

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Talcher II Transmission Company Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the Financial Statements of **Talcher II Transmission Company Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
5. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
7. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
9. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

10. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
11. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

Pathak H.D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “**Annexure B**”;
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to any of its directors during the year. Hence, the requirements of the Company for compliance under this section are not applicable.

- 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2019 on its financial position in its financial statements- Refer Note 18 of the 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 during the year ended March 31, 2019.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 29, 2019

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Talcher II Transmission Company Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

- (i) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment, hence the reporting requirements under paragraph 3 (i) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii) As explained to us, there is no physical inventory in existence and hence, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured, to any company, firm limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) Based on information and explanation given to us in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186(1) of the Act. Further, as the Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities, the provisions of Section 186[except for sub-section (1)] are not applicable to it.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed there under.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no cost records have been prescribed by the Central Government of India under sub- section (1) of section 148 of the Act.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

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

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income-tax, customs duty, goods and service tax and cess as at March 31, 2019 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute.
- (viii) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, during the year the Company has not availed loan from financial institution or bank or debenture holders. Accordingly paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable.

Pathak H.D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

- (ix) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loan during the year. Accordingly paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such instance by the management.
- (xi) The Company has not paid managerial remuneration. Therefore, provision of clause 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to the provision of Clause 3(xiii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (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 section 177 and section 188 of the Act where applicable.

The details of related party transactions as required under Ind AS 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, have been disclosed in the financial statements.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence the provision of clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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 to its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2019

Annexure – B to Independent Auditor’s report

Annexure to the Independent Auditor’s Report referred to in paragraph “11(f)” under the heading “Report on other legal and regulatory requirements” of our report of even date on the financial statements of Talcher II Transmission Company Limited for year ended March 31, 2019.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of Talcher II Transmission Company Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the 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 system with reference to the financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the 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 Company's internal financial controls system with reference to the financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to the financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to the 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 with reference to the Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to the 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, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to the financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control with reference to the financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements issued by the ICAI.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2019

Talcher II Transmission Company Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
a. Property, Plant and Equipment	3	-	145.33
b. Capital Work-in-Progress	3	1,86,166.92	1,86,166.92
c. Income Tax Assets (Net)	4	0.81	0.04
Total Non-Current Assets (A)		1,86,167.73	1,86,312.29
Current Assets			
a. Financial Assets			
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	88.76	184.12
b. Other Current Assets	6	120.43	120.43
Total Current Assets (B)		209.19	304.55
Total Assets (A+B)		1,86,376.92	1,86,616.84
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a. Equity Share Capital	7(a)	7,365.00	7,365.00
b. Other Equity	7(b)	(9,870.43)	(9,971.70)
Total Equity (C)		(2,505.43)	(2,606.70)
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
a. Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	8		
- Total outstanding dues to small and medium enterprises		-	-
- Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise		22.90	248.43
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	9	1,88,856.46	1,88,856.46
b. Other Current Liabilities	10	2.99	118.65
Total Current Liabilities (D)		1,88,882.35	1,89,223.54
Total Equity and Liabilities (C+D)		1,86,376.92	1,86,616.84

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1-24).

As per our attached Report of even date

For Pathak H.D.& Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.107783W

For and on behalf of the Board

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303

Alok Kumar Roy
Director
DIN: 01952393

Sandeep Bandekar
Director
DIN: 08236773

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 29, 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 29, 2019

Talcher II Transmission Company Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the Year ended	For the Year ended
		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
(I) Other Income	11	13.64	0.05
Total income (I)		13.64	0.05
(II) Expenses			
(i) Employee Benefit Expense	12	1.75	139.91
(ii) Depreciation Expense	3	-	39.95
(iii) Other Expenses	13	1,607.02	2,566.49
Total expenses (II)		1,608.77	2,746.35
(III) Profit / (Loss) before tax (I-II)		(1,595.13)	(2,746.30)
(IV) Income Tax Expense	14		
- Current tax		3.55	-
- Income tax for earlier years		0.05	-
		3.60	-
(V) Profit / (Loss) for the Year (III-IV)		(1,598.73)	(2,746.30)
(VI) Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be classified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of Net Defined Benefit Plans: (Gains) / Loss		-	-
Income tax relating to above		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year (VI)		-	-
(VII) Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year (V + VI)		(1,598.73)	(2,746.30)
Earnings per equity share of Rs . 10/- each:	20	INR	INR
Basic earnings per share		(2.17)	(3.73)
Diluted earnings per share		(2.17)	(3.73)

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1-24).

As per our attached Report of even date

For Pathak H.D.& Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 29, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Alok Kumar Roy
Director
DIN: 01952393

Sandeep Bandekar
Director
DIN: 08236773

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 29, 2019

Talcher II Transmission Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit/(Loss) before Income Tax	(1,595.13)	(2,746.30)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	-	39.95
Interest Income	(13.64)	(0.05)
Loss on Sale / Discard of Assets	141.71	29.56
Filing Fees	13.86	32.79
Cash generated from operations before working capital changes	(1,453.20)	(2,644.05)
Adjustments for:		
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets	-	18.85
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	-	4.67
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(115.66)	(174.02)
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	-	(103.35)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	(225.53)	(476.64)
Cash generated from operations	(1,794.39)	(3,374.54)
Income Tax paid (net of refund)	(4.36)	0.92
Net cash used in Operating Activities (a)	(1,798.75)	(3,373.62)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	3.61	-
Interest Income	13.64	0.05
Net cash generated from Investing Activities (b)	17.25	0.05
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Issue Sub Ordinate Debt (Equity Component of financial instruments)	1,700.00	3,000.00
Filing Fees	(13.86)	(32.79)
Net cash generated from Financing Activities (c)	1,686.14	2,967.21
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (a+b+c)	(95.36)	(406.36)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	184.12	590.48
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year	88.76	184.12
Net Increase / (Decrease) as disclosed above	(95.36)	(406.36)
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 5)	88.76	184.12

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1-24).

As per our attached Report of even date

For Pathak H.D.& Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 29, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Alok Kumar Roy
Director
DIN: 01952393

Sandeep Bandekar
Director
DIN: 08236773

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 29, 2019

Talcher II Transmission Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
(All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

EQUITY

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer Note 7(a))

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the Year	Changes in equity share capital during the Year	Balance at the end of the Year
As at March 31, 2018	7,365.00	-	7,365.00
As at March 31, 2019	7,365.00	-	7,365.00

B. Other Equity (Refer note 7(b))

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Securities Premium	Equity Component of financial instruments (Subordinate Debts)	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2017	61,785.00	27,800.00	(99,810.40)	(10,225.40)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	(2,746.30)	(2,746.30)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurement Gain / (Loss) on Defined Benefit Plan (Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the Year	-	-	(2,746.30)	(2,746.30)
Transaction with Owners, recorded directly in Equity				
Issue of Subordinate Debt (Equity Component of financial instruments (Subordinate Debts))	-	3,000.00	-	3,000.00
	-	3,000.00	-	3,000.00
Balance as at March 31, 2018	61,785.00	30,800.00	(1,02,556.70)	(9,971.70)
Balance as at April 01, 2018	61,785.00	30,800.00	(1,02,556.70)	(9,971.70)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	(1,598.73)	(1,598.73)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurement Gain / (Loss) on Defined Benefit Plan (Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year	-	-	(1,598.73)	(1,598.73)
Transaction with Owners, recorded directly in Equity				
Issue of Subordinate Debt (Equity Component of financial instruments (Subordinate Debts))	-	1,700.00	-	1,700.00
Total income for the Year	-	1,700.00	-	1,700.00
Balance as at March 31, 2019	61,785.00	32,500.00	(1,04,155.43)	(9,870.43)

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1-24).

As per our attached Report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.107783W

For and on behalf of the Board

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303

Alok Kumar Roy Sandeep Bandekar
Director Director
DIN: 01952393 DIN: 08236773

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 29, 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 29, 2019

Talcher II Transmission Company Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of Financial Statements

Note 1: Corporate Information

Talcher - II Transmission Company Limited (TTCL) is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India. The registered office of the company is located at 5th Floor, JMD Galleria, Sector-48, Sohna Road, Gurugram – 122018, Haryana.

The Company has been incorporated as a special purpose vehicle (SPV) on May 1, 2007, for procurement of transmission services for transmission of electricity for augmentation of Talcher – II transmission system, Under Built, Own, Operate (BOO) basis pursuant to a letter of selection issued to the Company by Power grid Corporation of India on September 10, 2009. Pursuant to the Ministry of Power, Government of India approval vide letter dated February 15, 2010, the Company is transferred to the successful bidder M/s. Reliance Power Transmission Limited.

The Company has been granted Transmission License by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission for a period of 25 years from November 8, 2010.

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on May 29, 2019. Pursuant to the provisions of section 130 of the Act the Central Government, income tax authorities, other statutory regulatory body and section 131 of the Act the board of directors of the Company have powers to amend / re-open the financial statements approved by the board / adopted by the members of the Company.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)

The financial statements of the Company comply in all material aspects with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with relevant rules and other accounting principles.

The financial statements for all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2018 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

These financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees', which is also the Company's functional currency and all amounts, are rounded to the nearest **Thousand**, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the information and disclosures mandated by Schedule III to the Act, applicable Ind AS, other applicable pronouncements and regulations.

(ii) Basis of Measurement - Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

(iii) Financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the applicable accounting standards prescribed in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), Rules, 2015 issued by the Central Government (Refer note 19 of Financial Statements).

(iv) Recent accounting pronouncements

Ind AS 116 Leases:

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.
- Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

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There is no impact on the application of the above standard.

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments:

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

- i) Full retrospective approach—Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8—Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and
- ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives.

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the Ind AS financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 Income taxes:

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

There is no impact on the application of the above standard.

Amendment to Ind AS 19— Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement-

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the Ind AS financial statements.

(b) Current versus Non-Current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified 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 realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

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(c) 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 entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses from settlement of these transactions, and from translation of monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date exchange rates are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(d) Revenue from Contracts with Customers and other Income

Effective April 1, 2018 the Company has applied Ind AS 115 – "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" , which establish a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how and when revenue is to be recognized. Ind AS -115 replace Ind AS-18 " Revenue" and Ind AS -11 " Construction Contracts". The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer. The Company has applied Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11.

There is no impact on application of Ind AS 115 on the financial statements.

All the items of Income and Expense are recognized on accrual basis of accounting.

(e) 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 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 country where the Company 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, using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. 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.

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in 'Other comprehensive income' or directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognized in 'Other comprehensive income' or directly in equity, respectively.

(f) Operating Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss / Capital work in Progress on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

(g) Segment Information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). Chief operating decision maker's function is to allocate the resources of the entity and access the performance of the operating segment of the entity.

The Board assesses the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions. It is identified as being the chief operating decision maker for the Company

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(h) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Assessment for impairment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. Indefinite-life intangibles are subject to a review for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it is necessary. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets is considered as a cash generating unit. If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the individual asset/cash generating unit is made. Asset/cash generating unit whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount by recognizing the impairment loss as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if any) allocated to the cash generating unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset or cash generating unit and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at Bank and Short Term Deposits with original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(j) 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 financial activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

(k) Financial Instruments

The Company recognises financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair values on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price.

A. 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 Statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the 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

Initial

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Subsequent

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 two measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

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• 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 and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in Statement of Profit and 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 profit or loss:

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Impairment of Financial Assets

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

For trade receivables only, the Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its trade receivables based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

(iv) De recognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- Right to receive cash flow from assets have expired or
- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a 3rd party under a "pass through" arrangement.

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

B. Financial Liabilities

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 payable,

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortized cost: After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Trade and Other Payable

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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(l) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions of Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (**Refer note 16A(a)**) and disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (**Refer note 16A(b)**).

(m) 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.

(n) Property, Plant and Equipment

Transmission system assets are considered as ready for intended use after successful completion of trial operation as prescribed under CERC Tariff Regulations and capitalized accordingly.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount, if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount are included in statement of profit and loss.

When significant parts of the property, plant and equipments are required to be replaced, the Company derecognises the replaced parts and recognise the new part with its own associated useful life and it is depreciated accordingly. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on the assets related to transmission business is provided on straight line method following the rates and methodology notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from property, plant and equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the date on which the asset is available for use/disposed.

Once the individual asset is depreciated to the extent of seventy (70) percent, remaining depreciable value as on 31st March of the year closing shall be spread over the balance useful life of the asset, as provided in the Regulation. The residual values are not more than 10% of the cost of the assets.

The assets' residual values, useful life and method of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(o) Capital Work in Progress (CWIP)

All project related expenditure viz. civil works, machinery under erection, construction and erection materials, preoperative expenditure incidental / attributable to the construction of projects, borrowing cost incurred prior to the date of commercial operations and trial run expenditure are shown under CWIP. These expenses are net of recoveries and income (net of tax) from surplus funds arising out of project specific borrowings.

(p) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortisation of ancillary cost incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and the exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized 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.

(q) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims and returns 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 can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

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 finance cost.

(r) Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation. However, if the possibility of outflow of resources, arising out of present obligation, is remote, it is not even disclosed as contingent liability.

A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the notes to financial statements. A Contingent asset is neither disclosed nor recognized in financial statements.

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(s) 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.

(t) Earnings per Share

(i) Basic Earnings per Share (BEPS)

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

(ii) Diluted Earnings per Share (DEPS)

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

Both BEPS and DEPS have been calculated considering Income in the Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders.

(u) Rounding of Amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest **thousand** as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

(v) Critical 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 assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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

- Impairment of Non Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for non financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

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(All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment (At Cost)

Particulars	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Computers	Total	Capital work in progress
Year ended March 31, 2018					
Gross carrying amount					
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	124.41	34.78	230.08	389.27	1,86,166.92
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Deletion / Other Adjustments	39.66	-	-	39.66	-
Closing Gross carrying amount as on March 31, 2018	84.75	34.78	230.08	349.61	1,86,166.92
Accumulated Depreciation					
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	21.12	4.51	148.81	174.44	-
Depreciation charge during the year	10.56	3.17	26.22	39.95	-
Deletion / Other Adjustments	10.11	-	-	10.11	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation as on March 31, 2018	21.57	7.68	175.03	204.28	-
Net Carrying amount as at March 31, 2018	63.18	27.10	55.05	145.33	1,86,166.92
Year ended March 31, 2019					
Gross Carrying Amount					
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	84.75	34.78	230.08	349.61	1,86,166.92
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Deletion / Other Adjustments	84.75	34.78	230.08	349.61	-
Closing Gross Carrying amount as on March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	1,86,166.92
Accumulated Depreciation					
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	21.57	7.68	175.03	204.28	-
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Deletion / Other Adjustments	21.57	7.68	175.03	204.28	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation as on March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying amount as on March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	1,86,166.92

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Capital work-in-progress as on March 31, 2019 comprises expenditure incurred on plant and equipment in the course of construction:

Particulars	Year	Opening	Additions	Deletion	Closing
CWIP Movement	2018-19	1,86,166.92	-	-	1,86,166.92
CWIP Movement	2017-18	1,86,166.92	-	-	1,86,166.92

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Note 4 : Income Tax Assets (Net) - Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Advance Income Tax Paid	3.00	0.04
Tax Deducted at Source	1.36	-
Provision for Income Tax	(3.55)	-
Total	0.81	0.04

Note 5 : Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balances with banks in - Current Accounts	88.76	184.12
Total	88.76	184.12

Note 6: Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Gratuity Fund	120.43	120.43
Total	120.43	120.43

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Note 7: Equity Share Capital and Other Equity

Note 7(a): Equity Share Capital

Authorised Equity Share Capital	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
10,00,000 (March 31, 2018: 10,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total authorised equity share capital	10,000.00	10,000.00

Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up equity share capital	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
7,36,500 (March 31, 2018: 7,36,500) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	7,365.00	7,365.00
Total Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up equity share capital	7,365.00	7,365.00

(i) Reconciliation of the Equity Share outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	Rs. in thousand	No. of shares	Rs. in thousand
Equity Shares -				
At the beginning of the Year	7,36,500	7,365.00	7,36,500	7,365.00
Outstanding at the end of the Year	7,36,500	7,365.00	7,36,500	7,365.00

(ii) Shares of the Company held by Holding Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Reliance Power Transmission Limited and its nominees	7,365.00	7,365.00

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholders	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
Reliance Power Transmission Limited and its nominees	7,36,500	100	7,36,500	100

(iv) Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares

a. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares 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 remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The Dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Talcher II Transmission Company Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements
(All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Note 7(b): Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Securities Premium	61,785.00	61,785.00
Equity Component of financial instruments (Subordinate Debts)	32,500.00	30,800.00
Retained Earning	(1,04,155.43)	(1,02,556.70)
Closing balance	(9,870.43)	(9,971.70)

(i) Securities Premium

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance	61,785.00	61,785.00
Closing balance	61,785.00	61,785.00

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Equity Component of financial instruments (Subordinate Debts)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
At the Beginning of the Year (Refer Note Below)	30,800.00	27,800.00
Add : Received during the Year	1,700.00	3,000.00
Closing balance	32,500.00	30,800.00

Note : - (The 0% sub ordinate debt is taken from the Holding Company M/s Reliance Power Transmission Limited. This sub ordinate debt to be repaid by mutual consent of the parties only after primary lenders are paid in full and in installments as may be mutually agreed between the issuer and investor.)

(iii) Retained Earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance	(1,02,556.70)	(99,810.40)
Add: Net Profit / (Loss) for the Year	(1,598.73)	(2,746.30)
Closing balance	(1,04,155.43)	(1,02,556.70)

Talcher II Transmission Company Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements
(All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Note 8: Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Total outstanding dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise	22.90	248.43
Total	22.90	248.43

This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by the auditors.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act,2006	-	-
Interest accrued, due to suppliers under MSMED Act on the above amount, and unpaid	-	-
Payment made to suppliers(other than interest) beyond the appointed day/due date during the year	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act(other than Section 16)	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act(Section 16)	-	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers under MSMED Act for payments already made	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 9: Other Financial Liabilities - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Payable to Holding Company	1,88,856.46	1,88,856.46
Total	1,88,856.46	1,88,856.46

Note 10: Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Statutory Dues Payable	2.38	118.65
Other Liabilities	0.61	-
Total	2.99	118.65

Talcher II Transmission Company Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements

(All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Note 11: Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	0.05
Interest on Bank Deposit	13.64	-
Total	13.64	0.05

Talcher II Transmission Company Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements
 (All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Note 12: Employee Benefit Expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Salaries and Wages	-	117.36
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	1.75	15.22
Leave Encashment Expenses	-	7.33
Total	1.75	139.91

Note 13: Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Rent	-	20.84
Legal and Professional Expense	352.69	1,876.56
Licence and Application Fees	1,062.00	575.00
Auditors Remuneration	20.00	25.00
Communication Expenses	3.48	6.74
Loss on sale/discard of Assets	141.71	29.56
Miscellaneous Expenses	2.88	-
Repair & Maintenance - Office Building	10.40	-
Filing Fees	13.86	32.79
Total	1,607.02	2,566.49

Talcher - II Transmission Company Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements
(All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Note 14: Income and Deferred Taxes

Note 14(a): Income Tax Expense

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the Year	3.55	-
Income tax for earlier years	0.05	-
Total current tax expense (A)	3.60	-
Deferred tax		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	-	-
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Total Deferred Tax Expense/(Benefit)	-	-
Less: Recoverable from beneficiaries	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Expense/(Benefit) (B)	-	-
Income Tax Expense (A+B)	3.60	-

Note 14(b): Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(1,595.13)	(2,746.30)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 26.00% / 25.75%	(414.73)	(707.17)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Expenses not allowable for tax purpose	418.28	707.17
Income tax for earlier years	0.05	-
Income Tax Expense	3.60	-

Note: The Company has not recognised deferred tax asset on the unabsorbed losses as it does not claim the unabsorbed losses in the income tax returns filed by the Company.

Note 14(c): Amounts recognised in respect of current tax / deferred tax directly in Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Amounts recognised in respect of current tax directly in Equity	-	-

Note : Since, there is no timing difference between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and carrying amounts in the financial statements, hence there is no deferred tax (assets) / liability recognized in the financial statements.

Talcher - II Transmission Company Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements
(All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Note 15: Related Party Transactions

As per Ind AS – 24 "Related Party Disclosure" as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, the Company's related parties and transactions with them in the ordinary course of business are disclosed below :

A) Parties where control exists :

Ultimate Holding Company

- Reliance Infrastructure Limited

Holding Company

- Reliance Power Transmission Limited (RPTL)

B) Other related parties where transaction have taken place during the year :

(i) Parties where the holding company has significant influence / control :

- Utility Powertech Limited

Following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:

(a) Transactions with Related Parties

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Statement of Profit and Loss heads		
Expenses:		
Receiving of Services		
- Utility Powertech Limited	-	104.13
Equity Component of financial instruments -Subordinate Debts		
- Reliance Power Transmission Limited	1,700.00	3,000.00
Recoverable Expenditure incurred on our behalf		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	-	32.28

(b) Outstanding balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance sheet heads (Closing balances):		
Other Financial Liabilities		
- Reliance Power Transmission Limited	1,88,856.46	1,88,856.46
Equity Share Capital including share premium		
- Reliance Power Transmission Limited	69,150.00	69,150.00
Equity Component of financial instruments - Subordinate Debts		
- Reliance Power Transmission Limited	32,500.00	30,800.00

Note: The above disclosure does not include transactions with/as public utility service providers, viz, electricity, telecommunications, in the normal course of business.

Talcher - II Transmission Company Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements
(All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16: Fair Value Measurements and Financial Risk Management
(A) Fair Value Measurements

(a) Financial Instruments by Category

Set out below is the detail of the carrying amounts and fair values by class of Financial instruments.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Financial Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	88.76	184.12
Total	88.76	184.12
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payables	22.90	248.43
Total	22.90	248.43

(b) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed at March 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	22.90	22.90

Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed at March 31, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	248.43	248.43

There were no transfers between any levels during the year.

Level 1 : Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes mutual funds that have a quoted price.

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities which are included in level 3.

The carrying amounts of advances receivable in cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

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

Talcher - II Transmission Company Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements
(All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16 : Fair Value Measurements and Financial Risk Management
(B) Financial Risk Management

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company is engaged in Transmission of Electricity.

The Company does not have any significant exposure to credit risk.

Credit Risk Management

The Company provides provision for expected credit loss (ECL) based on the risk of default from the counter party. The provision for ECL would be disclosed in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the reporting period and the same would be deducted from the financial asset. In the current financial year the Company has not provided for ECL as the company considers the credit risk on entire financial assets as negligible.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks aggregating Rs. 88.76 thousand and Rs. 184.12 thousand as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively. The credit worthiness of such banks is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

(ii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company is not exposed to any significant currency risk and equity price risk.

(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 is not exposed to any interest rate risk

(b) Liquidity Risk

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual Maturities of Financial Liabilities as at March 31, 2019	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Trade Payables	22.90	-	-	22.90
Other Financial Liabilities	1,88,856.46	-	-	1,88,856.46
Total Liabilities	1,88,879.36	-	-	1,88,879.36

Contractual Maturities of Financial Liabilities as at March 31, 2018	upto 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Trade Payables	248.43	-	-	248.43
Other Financial Liabilities	1,88,856.46	-	-	1,88,856.46
Total Liabilities	1,89,104.89	-	-	1,89,104.89

Talcher II Transmission Company Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements
(All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Note 17: Going Concern

The Company has not yet commenced its commercial operation for the reasons stated in the Note 18 of the financial statements.

In view of the holding company i.e Reliance Power Transmission Limited (RPTL) providing necessary financial support whenever required, the accounts have been prepared as per Going Concern Principles.

Note 18: Project Status

A. Force Majeure:

The Company had approached Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for allowing tariff revision and Force Majeure due to delay in grant of clearance u/s 164 of Electricity Act (EA). CERC notified an unfavorable order which was later challenged by TTCL in Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (ATE). ATE allowed the appeal filed by company and set aside the unfavorable CERC order.

Pursuant to the ATE Order, written requests were sent to the beneficiaries seeking following main reliefs to mitigate effect of Force Majeure in line with the prayers allowed in appeal:

- a) Re-fixation of implementation time of the Project as was originally envisaged considering zero date as issuance of section 68 approval from MoP.
- b) Tariff Increase to the tune of 90%.

Concerned utilities in Tamilnadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra have appealed against the order of ATE in the Supreme Court of India. First hearing was held on March 07, 2014 in case of Gujarat and April 21, 2014 in case of Maharashtra. The Tamilnadu petition has been merged with the petition of Gujarat. All the petitions filed by beneficiaries have been clubbed together by Supreme Court. The petition has been admitted and next hearing is awaited.

B. Revocation of License:

Meanwhile on March 04, 2014, CERC reopened Power Grid Corporation of India Limited's (PGCIL) petition nos. 19 and 20 seeking revocation of license of the Company and transferring the project to PGCIL on cost plus model at the risk and cost of Reliance Power Transmission Limited (the Holding Company). CERC vide its Order dated September 02, 2015, stated that the Company shall comply with certain conditions stated in the Order within a stipulated time frame or else its license would be revoked. Based on the Order of CERC, the Company filed an Appeal No. 200 of 2015 & IA-337 of 2015 in ATE challenging the CERC order. ATE rejected the IA meant for stay but allowed the appeal. The Company filed a Civil Appeal number 9291 of 2015, in Supreme Court against ATE's rejection of IA meant for stay. Based on the appeal filed by the Company, the Supreme Court has given a stay order directing no coercive action to be taken by CERC. Supreme Court on August 12, 2016 has disposed of the appeal and directed ATE to decide on the appeal. During the course of hearing in ATE the issue rose at the outset as to whether after passage of time the projects were at all required or not. Since the beneficiaries themselves do not want the projects to be implemented any more, the Company, in law and also under contract, should be relieved from its execution. During the year, the Company has also obtained an opinion from the former member of APTEL on whether the Company is entitle to receive the acquisition cost and /or expenditure incurred by the Company. Based on opinion obtained and management judgment, the Company is confident of receiving favorable order from CERC, hence no provision has been made by the Company.

The ATE via its order dated February 1, 2019 directed to approach CERC so that CERC may seek necessary advice from the CEA (u/s 73(n) of EA), as to whether the project is required or not. If required, CERC may also adjudicate on the monetary compensation. TTCL filed a petition in CERC (40 of 2019) and an order for no coercive action against the Bank Guarantees (BGs) against the IA has been granted by the CERC. A petition has been filed in CERC as directed by ATE. Date of hearings in CERC is awaited.

C. As the approval by Ministry of Power (MoP) u/s 68 of Electricity Act 2003 to the project have already expired, the Company has filed a letter on January 14, 2014 requesting extension of the same, but MoP's response is still awaited. Pending the said approval, the Transmission Service Agreement (TSA) would not become operative and implementation of the Project could not be commenced.

Considering the above matters, which are pending with concerned authorities, the management is confident of recovering the cost incurred on acquiring the project amounting to Rs.1,86,166.92 thousand which is shown under Capital work in Progress in the books of account and cost incurred during the period has been taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss by the Company.

Talcher - II Transmission Company Limited**Notes forming part of Financial Statements**

(All amounts in INR Thousand, unless otherwise stated)

Note 19 : Payment to Auditors (excluding goods and service tax)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) As Auditors : Audit Fee	20.00	25.00
Total	20.00	25.00

Note 20 : Earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Basic & Diluted earnings per share		
Loss attributable to the equity holders of the Company (Rs in Thousand) (A)	(1,598.73)	(2,746.30)
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic & diluted earnings per share (B)	7,36,500	7,36,500
Earnings / (Loss) per share (Basic and diluted) (Rs.) (A / B)	(2.17)	(3.73)
Nominal value of equity shares (Rs.)	10	10

Note 21 : Segment Information

The Company is engaged in "Transmission of Electrical Energy" which in the context of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" is considered as the only segment. The Company activities are restricted within India and hence, no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.

Note 22 : Operating Lease

The Company has taken Project Office Premises on Cancellable Operating Lease where the Lease agreements are renewed on expiry. The Lease rentals recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, for the year is amounting to Rs. NIL (March 31, 2018 Rs 31.26 thousand)

Note 23 : Disclosure pursuant to para 44 A to 44 E of Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Sub Ordinate Debt (Equity Component of financial instruments)		
Opening Balance	30,800.00	27,800.00
Received during the year	1,700.00	3,000.00
Closing Balance	32,500.00	30,800.00

Note 24 :

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified/rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

As per our attached Report of even date

For Pathak H.D.& Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.107783W

For and on behalf of the Board

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303

Alok Kumar Roy
Director
DIN: 01952393

Sandeep Bandekar
Director
DIN: 08236773

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 29, 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 29, 2019