S M A & Co.
Chartered Accountants

191-R, Cavel Cross Lane No. 9
2nd Floor, Dr. Viegas Street
Kalbadevi, Mumbai – 400 002

Independent Auditors' Report

To The Members of
Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited** ('the Company') comprising the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the 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 (herein after referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the 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 the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind As) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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 financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and the matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 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 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 management and Board of 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.

Opinion
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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, 2017; its Loss, its Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

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) Section 143 of Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable

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

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

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

c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the 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 applicable Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e. On the basis of written representations received from the Directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the Directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2017 from being appointed as Director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

f. With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B"; and

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

i) There are no ongoing litigations as at the reporting date that would have a material impact on its financial position;

ii) Based upon the assessment made by the Company, there are no long-term contracts resulting in 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.

iv) The Company did not have any cash on hand during the year hence disclosure requirement regarding specified bank notes pursuant to MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated March 30, 2017 is not applicable.

For S M A & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.018452C

Nitika Jain
Partner
Membership No. 427716

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 08, 2017

ANNEXURE A TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in our Report of even date on the Accounts of **Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited** for the year ended March 31, 2017

i) The Company has no fixed assets hence clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable

ii) As explained to us, there is no inventory during the year hence clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.

iii) According to the information and explanations given, the Company has not granted any loan to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained pursuant to section 189 of the Act. Hence clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.

iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no loans and investments made hence clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.

vi) According to the Information and explanations given to us, no cost records have been prescribed by the Central Government of India under section 148(1) of the Act.

vii) (a) Based on our examination of the books and records, the Company has generally been regular in depositing with appropriate authority undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues, wherever applicable, during the year. Further no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) As per the information and explanations given to us, there are no disputed statutory dues pending to be deposited with the respective authorities by the Company.

viii) The Company has not raised any funds from financial institutions or banks or by issue of debentures during the year, hence, question of repayment of dues to them does not arise

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

x) According to the information and explanations given to us no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

xi) The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration. Hence paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.

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

xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

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

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

xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For S M A & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn No.018452C

Nitika Jain
Partner
Membership No. 427716

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 08 2017

ANNEXURE B TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting ("Financial Controls") of **Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited** ("the Company") in conjunction with our audit of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017.

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit of Financial Controls includes obtaining an understanding of Financial Controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of Financial Controls, 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 Financial Controls to future periods are subject to the risk that the Financial Controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate Financial Controls system and such Financial Controls are operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on the Financial Controls 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 ICAI.

For S M A & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.018452C

Nitika Jain
Partner
Membership No. 427716

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 08, 2017

Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2017 Rupees in '000	As at March 31, 2016 Rupees in '000	As at April 01, 2015 Rupees in '000
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1(a)	342	246	150
Loans	4.1(b)	-	-	33
Total Assets		342	246	183
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	4.2	100	100	100
Other equity	4.3	(5,151)	(5,128)	(5,097)
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	4.4(a)	5,300	5,200	2,600
Trade payables	4.4(b)	41	40	2,580
Other financial liabilities	4.4(c)	52	34	-
Total Equity and liabilities		342	246	183
Significant Accounting Policies	2			
Notes on financial statements	1 to 14			

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

As per our Report of even date

For SMA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No.018452C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nitika Jain
Partner
Membership No.427716

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 08, 2017

Ramaswami Kalidas
Director
DIN: 00203913

Ravi Gehani
Director
DIN: 07319550

Place: Mumbai
Date:April 08, 2017

Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2017

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2017 Rupees in '000	Year ended March 31, 2016 Rupees in '000
Revenue			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Generation, administration and other expenses	4.5	23	31
Total expenses		23	31
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(23)	(31)
Income tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(23)	(31)
Earnings per equity share: (Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted (Rupees)	7	(2.34)	(3.09)
Significant Accounting Policies	2		
Notes on financial statements	1 to 14		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our Report of even date

For SMA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No.018452C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nitika Jain
Partner
Membership No.427716

Place: Mumbai
Date:April 08, 2017

Ramaswami Kalidas
Director
DIN: 00203913

Ravi Gehani
Director
DIN: 07319550

Place: Mumbai
Date:April 08, 2017

Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended March 31, 2017

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017 Rupees in '000	Year ended March 31, 2016 Rupees in '000
(A) Cash Flow from/ (used in) Operating Activities:		
Net Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax	(23)	(31)
Operating Profit/ (Loss) before working capital changes	(23)	(31)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) / decrease other current liabilities and provisions	19	(2,506)
	19	(2,506)
Net Cash from/ (used in) Operating Activities	(4)	(2,537)
(B) Cash Flow from/ (used in) Investing Activities:		
Sale of Investment in equity shares	-	33
Net Cash from Investing Activities	-	33
(C) Cash Flow from/ (used in) Financing Activities:		
Inter Corporate deposit Taken	100	2,600
Net Cash from Financing Activities	100	2,600
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	96	96
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year:		
Bank Balance - current account	246	150
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year :		
Bank Balance - current account	342	246

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

As per our Report of even date

For SMA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No.018452C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nitika Jain
Partner
Membership No.427716

Place: Mumbai
Date:April 08, 2017

Ramaswami Kalidas
Director
DIN: 00203913

Ravi Gehani
Director
DIN: 07319550

Place: Mumbai
Date:April 08, 2017

Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017

A. Equity Share Capital

Rupees in '000

Balance as at April 01, 2015	100
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2016	100
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	100

B. Other Equity

Rupees in '000

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus
	Securities Premium Account
Balance as at April 01, 2015	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(31)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(31)
Balance as at March 31, 2016	(32)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(23)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(23)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	(54)

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

As per our Report of even date

For SMA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No.018452C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nitika Jain
Partner
Membership No.427716

Place: Mumbai
Date:April 08, 2017

Ramaswami Kalidas
Director
DIN: 00203913

Ravi Gehani
Director
DIN: 07319550

Place: Mumbai
Date:April 08, 2017

1) General Information

Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 for generation of geothermal power.

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

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on April 08, 2017.

2) Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statement

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements and Ind AS 101, 'First–time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards' has been applied. The policies set out below have been consistently applied during the years presented.

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act ("Previous GAAP").

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 are the first financial statements which the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows including reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition are provided in note 3 below.

The financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees', which is also the Company's functional currency.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the following:

- Certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value;
- Assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost to sell;

Fair value measurement

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

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

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

Current vis-à-vis non-current classification

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

(b) Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

Amendment to Ind AS 7:
The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

(c) Financial Instruments:

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

(d) Investments and other financial assets

i. Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments in subsidiaries, the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

ii. Measurement

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments in subsidiaries, the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Debt instruments

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

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

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

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

iii. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables

iv. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

i. the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
ii. the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows to one or more recipient

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

v. Income recognition

Interest Income

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

Dividend

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

(e) Offsetting Financial instruments

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

(f) Contributed equity:

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

(g) Financial liabilities

i. Classification as debt or equity

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

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

ii. Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

iii. Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

iv. Derecognition

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

(h) Borrowing costs:

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

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

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

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions

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

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

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent Assets:

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

(j) Foreign currency translation:

i. Functional and presentation currency

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

ii. Transactions and balances

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

(ii) All exchange differences arising on reporting on foreign currency monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are stated at the rates prevailing on the date of the transactions / exchange rate at which transaction is actually effected.

(k) Revenue recognition:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of discounts, returns, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement

(l) Cash and cash equivalents:

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institution,other short term highly liquid investment with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(m) Income tax:

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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

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

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

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

(n) Earnings per share

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

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

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

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

(o) Cash Flow Statement

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

(p) Segment Reporting:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Directors of the Company that makes strategic decisions.

2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

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

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

(b) Income taxes

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

Deferred tax on temporary differences reversing within the tax holiday period is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply during the tax holiday period, which is the lower tax rate or the nil tax rate. Deferred tax on temporary differences reversing after the tax holiday period is measured at the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates that are expected to apply after the tax holiday period.

(c) Provisions

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

3) Transition to Ind AS:

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs with effect from April 01, 2016, with a transition date of April 01, 2015. These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 are the first the Company has prepared under Ind AS. For all periods upto and including the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the previously applicable Indian GAAP (previous GAAP).

The adoption of Ind AS has been carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. Ind AS 101 requires that all Ind AS standards and interpretations that are issued and effective for the first Ind AS financial statements be applied retrospectively and consistently for all financial years presented. Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS for year ended March 31, 2017, together with the comparative information as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016. The Company's opening Ind AS Balance Sheet has been prepared as at April 01, 2015, the date of transition to Ind AS.

3.1 Exemptions and exceptions availed

In preparing these Ind AS financial statements, the Company has availed certain exemptions and exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101, as explained below. The resulting difference between the carrying values of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements as at the transition date under Ind AS and previous GAAP have been recognised directly in equity (retained earnings or another appropriate category of equity). This note explains the adjustments made by the Company in restating its previous GAAP financial statements, including the Balance Sheet as at April 01, 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016.

(a) Ind AS optional exemptions

i. Deemed cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to measure all of its property, plant and equipment including Capital Work-in-Progress as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS at fair value or previous GAAP carrying value and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. Accordingly, the company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment (PPE) including Capital Work-in-Progress at their fair values.

(b) Ind AS mandatory exemptions

The company has applied the following exceptions from full retrospective application of Ind AS as mandatorily required under Ind AS 101:

i. Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at April 01, 2015 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP:

- Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

ii. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets (debt instruments) on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS. Consequently, the Company has applied the above assessment based on facts and circumstances exist at the transition date.

3.2 Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The regrouped previous GAAP information is derived based on the audited financial statements of the Company for year ended March 31, 2016.

There were no significant reconciliation items between total equity, total comprehensive income and cash flow statement under IGAAP and those prepared under IND AS.

Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2017

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017 Rupees in '000	As at March 31, 2016 Rupees in '000	As at April 01, 2015 Rupees in '000
4.1(a) Cash and cash equivalents			
Balance with banks:			
In current account	342	246	160
	342	**246**	**160**
4.1(b) Current Loans			
Loans / advances to related party (Refer note 6)	-	-	33
	-	-	33
4.3 Other equity			
Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss			
Balance at the beginning of the year	(5,128)	(5,097)	
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(23)	(31)	
Balance at the end of the year	**(5,151)**	**(5,128)**	
	(5,151)	**(5,128)**	
4.4(a) Current borrowings			
Unsecured - at amortised cost			
Loans from related parties (Refer Note 6)	5,300	5,200	2,600
	5,300	**5,200**	**2,600**
4.4(b) Trade payables			
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	41	40	2,580
	41	**40**	**2,580**
4.4(c) Other current financial liabilities			
Other payables	52	34	-
	52	**34**	-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017 Rupees in '000	As at March 31, 2016 Rupees in '000	As at April 01, 2015 Rupees in '000
4.2 Share capital			
Authorised share capital			
10,000 (March 31, 2016: 10,000; April 01, 2015: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	100	100	100
	100	**100**	**100**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital			
10,000 (March 31, 2016: 10,000; April 01, 2016: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up	100	100	100
	100	**100**	**100**

4.2.1 Reconciliation of number of equity shares

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
Equity shares			
Balance at the beginning of the year - 10,000 (March 31, 2016: 10,000; April 01, 2015: 10,000) shares of Rs. 10 each	100	100	100
Balance at the end of the year - 10,000 (March 31, 2016: 10,000; April 01, 2015: 10,000) shares of Rs. 10 each	**100**	**100**	**100**

4.2.2 Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

Equity shares
The Company has only one class of equity shares having face value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of the equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

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

	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 01, 2015	
	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding
Equity shares						
Rosa Power Supply Company Limited	5,000	50%	5,000	50%	5,000	50%
Vidarbha Industries Power Limited	2,500	25%	2,500	25%	2,500	25%
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	2,500	25%	2,500	25%	2,500	25%
	10,000	100%	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

4.2.4 Shares held by Holding Company / Subsidiaries of Holding Company

	As at March 31, 2017 No. of Shares	As at March 31, 2016 No. of Shares	As at April 01, 2015 No. of Shares
Equity Shares			
Rosa Power Supply Company Limited	5,000	5 000	5,000
Vidarbha Industries Power Limited	2,500	2,500	2,500
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	2,500	2,500	2,500
	10,000	10,000	10,000

Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2017

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017 Rupees in '000	Year ended March 31, 2016 Rupees in '000
4.5 Generation, administration and other expenses		
Stamp duty and filing fees	2	10
Legal and professional charges	21	21
	23	31

5) Details of remuneration to auditors:

Rupees in '000

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) As auditors		
For statutory audit	15	15
For others	-	-
	15	15

6) Related party transactions:

A. Parties where control exists:

Ultimate Holding Company:
Reliance Power Limited (R Power)

Fellow Subsidiary Company:
Reliance Cleangen Limited (RCGL)

B. Investing parties/promoters having significant influence on the Company directly or indirectly:

Individual
Shri Anil D Ambani

C. Enterprises having significant influences over the company

Rosa Power Supply Company Limited (RPSL)
Vidarbha Industries Power Limited (VIPL)
Reliance Infrastructure Limited (R Infra)

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

Rupees in '000

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Transactions during the year:		
Reimbursement of expenses paid by		
R Power	2	-
Inter-corporate deposits received		
R Power	-	2,600
RPSL	100	-

Rupees in '000

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
Closing balance			
Equity share capital (excluding premium)			
RPSL	50	50	50
VIPL	25	25	25
R Infra	25	25	25
Inter corporate deposits taken			
R Power	2,600	2,600	-
RPSL	1,100	1,000	1,000
RCGL	1,600	1,600	1,600
Current liability			
R Power	-	-	2,580

7) Earnings per share:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Profit/ (loss) available to equity shareholders		
Profit/ (loss) after tax (Rupees in '000) (A)	(23)	(31)
Number of equity shares (B)	10,000	10,000
Basic And diluted earnings per share (A / B) (Rs.)	(2.34)	(3.09)
Nominal value of an equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

8) Income taxes

Rupees in '000

The reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate :		
Particulars	**March 31, 2017**	**March 31, 2016**
Profit/(loss) before tax	(23)	(31)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 29.87% (2015-16: 30.90%)	(7)	(10)
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax was recognised	(7)	(10)
Income tax expense	-	-

9) Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

The Company does not have any financial assets or liabilities which are measured at FVTPL or FVOCI.

Rupees in '000

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	342	246	150
Loans / advances to related party	-	-	33
Total financial assets	**342**	**246**	**183**
Financial liabilities			
Loans from related parties	5,300	5,200	2,600
Trade payables	41	40	2,580
Other payables	52	34	-
Total financial liabilities	**5,393**	**5,274**	**5,180**

10) Financial risk management

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

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, letters of credit
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

(a) Credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligation resulting in a financial loss to the company. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and financial assets carried at amortised cost

Credit risk management

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

(b) Liquidity risk

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

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at in accordance with practice and limits set by the company.

Maturities of financial liabilities

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

Rupees in '000

March 31, 2017	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Loans from related parties	5,300	-	-	5,300
Trade payables	41	-	-	41
Other payables	52	-	-	52
Total financial liabilities	**5,393**	-	-	**5,393**

March 31, 2016	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Loans from related parties	5,200	-	-	5,200
Trade payables	40	-	-	40
Other payables	34	-	-	34
Total financial liabilities	**5,274**	-	-	**5,274**

April 01, 2015	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Loans from related parties	2,600	-	-	2,600
Trade payables	2,580	-	-	2,580
Total financial liabilities	**5,180**	-	-	**5,180**

11) Capital Management

Risk Management

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

Rupees in '000

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Equity	(5,051)	(5,028)	(4,997)
Debt	5,300	5,200	2,600
Total	249	172	(2397)

12) Segment reporting

Presently, the Company is engaged in only one segment viz 'Generation of Power' and as such there is no separate reportable segment as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. Presently, the Company's operations are predominantly confined in India and also all non-current assets are located in India. The Company does not have revenue from any type of product or service or any external customer.

Reliance Geothermal Power Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2017 (Continued)

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

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

14) During the year, the Company had no specified bank notes or no other denomination notes as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated March 30, 2017 and there were no transactions during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016.

As per our Report of even date

For SMA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No.018452C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nitika Jain
Partner
Membership No.427716

Ramaswami Kalidas
Director
(DIN: 00203913)

Ravi Gehani
Director
(DIN: 07319550)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 08, 2017

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 08, 2017