

G. S. Mathur & Co.

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Reports

To the members of PL SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Report on the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone IND AS financial statement of **PL Surya Vidyut Limited**("the company"), which comprise balance sheet as at 31 st march 2018, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income) , the statement of cash flow and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of the signiciant accounting policies and other explanatory information(herein after referred to as "standalone Ind AS financial statements").

Mangement's responsibility for the standalone financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS financial statements, that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards(Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and



matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31.03.2018 and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure "A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.



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

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books
- c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements, if any.



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

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

FOR G. S. Mathur & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Regn. No 008744N




K.K. Gangopadhyay

Partner

Membership No. 013442

Place : New Delhi.

Date:- 08th May 2018.

Annexure-A to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of PL Surya Vidyut Limited on the Ind AS financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2018, We report that;

- i. The Company did not have fixed Assets during the year under review. Therefore, Clause A 3(i)(a) to (c) of the order are not applicable.
- ii. The company does not hold any inventory. Therefore, the provision of clause 3(ii) of the said order are not applicable to the company.
- iii. The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the registered maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provision of Clause 3 (iii)(a) to (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted any loans, investment, guarantee and securities in respect of which provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013, are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Section 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance or Deposits), Rules 2015, with regard to the Deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the company.
- vii. (a) According to information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, companies generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Service Tax, cess and Income Tax though, and any other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. No such statutory dues were outstanding at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income Tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute.
- viii. The Company has not borrowed any funds from financial institutions or from debenture holders. Therefore this clause is not applicable to this company.
- ix. According to information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, during the year no money were raised by way of initial public offer and



further public offer(including debt instruments).Further in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management,the company has utilized the monies raised by way of terms of loans for the purposes for which they were raised.

- x. According to the Audit procedures performed and the information and explanation given to us by Management, No frauds noticed by the Company, or it's officers, or employees during the year.
- xi. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, No managerial information paid during the year, hence provisions of Section 197 read with schedule V of the Companies Act not applicable.
- xii. In our opinion the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to information and explanations given to us by Management, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to information and explanations given to us by Management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- xv. According to the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given to us by management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the order are not applicable to the Company.



- xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

FOR G. S. Mathur & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Regn. No 008744N




K.K. Gangopadhyay

Partner

Membership No. 013442

Place : New Delhi.

Date:- 08th May 2018.

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **M/s PL Surya Vidyut Limited** ('the Company') as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Guidance Note, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists and testing and evaluating the



design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential



components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

FOR G. S. Mathur & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Regn. No 008744N



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "K.K. Gangopadhyay", written over a horizontal line.

K.K. Gangopadhyay

Partner

Membership No. 013442

Place : New Delhi.

Date:- 08th May 2018.

PL Surya Vidyut Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018

(Rs. In thousand)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Capital Work-in-progress		-	16,099.16
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	4	168.64	-
(c) Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	5	38.88	-
(d) Others	6	3,191.95	-
2 Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	7	23,252.91	-
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	1,943.61	0.08
(c) Other Current Assets	9	2,132.19	5,115.94
TOTAL ASSETS		30,728.18	21,215.18
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	10	100.00	100.00
(b) Other Equity	11	(10,801.82)	(76.38)
Liabilities			
1 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	19,182.00	19,947.38
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	13	21,549.90	879.23
(ii) Others Financial Liabilities	14	566.54	-
(b) Other Current Liabilities	15	131.56	364.94
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		30,728.18	21,215.18

Corporate information 1

Significant Accounting Policy 2

Critical accounting judgements, assumptions and key sources of estimation and uncertainty 3

As per our report on even date.

For G.S. Mathur & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.- 08744N

per K.K. Gangopadhyay

Partner

(Membership No. 013442)

Place: New Delhi

Date: 08 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board



A.K. Goswami

Director

(DIN: 03331661)



Raghav Raj Kanoria

Director

(DIN : 07296482)

PL Surya Vidyut Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Period Ended 31st March, 2018

(Rs. In thousand)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	16	16,751.60	-
Other income		24.98	-
Total Income		16,776.58	-
Expenses			
Lease Rent	17	6,382.30	-
Finance costs	18	2,219.12	-
Other expenses	19	18,939.48	43.18
Total Expenses		27,540.90	43.18
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(10,764.32)	(43.18)
Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		(38.88)	-
Profit/(Loss) after tax		(10,725.44)	(43.18)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		(10,725.44)	(43.18)
Earnings per equity share:			
Basic and Diluted (in Rs.)	21	(1,072.54)	(4.32)

As per our report on even date.

For G.S. Mathur & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.- 08744N

per K.K. Gangopadhyay

Partner

(Membership No. 013442)

For and on behalf of the Board



A.K. Goswami

Director

(DIN: 03331661)



Raghav Raj Kanoria

Director

(DIN : 07296482)

Place: New Delhi

Date: 08 May 2018

PL Surya Vidyut Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 31st March, 2018

(Rs. In thousand)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Net Profit / (Loss) before Taxation	(10,725.44)	(43.18)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(10,725.44)	(43.18)
Adjustments for:		
Increase in Other Assets	(23,668.63)	(5,101.88)
Increase in Other Current Liabilities	21,003.83	980.34
Cash Generated from Operations	(2,664.81)	(4,121.54)
Direct Taxes Paid (Net of tax deducted at source)	-	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	(13,390.25)	(4,164.72)
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Capital Work in progress	16,099.16	(15,890.22)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	16,099.16	(15,890.22)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Loan from Holding company	(765.38)	19,947.38
Net Cash from Financing Activities	(765.38)	19,947.38
Net increase/ (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,943.53	(107.56)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.08	107.64
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the closing of the year (Refer Note 8)	1,943.61	0.08

As per our report on even date.

For G.S. Mathur & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.- 08744N

per K.K. Gangopadhyay
Partner

(Membership No. 013442)



For and on behalf of the Board

A.K. Goswami
Director
(DIN: 03331661)

Raghav Raj Kanoria
Director
(DIN : 07296482)

Place: New Delhi

Date: 08 May 2018

PL Surya Vidyut Limited

Statement of change in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(Rs. In thousand)

Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Share Capital
Balance as on April 1, 2016	100.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year 2016-17	-
Balance as on March 31, 2017	100.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year 2017-18	-
Balance as on March 31, 2018	100.00

Other Equity

	Retained Earnings
Opening Balance as on 1st April 2016	(33.20)
Profit/(loss) for the period ended 31st March 2017	(43.18)
Other Comprehensive Income	0.00
Balance as at 31st, March 17	(76.38)
Profit/(loss) for the period ended 31st March 2018	(10,725.44)
Other Comprehensive Income	0.00
Balance as at 31st March 2018	(10,801.82)

As per our report on even date.

For G.S. Mathur & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.- 08744N

per K.K. Gangopadhyay
Partner
(Membership No. 013442)



For and on behalf of the Board

A.K. Goswami
Director
(DIN: 03331661)

Raghav Raj Kanoria
Director
(DIN : 07296482)

Place: New Delhi

Date: 08 May 2018

PL Surya Vidyut Limited

Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

1 Corporate Information

PL Surya Vidyut Limited was incorporated and registered on 9th November, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is engaged in sale of solar power having Power Purchase Agreement with Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited for supply of power in the State of Uttarakhand, India. The company is a subsidiary of India Power Green Utility Private Limited.

2 Significant Accounting Policy

a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015]

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.) which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost conventional on accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

b) Use of estimate

The preparation and presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that effect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent liabilities as on date of the financial statements and reported amount of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates is recognized in the period in which the results are known / materialized.

c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and it can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable net of rebates and taxes. The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each separately identifiable component of the sales transaction as set out below.

Sale of Energy

Sale of energy on account of electricity supplied is accounted for on basis of rates agreed under Power Purchase Agreement.

Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate.



d) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended in the period during which the active development is delayed due to, other than temporary, interruption. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

e) Impairment of non-financial Assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

f) Investment & other Financial Assets
Financial Assets

Initial Recognition & Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of

Subsequent Measurement

- i) Financial assets at amortized cost - the financial instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
 - b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. All other debt instruments are measured at Fair Value through other comprehensive income or Fair value through profit and loss based on Company's business model.



De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition & Measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted. These liabilities are classified as amortized cost.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. These liabilities include borrowings and deposits.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognized 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 de-recognition 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 or loss.

g) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

h) Impairment of Financial Assets

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

i) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.



PL Surya Vidyut Limited

Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statement by way of notes to account when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

j) Earning per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

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.

k) Income Taxes

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income taxes are calculate using the liability method. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilized against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit.



l) Current and non-current classification

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

As asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
 - It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - Expected to be realized 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 for at lease twelve months after the reporting period.

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 held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - It is due to be settled within month after the reporting period
- or

There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current

m) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever in terms of the lease all the risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset are substantially transferred to the Company. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments and a liability is recognised for an equivalent amount. Any initial direct cost of the lasses is added to the amount recognised as an assets. Each lease payment is apportioned between finance charge and reduction of the lease liability. The Finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding amount of the liabilities.

Payment made under operating leases are recognised as expense on straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the lease arrangement are structured to increase in the payments in line with expected general inflation or another systematic basis which is more representative of the time pattern of the benefits availed. Contingent rentals, if any, arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.



3 Critical accounting judgements, assumptions and key sources of estimation and uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IND AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Differences between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the year in which the results are known/materialized and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Application of accounting policies that require significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments and the use of assumptions in the financial statements have been disclosed below. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

a) Determining whether an arrangement contain leases and classification of leases

The Company enters into service/ hiring arrangements for various assets/ services. The determination of lease and classification of the service/ hiring arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.

b) Contingencies

Management judgement is required for estimating the possible out flow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/ claim/ litigations/ Right to Recompensate of lenders against the Company as it is not possible to predict the out come of pending matters with accuracy. The right to recompensate to be accounted for in accordance with IND AS-109 requires management to estimate the probability of conditions in accordance with the CDR guidelines. Based on management best estimates the same does not qualify for recognition in the financial statements.



PL Surya Vidyut Limited

Notes on Financial Statements for the period ended ended 31st March, 2018

4 Non-Current Financial Assets - Loans

(Rs. In thousand)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Un-secured Considered Good Carried at amortised cost Security Deposit for lease rent	168.64	-
Total	168.64	-

5 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Deferred Tax Assets Security Deposit on Lease Rent	896.54	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities Prepaid expenses on Security Deposit	(857.66)	-
Net	38.88	-

6 Non-Current Financial Assets - Others

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Prepaid Expenses - carried at amortised cost	3,191.95	-
Total	3,191.95	-

7 Current Financial Assets - Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Trade Receivables Unsecured, Considered Good Receivable more than 6 months	775.94	-
Others	22,476.97	-
Total	23,252.91	-

Includes Rs.1,744.95 thousand receivable from Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited towards normative levelised tariff of 12 paise/ unit over and above the fixed tariff, as per UERC (Tariff and Other Terms for Supply of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources and non-fossil fuel based Co-generation Stations) Regulation, 2013.

8 Current Financial Assets - Cash & Cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Balances with banks: Current Account	1,943.61	0.08
Total	1,943.61	0.08



9 Other Current Assets

(Rs. In thousand)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Security Deposit	-	5,033.69
Prepaid Expenses	138.78	82.25
Advance Lease Rent	1,993.41	-
Total	2,132.19	5,115.94

10 Equity Share Capital

Share Capital	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorized				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00
Issued				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00
Subscribed and Fully paid-up Equity Share				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00
Total	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00

10.1 The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each share has one voting right. In event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholdings.

10.2 There is no movement in the number of shares outstanding and amount of share capital as on 31.03.2018 and 31.03.2017.

10.3 The Company is a subsidiary of India Power Green Utility Private Limited (IPGUPL), in terms of the provisions of the Act as IPGUPL controls the composition of the Board of Directors in terms of the Agreement.

10.4 Details of shares held by holding company

	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016
India Power Green Utility Private Limited	4,894 48.94%		
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited	5,100 51%	10,000 100%	10,000 100%

Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016
India Power Green Utility Private Limited	4,894 48.94%		
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited	5,100 51%	10,000 100%	10,000 100%



PL Surya Vidyut Limited

Notes on Financial Statements for the period ended ended 31st March, 2018

11 Other Equity (Amount in Rs.)

	Retained Earnings
Opening Balance as on 1st April 2017	(76.38)
Add: Profit/(loss) for the year	(10,725.44)
Balance as at 31st March 2018	(10,801.82)

12 Non-current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Unsecured		
From Holding Company	19,182.00	-
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited	-	19,947.38
Total	19,182.00	19,947.38

12.1 The loan carries an interest rate of 13.25% p.a. repayable on or before 31st March, 2020

13 Current Financial Liabilities - Trade Payable

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	852.98
Due to other than Micro and Small Enterprises	21,549.90	26.25
Total	21,549.90	879.23

13.1 Dues to Micro Small and Medium Enterprise

The details of amount outstanding to micro and small enterprises are based on information available with the Company. There is no amount outstanding to the micro and small enterprises as at Balance Sheet date.

14 Current Financial Liabilities - Others

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Interest accrued	566.54	-
Total	566.54	-

15 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Statutory dues payable	131.56	364.94
Total	131.56	364.94



16 Revenue from Operations

(Rs. In thousand)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Sales of energy	16,751.60	-
Total	16,751.60	-

17 Lease Rents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Lease Rent for land	6,382.30	-
Total	6,382.30	-

18 Finance Cost

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Interest	2,219.12	-
Total	2,219.12	-

19 Other Expenses

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Consultancy Charges	2,043.57	-
Operation & Maintainance	3,540.00	-
Rates & Taxes	3,050.62	-
Auditor's Remuneration		
- Audit Fees	35.40	28.75
Site Expenses	7,569.70	-
Legal Expenses	-	-
Subscription Charges	944.00	-
Travelling Expenses	1,738.26	-
Miscellaneous expenses	17.94	14.43
Total	18,939.48	43.18

20 Operating Leases

The Company having arrangement of land on operating lease basis. The payment schedule of lease rental is as follows.

Particulars	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2017
Within one year	3,963.27	3,847.83
After one year but not later than five years	21,672.77	21,041.53
More than five years	110,805.28	115,399.79



21 Earning per Share

(Rs. In thousand)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Profit/(Loss) after tax	(10,725.44)	(43.18)
No. of equity shares outstanding	10,000	10,000
Earning per share (Basic & Diluted)	(1.07)	(0.00)
Face value per equity share	10.00	10.00

- 22 The Company has entered into an agreement with Srei Equipment Finance Limited (SREI) to facilitate joint use and operation of the project assets for the implementation of the project. The project assets will remain the property of the SREI, the right to jointly use and operate the project assets have commenced from the date of COD and shall continue for the whole of the term of Power Purchase Agreement. Pursuant to the said Revenue Sharing agreement, revenue receipts split in the ratio of 20:80 between the companies.

23 Related party Disclosures

Related parties have been identified in terms of Ind AS 24 on "Related Party Disclosure" as listed below :

Name of the related Party	Relationship
India Power Green Utility Pvt Ltd	Holding Company with effect from 23rd June 2017
India Power Corporation Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
PL Solar Renewable Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
PL Sunrays Power Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company till 22nd June 2017

Transaction during the year with related parties

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
India Power Green Utility Private Limited		
Loan taken	26,640.17	-
Loan repaid	7,458.17	
Interest Payable	2,219.12	-

Balance as at the date of Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
India Power Green Utility Private Limited		
Loan payable	19,182.00	-
Interest Payable	566.54	-

24 Fair Value Measurements

Financial Instruments by Category	As at 31st March, 2018 Amortized Cost	As at 31st March, 2018 Amortized Cost
Financial Assets		
Trade Receivables	23,252.91	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,943.61	0.08
Security Deposit	168.64	-
Total Financial Assets	25,365.17	0.08
Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	19,182.00	19,947.38
Trade Payables	21,549.90	26.25
Other Financial Liabilities	566.54	0.00
Total Financial Liabilities	41,298.44	19,973.63

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	23,252.91	23,252.91	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,943.61	1,943.61	0.08	0.08
Security Deposit	168.64	168.64	-	-
Total Financial Assets	25,365.17	25,365.17	0.08	0.08
Financial Liabilities				
Loan from Parent Company	19,182.00	19,182.00	19,947.38	19,947.38
Trade Payables	21,549.90	21,549.90	26.25	26.25
Others	566.54	566.54	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	41,298.44	41,298.44	19,973.63	19,973.63



25 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's business activities are exposed to a variety of financial risk - credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The risk are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risk are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risk, which are summarized below.

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. The Company extends credit to consumers in normal course of business as per the Power Purchase agreement (PPA) entered with the Customers. Customers outstandings are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivable as low as the electricity business

(B) Liquidity risk

The company objective is to maintain optimum level of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirement at all times. The Company relies on borrowing and internal accruals to meet its need for fund.

The table provides undiscounted cash flow towards non -derivative financial liabilities and into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at balance sheet date to contractual maturity date.

(i) Maturities of Financial Liabilities

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

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 year	Between 2 and 5 year	Total
31 March 2018						
Trade Payables	21,549.90					21,549.90
Interest payables	-	-	566.54	-	-	566.54
Loan from parent company	-	-	-	-	19,182.00	19,182.00
Total liabilities	21,549.90	-	566.54	-	19,182.00	41,298.44
31 March 2017						
Trade Payables	879.23					879
Interest payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan from parent company	-	-	-	-	19,947.38	19,947.38
Total liabilities	879.23	-	-	-	19,947.38	20,826.61

26 Capital Management**Risk Management**

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in lights of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Net debt	19,182.00	19,947.38
Total equity	(10,701.82)	23.63
Net debt to equity ratio	(1.79)	844

As per our report on even date.

For G.S. Mathur & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.- 08744N

per K.K. Gangopadhyay
Partner

(Membership No. 013442)

Place: New Delhi

Date: 08 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board



A.K. Goswami

Director

(DIN: 03331661)



Raghav Raj Kanoria

Director

(DIN : 07296482)