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value as required under relevant Ind AS.

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to the contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the year. Examples of such estimates include provisions for doubtful trade receivables and advances, employee benefits, provision for income taxes, impairment of assets and useful lives of fixed assets. The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to changes in these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known/materialise.

2.3 Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a) It is expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

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

Current liabilities include the non-current portion of long term financial liabilities.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.4 Foreign currency

Functional and presentational currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates and is normally the currency in which the entity primarily generates and expends cash. All the financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest of million rupees, except where otherwise stated.

Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or the Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in OCI or the Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

2.5 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, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.6 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

2.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue from power generation is recognised on accrual basis as per terms of Power Purchase Agreement with Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited.

Bagasse conversion income is recognized when services are rendered as per contracted terms with the customers.

Income from REC is recognized to the extent approved and credited in company's favour by concerned authority in the account maintained with Renewable Energy Certificate Registry of India at the minimum expected realizable value, determined based on the rates specified under the relevant regulations, since there is no uncertainty in realizing the same. The difference between the amount recognized initially and the amount realized on sale of such RECs at the Power Exchange are accounted for as and when such sale take place.

Interest income is accounted for on accrual basis.

2.8 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost comprises its purchase price, and non-refundable taxes, duties or levies, any other directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

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. 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 within other income.

The Company capitalises the cost of equipment purchased for specific clients, which is reimbursed by clients over the period of a project and does not capitalise equipment for which the client has borne the cost.

Leases under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Assets taken on finance lease are initially capitalised at fair value of the asset or present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to periods during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

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.

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The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer note 3 regarding significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to provision for decommissioning.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, 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 with the carrying amount of the replaced part getting derecognised. The cost for day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been provided as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the plant and machinery acquired under Business Transfer Agreement. In this case, the life of the assets has been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset.etc. The method of depreciation and estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is as under:

Category of fixed assets	Depreciation Method	Useful life
Buildings	Written down value	29 to 60 years
Plant and Machinery used in generation of power	Straight line method	29 to 40 years
Plant and Machinery (Other than	Straight line method	10 to 35 years
Computer Equipment	Straight line method	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line method	10 years
Motor vehicles	Written down value	8 years
Office equipment	Straight line method	8 to 10 years

2.9 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The basis of determining cost for different categories of inventory is as follows:

Stores and spare parts	:	Monthly weighted average
Raw materials / Fuel	:	First in first out
Finished goods	:	FIFO- material cost plus appropriate share of labour and manufacturing overheads

2.10 Intangible fixed assets

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation and useful lives

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset. Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Software is amortised over an estimated useful life of 3-5 years.

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 within other income when the asset is derecognised.

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2.11 Leases

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably expected that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, in which case the useful lives applicable for similar assets owned by the Company are applied.

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognised as operating leases. The Company has ascertained that the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases and therefore, the lease payments are recognised as per terms of the lease agreement in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.12 Financial instruments

Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for a trade date.

Subsequent measurement

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

***(i)* Financial assets carried at amortised cost**

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

***(ii)* Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

***(iii)* Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

***(iv)* Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial guarantee, which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

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(b) Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.13 Fair value measurement

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis and available quoted prices. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized.

For all other financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of those instruments.

2.14 Impairment

a) Financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the Consolidate Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Non-financial assets

***(ii)* Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment**

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

2.15 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

All employee benefits expected to be settled wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. When an employee has rendered service to the Company during an accounting period, the Company recognises the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service as an expense unless another Ind AS requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset. Benefits such as salaries, wages and short-term compensated absences and bonus etc. are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

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A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid after deducting any amount already paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans 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. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the Company recognises that excess as an asset /prepaid expense to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

Defined contribution plan

a) The Company's contribution to provident fund, superannuation fund and employee state insurance scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

Defined benefit plans

The Company has the following defined benefit plans:

b) **Gratuity**

Benefits payable to eligible employees of the Company with respect to gratuity, a defined benefit plan is accounted for on the basis of an actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date. In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the plan provides for lump sum payments to vested employees on retirement, death while in service or on termination of employment, of an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The Company contributes all the ascertained liabilities to a fund set up by the Company and administered by a board of trustees. The present value of such obligation and the related current service cost is determined by an actuarial valuation based on the projected unit credit method and adjusted for past service cost and fair value of plan assets as at the balance sheet date. The obligations are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the reporting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities.

Re-measurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

All other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as employee benefit expenses. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the curtailment or settlement occurs. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

c) **Compensated absences**

Long-term compensated absences are recognised as a liability based on an actuarial valuation carried out at each balance sheet date and short-term compensated absences are recognised as a liability on an undiscounted accrual basis. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where the Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

2.16 Provisions

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. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

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2.17 Contingent liabilities

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

2.18 Taxes

a) **Current tax**

Current tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

b) **Deferred tax**

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognised as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

c) **Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)**

MAT payable is recognised as an asset in the year in which credit in respect of MAT paid in earlier years becomes eligible and is set off in the year in which the Company becomes liable to pay income taxes at the enacted tax rates as indicated in the Income Tax Act, 1961. Further, a MAT credit is recognised only if there is a reasonable certainty that these assets will be realised in the future and their carrying values are reviewed for appropriateness at each balance sheet date.

2.19 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

2.20 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Costs in connection with the borrowing of funds to the extent not directly related to the acquisition of qualifying assets are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the loan. Borrowing costs, allocated to and utilised for qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset upto the date of capitalisation of such asset are added to the cost of the assets. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

2.21 Material events

Material adjusting events occurring after the balance sheet date are taken into cognizance.

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2.22 Recent accounting pronouncements

a) Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 was issued in March 28, 2018. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further, the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. This standard will come into force from accounting period commencing on or after 1st April, 2018. The Company will adopt the new standard on the required effective date. The Company is in the process of making an assessment of the impact of Ind - AS 115 upon initial application, which is subject to changes arising from a more detailed ongoing analysis

b) Amendments to Ind AS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount.

Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognised in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company as the Company has no deductible temporary differences or assets that are in the scope of the amendments.

c) Appendix B to Ind AS 21 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The Appendix clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. Entities may apply the Appendix requirements on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply these requirements prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognised on or after:

(i) The beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix, or
(ii) The beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix.

The Appendix is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. However, since the Company's current practice is in line with the Interpretation, the Company does not expect any effect on its financial statements.

d) Amendments to Ind 112 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Clarification of the scope of disclosure requirements in Ind AS 112

The amendments clarify that the disclosure requirements in Ind AS 112, other than those in paragraphs B10–B16, apply to an entity's interest in a subsidiary, a joint venture or an associate (or a portion of its interest in a joint venture or an associate) that is classified (or included in a disposal group that is classified) as held for sale.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards and interpretations

The Company applied for the first time certain amendments to the standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017. The nature and the impact of each amendment is described below:

Amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative

The amendments require entities to provide disclosure of changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses). The Company has provided the information for both the current and the comparative period in Cash Flow Statement

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Amendments to Ind AS 102 Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions

The amendments to Ind AS 102 Share-based Payment addresses three main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction; the classification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations; and accounting where a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction changes its classification from cash settled to equity settled.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

a. Determination of functional currency

The determination of functional currency often requires significant judgement where the primary economic environment in which they operate may not be clear. In determining the functional currency, judgement is required to determine the currency that mainly reflects the economic substance of the underlying economic event.

b. Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

c. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ('CGU') is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets ('CGU').

Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments.

d. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk volatility and discount rates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

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e. Income taxes

The Company is subject to income tax laws as applicable in India. Significant judgment is required in determining provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

f. Deferred taxes

In assessing the realisability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable, that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable incomes over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes that it is probable that the Company will be able to realise the benefits of those deductible differences in future.

g. Estimation of defined benefits and compensated leave of absence

The present value of the gratuity and leave encashment obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about gratuity and leave encashment obligations are given in Note 31.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

	Building	Leasehold Plant & Machinery**	Plant and equipments	Computer equipments - Owned	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Total	Intangible assets - Softwares
Cost									
As at April 01, 2016*	**273.39**	**177.96**	**2,844.62**	**0.67**	**2.28**	**0.14**	**2.05**	**3,301.11**	**1.96**
Additions	-	-	0.06	0.03	-	0.02	-	0.11	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**273.39**	**177.96**	**2,844.68**	**0.70**	**2.28**	**0.16**	**2.05**	**3,301.22**	**1.96**
Additions	2.04	-	10.15	0.24	-	0.79	-	13.22	-
As at March 31, 2018	**275.43**	**177.96**	**2,854.83**	**0.94**	**2.28**	**0.95**	**2.05**	**3,314.44**	**1.96**
Depreciation									
As at April 01, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	26.03	5.27	82.99	0.32	0.23	0.02	0.64	115.50	0.22
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**26.03**	**5.27**	**82.99**	**0.32**	**0.23**	**0.02**	**0.64**	**115.50**	**0.22**
Charge for the year	23.56	5.27	83.03	0.24	0.23	0.05	0.44	**112.82**	0.22
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**49.59**	**10.54**	**166.02**	**0.56**	**0.46**	**0.07**	**1.08**	**228.32**	**0.44**
Net block									
As at March 31, 2018	**225.84**	**167.42**	**2,688.81**	**0.38**	**1.82**	**0.88**	**0.97**	**3,086.12**	**1.52**
As at March 31, 2017	**247.36**	**172.69**	**2,761.69**	**0.38**	**2.05**	**0.14**	**1.41**	**3,185.72**	**1.74**
As at April 01, 2016	**273.39**	**177.96**	**2,844.62**	**0.67**	**2.28**	**0.14**	**2.05**	**3,301.11**	**1.96**

***Cost as at 1 April 2016 is calculated as shown below:**

Particulars	Building	Leasehold Plant & Machinery**	Plant and equipments	Computer equipments - Owned	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Total	Intangible assets - Softwares
Gross block	342.62	201.00	3,035.11	1.02	2.38	0.16	4.51	3,586.80	2.34
Accumulated depreciation	69.23	23.04	190.49	0.35	0.10	0.02	2.46	285.69	0.38
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2016	**273.39**	**177.96**	**2,844.62**	**0.67**	**2.28**	**0.14**	**2.05**	**3,301.11**	**1.96**

** The carrying value of boiler taken on finance leases contracts as at March 31, 2018 was INR 167.43 (March 31, 2017: INR 172.70, April 1, 2016: 177.97). There are no additions under finance lease contracts in current year.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

5 Investments

	Non-current March 31, 2018	Non-current March 31, 2017	Non-current April 01, 2016	Current March 31, 2018	Current March 31, 2017	Current April 01, 2016
Investments in mutual funds - quoted						
24,541.94 units (31 March 2017: 11,438.12 units, 1 April 2016: 77,169.88 units) in SBI premier liquid fund - Regular plan - growth	-	-	-	66.64	29.11	183.36
	-	-	-	66.64	29.11	183.36
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	-	-	65.40	28.74	181.35
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	-	-	66.64	29.11	183.36

6 Loans

	Non-current March 31, 2018	Non-current March 31, 2017	Non-current April 01, 2016	Current March 31, 2018	Current March 31, 2017	Current April 01, 2016
Security deposits						
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-	0.37	0.36	0.35
Other loans and advances						
Advances to employees, unsecured, considered good	-	-	-	0.38	0.62	0.12
	-	-	-	0.75	0.98	0.47

7 Other financial assets

	Non-current March 31, 2018	Non-current March 31, 2017	Non-current April 01, 2016	Current March 31, 2018	Current March 31, 2017	Current April 01, 2016
Other financial assets (at amortised cost)						
Unbilled revenue	-	-	-	-	118.52	70.39
Interest accrued on bank deposits	-	-	-	0.81	0.59	0.41
Insurance claim receivable	-	-	-	-	0.68	1.83
	-	-	-	0.81	119.79	72.63

Break up of financial assets carried at fair value

	Non-current March 31, 2018	Non-current March 31, 2017	Non-current April 01, 2016	Current March 31, 2018	Current March 31, 2017	Current April 01, 2016
Investments in mutual funds	-	-	-	66.64	29.11	183.36
Total financial assets carried at fair value	-	-	-	66.64	29.11	183.36

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

	Non-current March 31, 2018	Non-current March 31, 2017	Non-current April 01, 2016	Current March 31, 2018	Current March 31, 2017	Current April 01, 2016
Loans	-	-	-	0.75	0.98	0.47
Trade receivable	-	-	-	601.90	305.18	496.37
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	175.60	187.92	9.01
Other bank balances	2.24	2.24	2.20	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	0.81	119.79	72.63
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	2.24	2.24	2.20	779.06	613.87	578.48

8 Other assets

	Non-current March 31, 2018	Non-current March 31, 2017	Non-current April 01, 2016	Current March 31, 2018	Current March 31, 2017	Current April 01, 2016
Unsecured, considered good						
Capital advances	-	0.58	1.29	-	-	-
Advance to suppliers	-	-	-	0.54	0.02	0.41
Balances with customs, port trust and excise authorities (refer note 32)	17.50	17.50	-	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	4.06	4.07	3.66
	17.50	18.08	1.29	4.60	4.09	4.07
Unsecured, considered doubtful						
Advance to suppliers	-	-	-	-	1.64	1.64
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	-	-	-	(1.64)	(1.64)
	17.50	18.08	1.29	4.60	4.09	4.07

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

9 Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2018 are:

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Income tax charged to statement of profit and loss		
Current income tax charge	47.52	-
Deferred tax charge	-	-
	47.52	-
Income tax charged to other comprehensive income		
Expenses (benefit) on re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	0.22	-
Income tax charged to OCI	0.22	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Accounting profit before income tax	186.65	96.21
Impact of Ind-AS transition	36.03	-
At India's statutory income tax rate of 21.34% (31 March 2017: 21.34%)	47.52	-
Income tax reported in the statement of profit and loss	47.52	-

Deferred tax

	Balance sheet			Statement of profit and loss	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Deferred tax asset relates to the following:					
Brought forward losses	26.36	20.67	70.68	5.69	(50.01)
Total deferred tax asset (A)	**26.36**	**20.67**	**70.68**	**5.69**	**(50.01)**
Deferred tax liability relates to the following:					
Equity component of compound financial instrument i.e. CCD	-	-	104.96	-	(104.96)
CCD interest reversal	26.06	21.24	(34.98)	4.82	56.22
MTM valuation of mutual funds	0.30	(0.57)	0.70	0.87	(1.27)
Total deferred tax liability (B)	**26.36**	**20.67**	**70.68**	**5.69**	**(50.01)**
Deferred tax expense	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset recognised (net) (C = (A-B))	-	-	-	-	-

Reflected in the Balance Sheet as follows:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Deferred tax assets	26.36	20.67	70.68
Deferred tax liabilities	(26.36)	(20.67)	(70.68)
Deferred tax assets, net	-	-	-

The company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

The Company has tax losses of (March 31, 2017: INR 2,779.29 millions, April 1, 2016: INR 2,344.90 million) that are available for offsetting against future taxable profits of the Company in which the losses arose.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

10 Inventories

	Non-current			Current		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Raw materials	-	-	-	11.64	25.30	21.07
Finished goods	-	-	-	5.20	4.60	6.78
Stores and spares	-	-	-	12.66	13.89	12.16
	-	-	-	29.50	43.79	40.01

11 Trade receivables

	Non-current			Current		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Unsecured, considered good						
REC income receivable	-	-	-	83.73	68.71	82.70
Trade receivables - others	-	-	-	518.17	236.47	413.67
	-	-	-	601.90	305.18	496.37

No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	Non-current			Current		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Balances with banks:						
- On current accounts	-	-	-	175.49	187.84	8.78
Cash on hand	-	-	-	0.11	0.08	0.23
	-	-	-	175.60	187.92	9.01

13 Other bank balances

	Non-current			Current		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Deposits held as security against guarantees*	2.24	2.24	2.20	-	-	-
	2.24	2.24	2.20	-	-	-

*Deposits pledged with UP Pollution Control Board

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14 Equity share capital

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Authorised			
21,000,000 (31 March 2017 : 21,000,000, 1 April 2016: 21,000,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	210.00	210.00	210.00
	210.00	**210.00**	**210.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up			
10,860,284 (31 March 2017 : 10,860,284, 1 April 2015: 10,860,284) equity shares of INR 10 each	108.60	108.60	108.60

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017		As at April 01, 2016	
	Number	INR in million	Number	INR in million	Number	INR in million
Equity shares						
At the commencement of the year	10.86	108.60	10.86	108.60	10.86	108.60
Allotted during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**10.86**	**108.60**	**10.86**	**108.60**	**10.86**	**108.60**

(b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares:
In respect of equity shares , voting right shall be in same proportion as the capital paid upon such equity share
The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors which is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting shall be in the same proportion as the capital paid upon such equity share
In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to capital paid upon such equity share.

(c) Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and / or their subsidiaries / associates:

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017		As at April 01, 2016	
	Number	INR in million	Number	INR in million	Number	INR in million
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up held by:						
(a) Simbhaoli Sugars Limited	5,538,744	55.39	5,538,744	55.39	5,538,744	55.39
(b) Sindicatum Captive Energy Singapore Pte Limited	5,321,540	53.22	5,321,540	53.22	5,321,540	53.22

(d) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017		As at April 01, 2016	
	Number	Holding percentage	Number	Holding percentage	Number	Holding percentage
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up held by:						
(a) Simbhaoli Sugars Limited (along with nominee shareholder)	5,538,744	51.00	5,538,744	51.00	5,538,744	51.00
(b) Sindicatum Captive Energy Singapore Pte Limited	5,321,540	49.00	5,321,540	49.00	5,321,540	49.00

Note: Aggregate number of equity shares of INR 10 each to Simbhaoli Sugars Limited alloted as fully paid-up pursuant to Joint Venture Agreement dated December 13, 2012 and Business Transfer Agreements dated January 25, 2013 and subsequent amendments thereto, without payments being received in cash in the last five financial years:

	Aggregate number of shares		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Equity shares with voting rights	3,211,959*	3,211,959*	3,211,959*

* Includes 999,183 equity shares of INR 10 each issued at a premium of INR 90 per share.

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

15 Other equity

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Securities premium			
At the commencement of the year	955.07	955.07	955.07
Add: Addition during the period	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**955.07**	**955.07**	**955.07**
Surplus in statement of profit and loss			
At the commencement of the year	93.43	(3.01)	(255.85)
Add: Profit for the year	139.93	96.44	23.55
Less: Ind AS transition adjustments	-	-	229.29
At the end of the year	**233.36**	**93.43**	**(3.01)**
Other reserves			
Equity portion of compulsory convertible debentures (refer note 42)	198.32	198.32	198.32
	198.32	**198.32**	**198.32**
	1,386.75	1,246.82	1,150.38

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

16 Borrowings

	Non-current			Current		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Secured						
Finance lease obligations (Refer note (a))	-	-	28.27	9.42	28.27	37.68
Term loan from bank (Refer note (b))	784.19	1,006.39	1,228.12	222.00	221.02	276.02
	784.19	1,006.39	1,256.39	231.42	249.29	313.70
Liability component of compound financial instrument						
Compulsory Convertible Debentures (Refer note 41)						
Simbhaoli Sugar Limited	167.33	213.36	251.76	46.03	38.40	31.30
Sindicatum Captive Energy Singapore Pte. Ltd.	160.80	205.02	241.91	44.22	36.89	30.07
	328.13	418.38	493.67	90.25	75.29	61.37
Less: Classified under 'Other financial liabilities'	-	-	-	(231.42)	(249.29)	(313.70)
	1,112.32	1,424.77	1,750.06	90.25	75.29	61.37

Note:

(a) Finance lease

The Company has entered into finance lease arrangements for certain equipment, with the holding company for a term of five years effective from January 25, 2013. Upon completion of the lease term and subject to discharge of lease payments by the Company, the ownership of the above equipment shall automatically transfer to the Company.

	Non-current			Current		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
(a) Total future minimum lease payments	-	-	29.12	9.42	29.12	41.22
(b) Future interest included in (a) above	-	-	0.85	-	0.85	3.54
(c) Present value of future minimum lease payments [(a) – (b)]	-	-	28.27	9.42	28.27	37.68

The maturity profile of finance lease obligations is as follows:

Period	Minimum lease payments			Present value		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Payable within 1 year	9.42	29.12	41.22	9.42	28.27	37.68
Payable between 1-5 years	-	-	29.12	-	-	28.27
Payable later than 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Secured term loan

Term loan of INR 1006.19 million (March 31, 2017: INR 1227.41 million, April 1, 2016: INR 1504.14 million) from Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Bank is secured by way of:
(i) First charges on all the present and future Property, Plant & Equipment and current assets of the Company.
(ii) Assignment of leasehold rights over land, taken on lease by the Company situated at Simbhaoli and Chilwaria, where its power plants are located, in favour of the bank.
(iii) Pledge of 1,929,655 equity shares held by Simbhaoli Sugars Limited in the Company.
(iv) An irrevocable and unconditional guarantee(s) from Mr. Gurmeet Singh Mann and Mr. Gurpal Singh, the Directors of the holding company.
(v) First Charge on receivables from Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited by way of escrow account Mechanism. [Due within one year INR 226.0 million (previous year INR 282.5 million)]
vi) The loan carries interest @ 12.5% PA payable monthly. The loan is repayable with quarterly repayments of INR 17 million and INR 39.50 million for Chilwaria and Simbhaoli units respectively.

17 Other financial liabilities

	Non-current			Current		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost						
Current maturities of finance lease obligations	-	-	-	9.42	28.27	37.68
Current maturities of long term borrowings				222.00	221.02	276.02
Employee related liabilities	-	-	-	9.34	10.18	9.43
Payable for capital goods	-	-	-	5.08	31.36	124.89
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	-	580.47	440.48	274.66
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	29.66
Liabilities under business transfer agreement	4.50	4.50	4.50	-	-	-
Retention money under bagasse supply agreement	96.12	76.98	49.67	-	-	-
Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost	100.62	81.48	54.17	826.31	731.31	752.34
Total other financial liabilities	100.62	81.48	54.17	826.31	731.31	752.34

18 Provisions

	Non-current			Current		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Provision for employee benefits						
Gratuity (refer note 31)	-	-	-	0.55	1.28	1.50
Leave encashment	-	-	-	7.38	5.80	3.03
	-	-	-	7.93	7.08	4.53
Other provisions						
Provision for tax	-	-	-	50.02	2.17	2.68
	-	-	-	50.02	2.17	2.68
	-	-	-	57.95	9.25	7.21

19 Trade payables

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Due to micro and small enterprises (refer note 46)	-	-	-
Due to others	108.71	114.73	46.30
Due to related parties	149.92	89.06	156.84
	258.63	203.79	203.14

20 Other liabilities

	Non-current			Current		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Statutory liabilities	-	-	-	45.75	24.08	25.21
	-	-	-	45.75	24.08	25.21

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

21 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Sale of products	1,157.54	938.15
Sale of services	2.83	44.54
Other operating revenues	146.21	73.49
Less: Goods and service tax	(26.79)	-
	1,279.79	**1,056.18**

22 Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Interest income		
- on bank deposits	0.25	0.38
- on income tax refund	0.14	-
Scrap sale	1.11	3.88
Other non-operating income:		
Insurance claim receipts	12.54	-
Gain on sale of current investment	4.03	3.76
Credit balances written back	0.18	0.22
	18.25	**8.24**

23 Cost of raw material consumed

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Inventory at the beginning of the year	25.30	21.07
Add: Purchases	491.00	340.16
	516.30	**361.23**
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	11.64	25.30
	504.66	**335.93**

24 (Increase)/ decrease in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	4.60	6.78
Less: Inventory at the end of the year		
Finished goods	5.20	4.60
	(0.60)	**2.18**

Details of Inventories

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Finished goods		
- Power	5.20	4.60
	5.20	**4.60**

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

25 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Salaries and wages	57.70	60.23
Contributions to provident and other funds	4.57	4.20
Staff welfare expenses	0.68	0.76
Gratuity expenses	1.58	1.53
	64.53	66.72

26 Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Interest on finance lease arrangements	2.77	4.15
Interest on debts and borrowings-Unsecured	158.76	128.77
Interest on debts and borrowings-Secured	148.90	188.09
Bank charges	0.02	0.02
Other finance cost	0.08	1.12
	310.53	322.15

27 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	112.82	115.50
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.22	0.22
	113.04	115.72

28 Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Power and fuel	1.29	2.79
Rent	6.87	6.64
Repairs and maintenance		
- Buildings	0.12	0.06
- Plant and equipments	20.37	25.31
- Others	0.05	-
Insurance	5.06	4.39
Rates and taxes	1.36	1.68
Travelling and conveyance	4.79	3.90
Brokerage	5.25	-
Facility charges	23.45	26.10
Contractor & security charges	17.65	21.40
Management and technical services	25.49	24.84
Legal and professional charges*	4.03	4.37
Miscellaneous expenses	3.45	4.03
	119.23	125.51
*** Payment to auditor**		
-As auditor	1.50	2.26
-For other services	1.30	0.13
	2.80	2.39

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

29 Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

The disaggregation of changes in other comprehensive income by each type of equity is shown below:

	Retained earnings	Total
During the year ended 31st March 2018		
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	(1.02)	(1.02)
Tax impact on re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	0.22	0.22
	(0.80)	(0.80)
During the year ended 31st March 2017		
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	(0.23)	(0.23)
Tax impact on re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-
	(0.23)	(0.23)

30 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holder by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Profit attributable to equity holder of the company for computing basic EPS	139.13	96.21
	139.13	**96.21**
Profit attributable to equity holder of the company for computing diluted EPS		
Net profit as above	139.13	96.21
Add: Interest on compulsorally convertible debentures (net of tax)	158.76	128.77
	297.89	**224.98**
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing -		
- Basic EPS	10.86	10.86
- Diluted EPS	10.86	10.86
Basic EPS	12.81	8.86
Diluted EPS	12.81	8.86

31 Employee benefits

Defined contributions

Provident fund

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. The Company's contribution to the employee Provident Fund is deposited with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

The Company has recognised INR 4.40 million (previous year INR 4.02 million) for provident fund contribution in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contribution payable to the plan by the Company is at the rate specified in the rules to the scheme.

Defined benefit obligation

The Company has defined benefit plans namely leave encashment / compensated absence and gratuity. The liability for both the liabilities is computed using the projected unit credit method by a qualified actuary. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The gratuity liability is being administered through ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognised in the profit and loss account and amounts recognized in the balance sheet.

Net employee benefit expense (recognized in Employee Cost) for the year ended 31st March, 2018

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Current service cost	1.09	1.48
Past service cost	0.40	-
Net interest cost on net defined benefit liability	0.09	0.05
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss	-	-
Net benefit expense recognized in statement of profit and loss	**1.58**	**1.53**

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st March, 2018

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Re-measurements during the period due to:		
Changes in financial assumptions	0.11	0.65
Experience adjustments	(1.02)	(0.95)
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(0.11)	0.07
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**(1.02)**	**(0.23)**

Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligation

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Present value of obligation as at the beginning	14.95	13.07
Current service cost	1.09	1.48
Interest cost	1.12	0.97
Exchange loss/(gain)	-	-
Re-measurements due to:		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	0.11	0.65
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	(1.02)	(0.95)
Benefits paid	(1.58)	(0.27)
Past service cost	0.40	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**15.07**	**14.95**

Changes in the plan assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Fair value of Plan Assets as at the beginning	13.67	11.58
Investment Income	1.02	0.93
Employer contributions	1.30	1.50
Benefits paid	(1.58)	(0.27)
Re-measurements due to:		
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	0.11	(0.07)
Fair value of Plan Assets as the end	**14.52**	**13.67**

The principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit obligations are shown below:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Discount rate	7.75%	7.50%	8.00%
Withdrawal rate (per annum)	2.00%	2.00%	1.00%
Salary growth rate	8% for the first year and 5% thereafter	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality rate	100%	100%	100%
Rate of Leave Availment	Earned Leave - 0% Sick Leave - 10%	N/A	N/A

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

	Discount rate		Salary escalation rate	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase	(1.19)	(1.21)	1.37	1.32
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease	1.35	1.41	(1.22)	(1.16)

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

	March 31,2018
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.98
Between 2 and 5 years	5.01
Between 5 and 10 years	9.73
Beyond 10 years	17.29
Total expected payments	**33.01**

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32 Commitments and contingencies

a) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)*:

Particulars	Amount demanded (including interest)		Amount deposited (including additional interest)	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Stamp duty on assignment of lease hold rights (refer note (b))	-	2.38	-	-
Excise duty on transfer of assets under BTA (refer note (a))	17.50	17.50	-	-

Note (a) - The liability pertains to amount to be reimbursed to Simbhaoli Sugars Limited with regard Excise Duty on assets transferred under Business Transfer Agreements (BTA). The instant liability has not been quantified however, INR 17.5 million has been paid under protest to the Excise Authorities.

Note (b) - Stamp duty demand on Lease land from Simbhaoli Sugars Limited raised by Revenue Authority at Chilwaria Plant for INR 2.38 lacs which has been paid by Company vide order dated August 16, 2017

b) Capital commitments

	March 31,2018 INR	March 31, 2017 INR
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of advances)	-	4.06

The Company has other commitments, for purchase / sales orders which are issued after considering requirements per operating cycle for purchase / sale of goods and services, employee benefits including union agreements in normal course of business.

33 Related party transactions

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions with its joint venturers and key managerial personnel. The names of the related parties of the Company and the nature of relationship are as follows:

Nature of relationship	Name of the party
Joint venturer	Simbhaoli Sugars Limited (SSL) Sindicatum Captive Energy Singapore Pte Limited
Subsidiaries of joint venturers, having transactions during the year	Integrated Casetech Consultants P. Ltd (ICCPL) Sindicatum Carbon Capital (India) P Ltd (SCCPL)
Joint venturer of Simbhaoli Sugars Limited, having transactions during the year	Uniworld Sugar Private Limited (USPL)
Key management personnel of the Company	Mr. Amrendra Prasad Singh Mr. Chintan Yogeshbhai Mehta Mr. Francesco Giuseppe Michele Boardman Mr. Gurmit Singh Mann Mr. Gurpal Singh Ms. Gursimran Kaur Mann Mr. Manoj Nagrath Ms. Pooja Aggarwal Mr. Robert Eugene Driscoll Mr. Sanjay Tapriya Mr. Pitambar Kumar Ms. Surabhi Singh

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

Disclosure of transactions between the Company and related parties and the status of outstanding balances are as under:

	March 31,2018	March 31, 2017
A) Simbhaoli Sugars Limited		
Transactions during the year		
Revenue earned		
-Bagasse conversion income	2.83	44.54
-Power sale and PSA balancing income	10.04	13.66
- Power sale income from DG set & banked power	13.06	16.45
-Commitment income under bagasse supply agreement (refer note below)	-	38.23
Purchase of raw material (refer note below)	122.30	115.03
Reimbursement of bagasse	28.62	-
Finance charges on finance lease of boiler	2.77	4.15
Interest expense on CCD	120.96	98.09
Facility charges	23.45	16.54
Reimbursement of expenses:		
- Electricity	5.22	-
Land lease rent	5.40	5.40
RSA expenses	-	0.17
Other expenses	3.47	-
GST recoverable	5 42	-
Balance outstanding as at the year end		
Trade payable	54.54	2.78
Interest accrued but not due on CCD	284.40	235.54
Finance lease outstanding amount	9.42	28.27
Liability under Business Transfer Agreement	4.50	4.50
Retention money under Bagasse Supply Agreement	96.12	76.98
Number of shares pledged by SSL	1,929,655	1,929,655
B) Sindicatum Captive Energy Singapore Pte Limited		
Transactions during the year		
Interest expense on CCD	113.09	92.05
Reimbursement of expenses	(1.22)	(4.96)
Balance outstanding as at the year end		
Trade payable	15.36	16.58
Interest accrued but not due on CCD	296.07	204.94
C) Sindicatum Carbon Capital (India) Private Limited		
Transactions during the year		
Management service charges	25.49	24.84
Reimbursement of expenses	-	(0.48)
Balance outstanding as at the year end		
Trade payable	80.03	69.70
D) Integrated Casetech Consultants Private Limited		
Balance outstanding as at the year end		
Trade payable	-	2.92
E) Uniworld Sugar Private Limited		
Balance outstanding as at the year end		
Trade payable	-	0.07
F) Key managerial personnel		
Compensation during the year		
Short-term employee benefits	6.35	6.94
Personal Guarantee for term loan given by		
- Mr. Gurmit Singh Mann	1,576.00	1,576.00
- Mr. Gurpal Singh	1,576.00	1,576.00

Note:
Pursuant to arrangements entered into between the joint venture partners on November 26, 2018, it has been agreed for waiver of:
a) INR 54.9 million payable by SSL to SPPL on account of commitment income as per schedule "I" clause 2 of Risk Sharing Agreement.
b) INR 15.1 million payable by SPPL to SSL on account of Risk Sharing expense as per schedule "I" clause 1 of Risk Sharing Agreement

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

34 Significant customer

Revenue from one major customer accounted for amounting to INR 1,128.97 million aggregating to 87% of total revenue (INR 914.01 million aggregating to 86% of total revenue for the year ended March 31,2017).

35 Segment reporting

The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is sale of power and operates in a single business segment based on the nature of the product, the risk and returns, the organization structure and the internal financial reporting systems. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

36 Fair value

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	Carrying amount			Fair value		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Financial Assets						
Financial assets measured at amortised cost						
Loans	0.75	0.98	0.47	0.75	0.98	0.47
Trade receivables	601.90	305.18	496.37	601.90	305.18	496.37
Cash and cash equivalents	175.60	187.92	9.01	175.60	187.92	9.01
Deposits held as security against guarantees	2.24	2.24	2.20	2.24	2.24	2.20
Other financial asset	0.81	119.79	72.63	0.81	119.79	72.63
Financial assets measured at fair value through Statement of Profit and loss						
Investments in mutual funds	66.64	29.11	183.36	66.64	29.11	183.36
	847.94	**645.22**	**764.04**	**847.94**	**645.22**	**764.04**
Financial Liabilities						
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost						
Term loan from bank	1,006.19	1,227.41	1,504.14	1,006.19	1,227.41	1,504.14
Obligations under finance leases	9.42	28.27	65.95	9.42	28.27	65.95
Trade payables	258.63	203.79	203.14	258.63	203.79	203.14
Payable for capital goods	5.08	31.36	124.89	5.08	31.36	124.89
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	580.47	440.48	274.66	580.47	440.48	274.66
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	-	29.66	-	-	29.66
Liabilities under business transfer agreement	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Retention money under bagasse supply agreement	96.12	76.98	49.67	96.12	76.98	49.67
	1,960.41	**2,012.79**	**2,256.61**	**1,960.41**	**2,012.79**	**2,256.61**

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

a The fair values of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other current financial assets, trade payable and other current financial liabilities are considered to be same as their carrying values due to their short term nature.

b The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 March 2018 was assessed to be insignificant.

c Fair value of quoted mutual funds is based on net asset value at the reporting date. The fair value of quoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently applicable for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

37 Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed 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) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement are observable, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: valuation techniques for which the lowest level input which has a significant effect on the fair value measurement is not based on observable market data.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy as at March 31, 2018:

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value			
Investments in mutual funds	66.64	-	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy as at March 31, 2017:

Particulars	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value			
Investments in mutual funds	29.11	-	-

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Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy as at April 01, 2016:

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value			
Investments in mutual funds	183.36	-	-

38 Financial Instruments:- Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets includes investment in mutual funds, security deposits, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management overseas the management of these risks and advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The board provides assurance to the shareholder's that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Director reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A 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:
a) interest rate risk,
b) currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and
c) commodity risk.
Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, investments, deposits, advances and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of floating to fixed interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant in place at 31 March 2018.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions. The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks.

a Interest rate risk

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's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with fixed interest rates.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity (OCI)
As at March 31, 2018			
INR Borrowings	+0.5%	6.01	-
	-0.5%	(6.01)	-
As at March 31, 2017			
INR Borrowings	+0.5%	7.50	-
	-0.5%	(7.50)	-
As at April 1, 2016			
INR Borrowings	+0.5%	9.06	-
	-0.5%	(9.06)	-

b Price risk: The Company is mainly exposed to the price risk due to its investment in mutual funds. The price risk arises due to uncertainties about the future market values of these investments.

B Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), including deposits with banks and financial institutions, and other financial instruments

Trade receivables

Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited, since the majority of the Company's revenue is generated from Government Company. All trade receivables other than that are reviewed and assessed for default on a regular basis. Historical experience of the Company for collecting receivables is that credit risk is low. Refer note 2.14 for accounting policy on impairment of trade receivables.

Age Bracket	Not Due	0 - 215 Days	216-365 Days	366 - 730 Days	More than 730 Days	Total
As at 1 April 2016	-	496.37	-	-	-	496.37
As at 31 March 2017	-	305.18	-	-	-	305.18
As at 31 March 2018	-	601.90	-	-	-	601.90
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents and money market liquid mutual funds. Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31st March, 2018, 2017 and 1st April, 2016 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

Credit risk exposure

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and April 01, 2016 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in note below:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Investments in mutual funds	66.64	29.11	183.36
Loans	0.75	0.98	0.47
Trade receivables	601.90	305.18	496.37
Cash and cash equivalents	175.60	187.92	9.01
Deposits held as security against guarantees	2.24	2.24	2.20
Other financial assets	0.81	119.79	72.63
	847.94	645.22	764.04

C Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, and bank loans. The company's approach to managing liquidity to ensure , as far as possible. that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liability when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company closely monitor its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, borrowing liabilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, profile of financial assets and liabilities. It maintain adequate sources of financing including loans from banks at an optimised cost. The table below provides the details regarding contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

	Carrying amount	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
As at March 31, 2018						
Borrowings	1,433.99	164.96	156.72	312.46	799.85	-
Trade payables	258.63	258.63	-	-	-	-
Employee related liabilities	9.34	9.34	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (excluding current maturities of long term borrowings)	686.17	5.08	580.47	-	-	100.62
	2,388.13	438.01	737.19	312.46	799.85	100.62

	Carrying amount	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
As at March 31, 2017						
Borrowings	1,749.35	165.01	159.76	312.26	947.88	164.44
Trade payables	203.79	203.79	-	-	-	-
Employee related liabilities	10.18	10.18	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (excluding current maturities of long term borrowings)	553.32	31.36	440.48	-	-	81.48
	2,516.64	410.34	600.24	312.26	947.88	245.92

	Carrying amount	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
As at April 01, 2016						
Borrowings	2,125.13	214.80	160.46	324.77	935.22	489.88
Trade payables	203.14	203.14	-	-	-	-
Employee related liabilities	9.43	9.43	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (excluding current maturities of long term borrowings)	483.38	124.89	304.32	-	-	54.17
	2,821.08	552.26	464.78	324.77	935.22	544.05

39 Supplementary statutory information

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
a) Expenditure in foreign currency (accrual basis)			
Travelling (net of expenses recovered)	0.34	0.23	-

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

40 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's gearing ratio was as follows:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 01, 2016
Borrowings	1,112.32	1,424.77	1,750.06
Trade payables	258.63	203.79	203.14
Other liabilities	1,030.63	846.12	838.93
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(175.60)	(187.92)	(9.01)
Adjusted Net debt (A)	**2,225.98**	**2,286.76**	**2,783.12**
Equity	1,495.35	1,355.42	1,258.98
Total equity (B)	**1,495.35**	**1,355.42**	**1,258.98**
Total equity and net debt [C = (A+B)]	**3,721.33**	**3,642.18**	**4,042.10**
Gearing Ratio (A/C)	**59.82%**	**62.79%**	**68.85%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017.

41 Compulsorily Convertible Debenture

In earlier years, the Company has issued unsecured Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD) of INR 100 each amounting to INR 489.29 million (March 31, 2017: INR 489.29 million) to Simbhaoli Sugars Limited (SSL) and of INR 470.11 million (March 31, 2017: INR 470.11 million) to Sindicatum Captive Energy Singapore Pte Ltd. (SCES). The terms of debenture are as under:

Fixed Interest rate

Interest shall be payable on each series of CCDs at a rate of:

a) 14.5% per annum for the first 48 months from the date of issue; and
b) 16% per annum thereafter.

Interest on CCDs shall accrue from the date of issuance of the CCD and accumulate for the first 15 months from the date of issuance of such CCD. Subsequently, the interest shall be paid bi-annually on 1 July and 1 January of each calendar year.

CCDs will be compulsorily convertible into ordinary equity shares of the Company on the earlier of (i) the exercise of Sindicatum Captive Energy Singapore Pte Limited right to require conversion under terms of the Joint Venture Agreement, (ii) the giving of a Buy Out Notice or a Sale Notice, at the sole discretion and option of the SCES; or (iii) at the time stipulated in the following schedule:

Proportion of CCDs (issued but not yet converted) to be converted by each of SCES and SSL		Conversion Date (number of years from the First Closing Date)	Tranche/ Conversion Date	(CCDs/ Shares)
SCES	SSL			
60%	60%	10 years	January 25, 2023	5,756,401
10%	10%	9 years	January 25, 2022	959,400
10%	10%	8 years	January 25, 2021	959,400
10%	10%	7 years	January 25, 2020	959,400
10%	10%	6 years	January 25, 2019	959,400

42 Under previous GAAP, CCDs as described above were recorded as an unsecured borrowings and interest liability was accounted for at the coupon rates. The CCDs were to be converted in tranches commencing from January 1, 2019.

In accordance with Ind AS 32 Para 17, these CCDs are compound financial instruments as these contain a laibility and equity portion.. At transition date i.e. April 1, 2016, CCDs of INR 959.4 million have been classified into equity of INR 303.3 million and debt of INR 555.0 million. The impact of INR 198.32 million (net of deferred tax liability of INR 104.96 million), being the difference of earlier carrying value and revised valuation at transition date, is credited to "other equity". The Company based on an opinion from its consultant has concluded that this is in the nature of "Other Reserves" and would not be subjected to MAT tax liability as at the transition date.

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43 The Company based on legal opinion obtained has concluded that the bagasse conversion arrangements entered into with SSL is of nature of job work and accordingly has applied the provisions of The Goods and Services Act, thereon.

44 As per Bagasse Supply Agreement (BSA) dated January 25, 2013 executed between the Company and Simbhaoli Sugars Limited (SSL), in case of purchase of surplus bagasse, an amount not exceeding 25% of the amount due under each invoice rendered by SSL, shall be retained by the Company as retention money, subject maximum amount of INR 110 million. The Company has INR 96.12 million and and INR 76.98 million outstanding as of March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 respectively.

45 Pursuant to the Business Transfer Agreements (BTA) dated January 25, 2013 and subsequent amendments thereto, executed between the Company and SSL, SSL has transferred the Power Cogeneration divisions at Simbhaoli and Chilwaria with all properties, assets, liabilities, rights and obligations which have vested in the Company for an aggregate consideration of INR 1,597.86 millions. In terms of the JV Agreement, the residual consideration outstanding of INR 4.50 million shall remain outstanding as "Non Interest Bearing Amount" disclosed under "Other financial liabilities".

46 Micro, small and medium enterprises

Based on the information available with the Company, there are no suppliers who are registered as micro, small or medium enterprises under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" as at March 31, 2018.

47 First time adoption

i) These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2018, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP). Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2018, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2016, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS.

This note explains exemptions availed by the Company in restating its Previous GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2016 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Optional Exemptions Applied:
Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

a Deemed cost of Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets
Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter, where there is no change in functional currency, to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets. Accordingly, the company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

ii) Reconciliations
Following reconciliations along with foot notes for the GAAP adjustments is inserted:
- Reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2016 (the date of transition to Ind AS) (Annexure I)
- Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2017 (Annexure IIa)
- Reconciliation of profit and loss for year ended 31 March 2017 (Annexure IIb)

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Simbhaoli Power Private Limited
Notes to Accounts for the year ended March 31, 2018
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)
CIN No. : U40300UP2011PTC045360

Annexure I - Reconciliation of equity for year ended 31 March 2016

(₹ in millions)

	Foot notes	Indian GAAP*	Ind AS Adj	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		3,301.11	-	3,301.11
Intangible assets		1.96	-	1.96
Other Bank Balance		2.20	-	2.20
Other non-current assets		1.29	-	1.29
Total non-current assets		**3,306.56**	**-**	**3,306.56**
Current assets				
Inventories		40.01	-	40.01
Financial assets				
- Investments	1	181.35	2.01	183.36
- Trade receivables		496.37	-	496.37
- Loans		0.47	-	0.47
- Cash and cash equivalents		9.01	-	9.01
- Other financial assets		72.63	-	72.63
Other current assets		4.07	-	4.07
Total current assets		**803.91**	**2.01**	**805.92**
Total assets		**4,110.47**	**2.01**	**4,112.48**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		108.60	-	108.60
Other equity				
- Retained earnings	2	722.77	229.29	952.06
- Other reserves	3	-	198.32	198.32
Total equity		**831.37**	**427.61**	**1,258.98**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Borrowings	3	2,230.36	(480.30)	1,750.06
- Other financial liabilities		54.17	-	54.17
Total non current liabilities		**2,284.53**	**(480.30)**	**1,804.23**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Borrowings		-	61.37	61.37
- Trade payables		203.14	-	203.14
- Other financial liabilities		759.01	(6.67)	752.34
Provisions		7.21	-	7.21
Other current liabilities		25.21	-	25.21
Total current liabilities		**994.57**	**54.70**	**1,049.27**
Total equity and liabilities		**4,110.47**	**2.01**	**4,112.48**

*(*Indian Gaap number have been regrouped to conform to classifications as per Ind AS)*

Simbhaoli Power Private Limited
Notes to Accounts for the year ended March 31, 2018
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)
CIN No. : U40300UP2011PTC045360

Annexure IIa - Reconciliation of equity for year ended 31 March 2017

(₹ in millions)

	Foot notes	Indian GAAP*	Ind AS Adj	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		3,185.72	-	3,185.72
Capital work-in-progress		6.75	-	6.75
Intangible assets		1.74	-	1.74
Other Bank Balance		2.24	-	2.24
Other non-current assets		18.08	-	18.08
Total non-current assets		**3,214.53**	-	**3,214.53**
Current assets				
Inventories		43.79	-	43.79
Financial assets			-	
- Investments	1	28.73	0.38	29.11
- Trade receivables		305.18	-	305.18
- Loans		0.98	-	0.98
- Cash and cash equivalents		187.92	-	187.92
- Other financial assets		119.79	-	119.79
Other current assets		4.09	-	4.09
Total current assets		**690.48**	**0.38**	**690.86**
Total assets		**3,905.01**	**0.38**	**3,905.39**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		108.60	-	108.60
Other equity				
- Retained earnings	2	765.42	283.08	1,048.50
- Other reserves	3	-	198.32	198.32
Total equity		**874.02**	**481.40**	**1,355.42**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Borrowings	2 & 3	1,975.90	(551.13)	1,424.77
- Other financial liabilities		81.48	-	81.48
Total non current liabilities		**2,057.38**	**(551.13)**	**1,506.25**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Borrowings		-	75.29	75.29
- Trade payables		203.79	-	203.79
- Other financial liabilities		736.49	(5.18)	731.31
Provisions		9.25	-	9.25
Other current liabilities		24.08	-	24.08
Total current liabilities		**973.61**	**70.11**	**1,043.72**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,905.01**	**0.38**	**3,905.39**

*(*Indian Gaap number have been regrouped to conform to classifications as per Ind AS)*

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Annexure IIb - Reconciliation of profit and loss for year ended 31 March 2017

(₹ in millions)

		Foot notes	Indian GAAP	Ind AS Adj	Ind AS
I	Revenue from operations		1,056.18	-	1,056.18
II	Other income	1	9.87	(1.63)	8.24
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**1,066.05**	**(1.63)**	**1,064.42**
IV	**Expenses**				
	Cost of raw materials and components consumed		335.93	-	335.93
	(Increase)/decrease in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		2.18	-	2.18
	Employee benefits expense		66.49	0.23	66.72
	Finance cost	3	377.56	(55.41)	322.15
	Depreciation and amortisation expense		115.72	-	115.72
	Other expenses		125.51	-	125.51
	Total expenses		**1,023.39**	**(55.18)**	**968.21**
V	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-IV)**		**42.66**	**53.55**	**96.21**
VI	Exceptional item		-	-	-
VII	**Profit before tax**		**42.66**	**53.55**	**96.21**
VIII	**Tax expense:**				
	Current tax		-	-	-
	Income tax adjustment related to earlier year		-	-	-
	Deferred tax (credit)/ charge		-	-	-
	Total tax expenses		-	-	-
IX	**Profit for the period**		**42.66**	**53.55**	**96.21**
X	**Other Comprehensive Income**				
	- Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	4			
	Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	0.23	0.23
	Tax impact on re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-	-
XI	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (V + VI)**		**42.66**	**53.78**	**96.44**

Footnotes to the reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2016 and March 31, 2017 and profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2017 are as below:-

1) **Fair valuation of investments**
Under previous GAAP, Investment are valued as per AS -13, through which short term investments are valued at Cost or NRV which-ever is lower. As per Ind AS 109 Company's investments in debt instruments (unquoted mutual funds) needs to be valued at fair value through profit and loss account.

2) **Equity component of compound financial instrument (CCD)**
Under previous GAAP, there were no such concept of debt and equity, the entire outstanding dues has been considered as liabilities. Under Ind AS, CCD's are required to be classified as financial liability or compound financial instrument. Since CCD's are compulsory convertible into fixed number of equity shares same has been classified as compound financial instrument. As per the Ind AS requirement, a compound financial instruments is required to be classified in debt and equity portion. This adjustment reduce the liability of the Company by the amount taken to equity.

3) **Amortisation of brokerage capitalised in plant and machinery**
Under previous GAAP, certain non-current financial assets/ liabilities which were measured at cost/ best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, at the balance sheet date without considering the effect of discounting where as these are measured at the present value on the balance sheet date under Ind AS. Accordingly the Company has recognised the adjustments to the respective carrying amount and the consequent impact on finance cost due to unwinding of the discounting impact. The corresponding impact on the date of transition has been recognised in borrowing.

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4) **Re-measurement differences**
Under previous GAAP, there was no concept of other comprehensive income and hence, previous GAAP profit is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per Ind AS. Under previous GAAP, the remeasurments of the net defined benefit liability were recognised in the statement of profit and loss however under Ind AS, said remeasurment differences net of the related tax impact are recognised in the other comprehensive income.

5) **Accounting for deferred tax**
Under previous GAAP, deferred tax was accounted using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Under Ind AS, entities need to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base.

48 Previous year figures have been audited by a firm other than S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP and have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 301003E/E300005

T. Das Mahapatra

per Tanmoy Das Mahapatra
Partner
Membership Number: 58259

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP GURUGRAM

Place: Gurugram
Date: November 27, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Director of
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited

Amrender Prasad Singh
Managing Director
DIN: 03512958

Gurpal Singh
Director
DIN: 00064807

Chintan Mehta
Director
DIN: 06499739

Surabhi Singh
Company Secretary
M.No. - A39202.

Pitambar Kumar
Chief Financial Officer