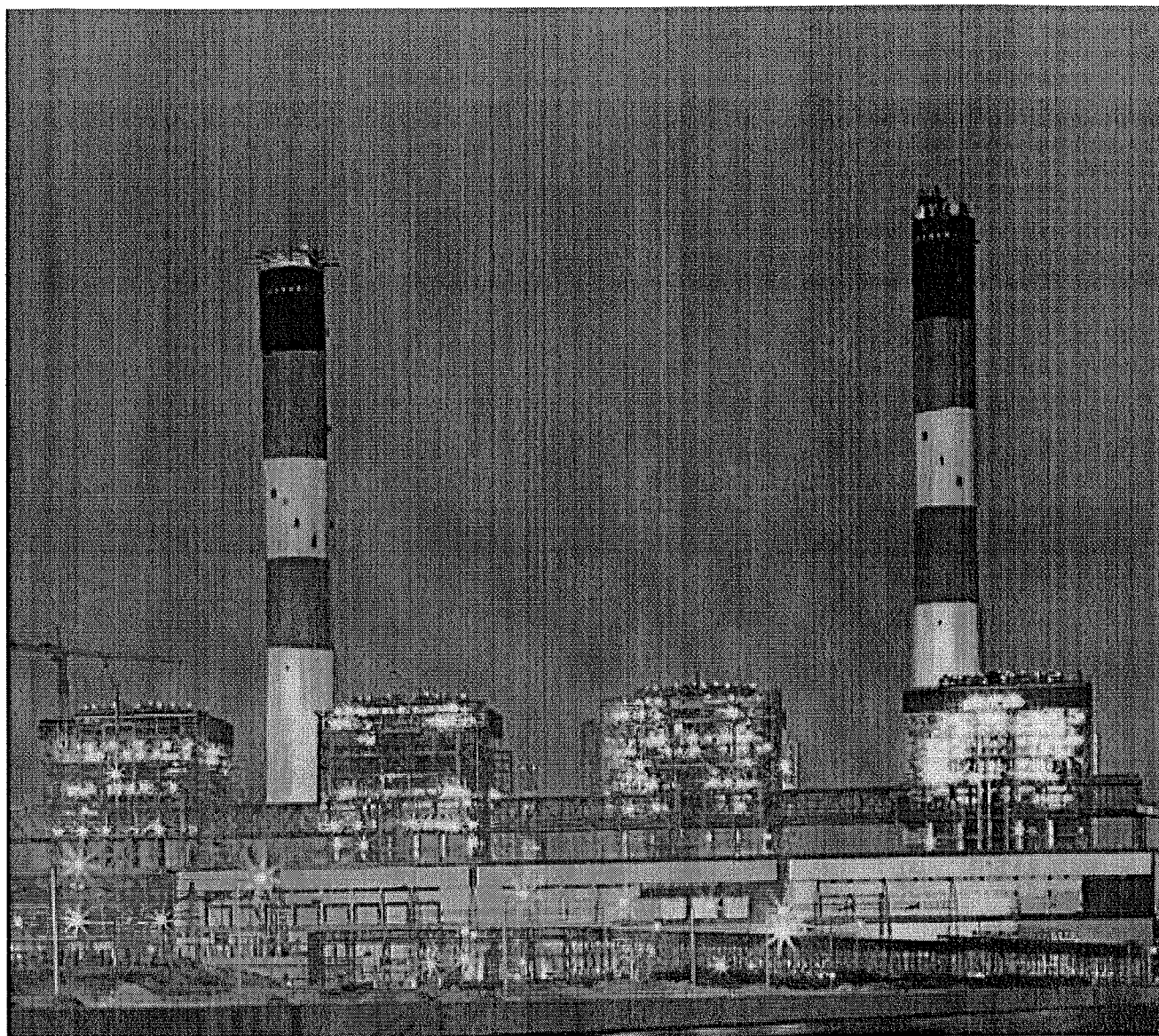


# **BHANDARA THERMAL POWER CORPORATION LIMITED**



**11<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL REPORT  
2018-2019**



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Bhandara Thermal Power Corporation Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Bhandara Thermal Power Corporation Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the 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 standalone financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019, and the profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

#### Emphasis of Matter

(Note Nos. referred hereunder are with reference to respective notes forming part of standalone financial statements)

We draw members attention to the following matters:

- (i). As stated in note 14.6 regarding contract advance given which are long pending for recovery.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of the above matters.

#### Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

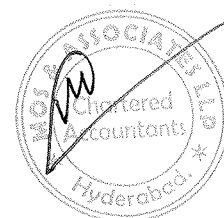
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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.

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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has 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 standalone 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.

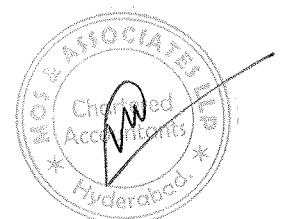
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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**

- 1) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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 including other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified 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 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
  - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial 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.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

for M O S & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 001975S/S200020

  
Omman Mani  
Partner



Membership Number: 234119

Hyderabad  
28/05/2019

## Annexure A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019, we report that:

(i) In respect of Fixed Assets

- a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- b. The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) As explained to us, and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company does not have any physical inventories. Hence paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable for the current year under report.

(iii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted secured or unsecured loans to companies, parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Hence paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable for the current year under report.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities granted in respect of which provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act for the Company. Hence, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable for the current year under report.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from public during the year. Hence paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable for the current year under report.

(vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of any cost records under Section 148 (1) of the Act for the current level of activities of the Company. Hence paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable for the current year under report.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues

- a. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of records the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of accounts in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, value added tax, GST, cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with appropriate statutory authorities.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, value added tax, GST, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 for a period more than six months from the date they became payable.
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, there are no material dues of provident fund, income tax, value added tax, cess and



other material statutory dues which have not been deposited as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records, the Company has not taken any loans from Financial Institutions/Banks/Debenture Holders. Hence paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable for the current year under report.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records, the Company has not raised any money from public by the way of initial public offer, further public offer or term loans. Hence paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable for the current year under report.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of audit.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on examination of records, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Hence paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable for the current year under report.
- (xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on examination of records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on examination of records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Hence, paragraph 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable for the current year under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on examination of records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or persons connected with him. Hence paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable for the current year under report.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 – IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence paragraph 3 (xvi) of the Order is not applicable for the current year under report.

for M O S & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm registration number: 001975S/S200020

  
Gommen Mani  
Partner

Membership Number: 234119

Hyderabad  
28/05/2019

## **Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report**

### **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")**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Bhandara Thermal Power Corporation Limited** ("the Company") as of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Board of Directors of the Company's 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 (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 Companies Act, 2013.

#### **Auditors' Responsibility**

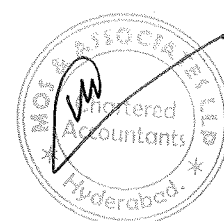
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, 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 over financial reporting 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 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 auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

A company's 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**


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

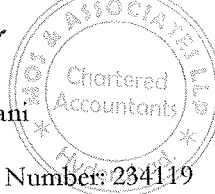
### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Hyderabad  
28/05/2019

for M O S & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm registration number: 001975S/S200020

  
Dornmen Mani  
Partner  
Membership Number: 234119



**Bhandara Thermal Power Corporation Limited**

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non - current assets</b>			
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	62,21,15,373	62,21,15,373
b) Capital work-in-progress	2	6,46,56,933	6,45,28,367
c) Goodwill	3	-	97,219
d) Other Non Current Assets	4	21,57,05,477	22,12,04,252
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>90,24,77,783</b>	<b>90,79,45,211</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
a) Financial Assets			
i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,87,977	1,66,633
ii) Other financial assets	6	-	68,27,756
b) Other current assets	7	89,429	98,952
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>3,77,406</b>	<b>70,93,341</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>90,28,55,189</b>	<b>91,50,38,552</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
a) Equity Share Capital	8	4,98,33,340	4,98,33,340
b) Other Equity	9	(74,76,640)	(77,05,445)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>4,23,56,700</b>	<b>4,21,27,895</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non Current Liabilities</b>			
a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	10	85,98,01,590	85,95,81,572
<b>Total Non Current Liabilities</b>		<b>85,98,01,590</b>	<b>85,95,81,572</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
a) Other current liabilities	11	6,96,899	1,33,29,085
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>6,96,899</b>	<b>1,33,29,085</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>90,28,55,189</b>	<b>91,50,38,552</b>
Corporate information and significant accounting policies	1		

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

**For M O S & ASSOCIATES LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No: 001975S/S200020

**MOHAMED MANI**

Partner

Membership No: 234119



Place: Hyderabad

Date: 28-05-2019

**For and on behalf of the Board**

**T. RAJIV REDDY**

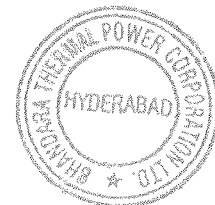
Director

DIN: 06859435

**P.PURNACHANDER RAO**

Director

DIN:02230190




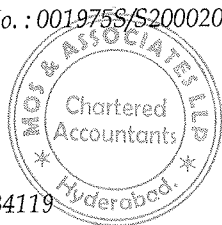
**Bhandara Thermal Power Corporation Limited**  
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2019

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31,	
		2019	2018
<b>Income</b>			
a. Other Income	12	76,59,461	-
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>76,59,461</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
a. Other expenses	13	73,76,794	19,96,378
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>73,76,794</b>	<b>19,96,378</b>
Profit before exceptional items and tax		2,82,667	(19,96,378)
Exceptional Items		-	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax</b>		<b>2,82,667</b>	<b>(19,96,378)</b>
Tax Expense		53,862	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the year</b>		<b>2,28,805</b>	<b>(19,96,378)</b>
<b>Earnings Per Share (EPS)</b>			
- Basic and Diluted	14.10	N.A.	N.A.
Corporate information and significant accounting policies		1	
See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements			


For M O S & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. : 001975S/S200020

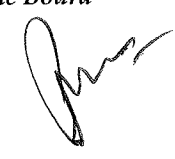
  
**Oommen Mani**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 234119

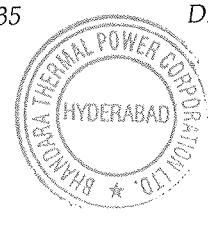


Place: Hyderabad  
Date: 28-05-2019

For and on behalf of the Board

  
**T. RAJIV REDDY**  
Director  
DIN: 06859435

  
**P. PURNACHANDER RAO**  
Director  
DIN: 02230190



**Bhandara Thermal Power Corporation Limited**  
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2019

**A. Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	Note No	Amount in ₹
<b>As at 31st March 2017</b>		4,98,33,340
Changes in Equity Share Capital	7	-
<b>As at 31st March 2018</b>		4,98,33,340
Changes in Equity Share Capital	7	-
<b>As at 31st March 2019</b>		<u>4,98,33,340</u>

**B. Other Equity**


**i. Reserves and Surplus - Retained Earnings**

Particulars	Amount in ₹
Balance as at 01st April 2017	(57,09,067)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(19,96,378)
<b>Balance as at 31st March 2018</b>	<u>(77,05,445)</u>


Particulars	Amount in ₹
Balance as at 01st April 2018	(77,05,445)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	2,28,805
<b>Balance as at 31st March 2019</b>	<u>(74,76,640)</u>


For M O S & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. : 001975S/S200020

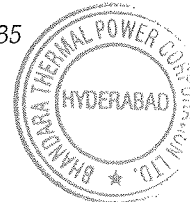
  
**Mani**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 234119



For and on behalf of the Board

  
**T. RAJIV REDDY**  
Director  
DIN: 06859435

  
**P. PURNACHANDER RAO**  
Director  
DIN:02230190



Place: Hyderabad  
Date: 28-05-2019

**Bhandara Thermal Power Corporation Limited**

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2019

Amount in ₹

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
<b>A Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit/ (loss) after tax	2,28,805	(19,96,378)
Adjustments for		
- Interest and finance charges	-	-
- Provision for doubtful advance/ Goodwill	55,95,994	-
- Interest and other income	(76,59,461)	-
<b>Operating loss before working capital changes</b>	<b>(18,34,662)</b>	<b>(19,96,378)</b>
Changes in working capital :		
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets		
- Other Current Assets	9,523	(9,523)
- Other Financial Assets	68,27,756	9,25,045
- Other Non Current Assets		
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
- Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	1,35,000
- Other Current Liabilities	(1,26,32,186)	19,04,215
<b>Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(76,29,569)</b>	<b>9,58,359</b>
<b>B Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of fixed assets including changes in CWIP	(1,28,566)	(7,96,392)
Interest received	76,59,461	-
Proceeds from Loans recovered	-	-
<b>Net Cash from Investing Activities ( B )</b>	<b>75,30,895</b>	<b>(7,96,392)</b>
<b>C Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Repayment of Financial Liabilities	2,20,018	(2,10,046)
Interest and other financial charges paid		-
Proceeds from Borrowings	-	-
<b>Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities (C)</b>	<b>2,20,018</b>	<b>(2,10,046)</b>
<b>D Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)</b>	<b>1,21,344</b>	<b>(48,078)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,66,633	2,14,711
<b>E Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>2,87,977</b>	<b>1,66,633</b>

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

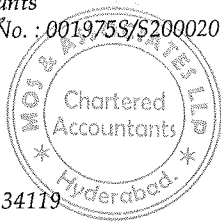
**For M O S & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants


Firm Registration No. : 0019758/S200020


  
**Mani**  
Partner

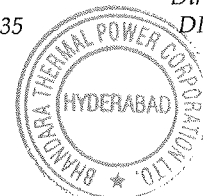
Membership No.: 234119



**For and on behalf of the Board**

  
**T. RAJIV REDDY**  
Director  
DIN: 06859435

  
**P. PURNACHANDER RAO**  
Director  
DIN: 02230190



Place: Hyderabad

Date: 28-05-2019

## **Note 1: Corporate information and Significant accounting policies**

### **Corporate information**

**Bhandara Thermal Power Corporation Limited** is a Public Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, to build, own and operate coal-fired power plant in India.

### **Significant accounting policies**

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

#### **i. Basis of preparation**

##### **a. Compliance with Ind AS**

The Company's Financial statements have been prepared to comply with generally accepted accounting principles in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (herein after referred to as "Ind AS") as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendments Rules 2016.

#### **ii. Basis of preparation and presentation of Financial Statements**

The Financial statements are prepared on accrual basis following the historical cost convention except in case of certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values. The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed under Schedule III to the Act. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) - 7 on "Statement of Cash Flows". The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements along with other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Ind AS. Further, the guidance notes/announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are also considered, wherever applicable. Accounting Policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Accounting Standard requires a change in the accounting policy used previously.

Fair value for measurement adopted in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, Net Realizable value as per Ind AS 2 or value in use as per Ind AS 36. Fair value measurements under Ind AS are categorized as below based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the Asset or Liability.

#### **iii. Use of estimates**

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. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates

are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

**iv. Revenue Recognition**

**a. Other Income**

Interest income is accounted on accrual basis as per applicable interest rates and on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding.

**v. Foreign Currency Transactions**

- a. The reporting currency of the company is Indian Rupee.
- b. Foreign exchange transactions are accounted at the rates prevailing on the date of the transactions.
- c. Monetary assets and current liabilities related to foreign currency transactions remaining unsettled at the end of the year are translated at year end rates. The difference in translation of monetary assets and liabilities and realized gains and losses on foreign exchange transactions are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- d. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

**vi. Financial Instruments**

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (other than Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the Financial Assets or Financial Liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

**vii. Financial Assets**

Financial Asset is any Asset that is -

- a. Cash
- b. Equity Instrument of another Entity,
- c. Contractual right to -
  - (i) receive Cash / another Financial Asset from another Entity, or
  - (ii) exchange Financial Assets or Financial Liabilities with another Entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the Entity.

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

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

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

### **viii. Impairment of Financial Assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL. ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### **ix. Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognized at fair value net of transaction costs and are subsequently held at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

### **x. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

As at each Balance Sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired and also whether there is an indication of reversal of impairment loss recognized in the previous periods. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company determines the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

### **xi. De-recognition of Financial Instruments**

A Financial Asset is derecognized when the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards or the right to receive the cash flows under a contractual arrangement or has transferred the asset.

A Financial Liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. In the case where the existing liability is replaced by another liability either from the same lender or otherwise such an exchange is treated as de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. Any change in the carrying amount of a liability is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### **xii. Borrowing Costs**

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

Income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing cost that is eligible for capitalisation.

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



### **xiii. Earnings Per share**

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

### **xiv. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities**

- a. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be reasonably estimated, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.
- b. Contingent Liabilities are present obligations arising from a past event, when it is not probable or the probability is remote that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and they are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes forming part of the financial statements.

### **xv. Taxes**

Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case, it is recognized in other comprehensive income. The income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as on the balance sheet date.

### **xvi. Statement of Cash Flows**

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared by segregating the cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using the indirect method. Under the indirect method, the net profit is adjusted for the effects of:

- a. transactions of a non-cash nature;
- b. any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments;
- c. items of income or expense associated from investing or financing cash flows; and
- d. Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances) are reflected as such in the Statement of Cash Flows.

### **xvii. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank balances, fixed deposits and margin money deposits.

### **xviii. Commitments**

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure.

Commitments are classified and disclosed as follows:

- a. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;
- b. Uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;
- c. Funding related commitment to subsidiary, associate and joint venture companies, and;
- d. Other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.
- e. Other commitments related to sales/procurements made in the normal course of business are not disclosed to avoid excessive details.

### **xix. Property, plant and equipment**

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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 group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

### **xx. Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value**

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

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.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/ (losses).

### **xxi. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

As at each Balance Sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired and also whether there is an indication of reversal of impairment loss recognized in the previous periods. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company determines the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

#### **Recoverable amount is determined:**

- a. In case of an individual asset, at the higher of the Assets' fair value less cost to sell and value in use; and
- b. In case of cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.
- c. In assessing Value in Use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specified with the asset. In determining fair value less cost to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transaction can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### **Standards issued but not yet effective**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"), through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the following new and amendments to Ind ASs which the Company has not applied as they are effective from 1 April 2019:

**Ind AS 116, Leases**

The Company is required to adopt Ind AS 116, Leases from 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases. It replaces existing leases guidance, Ind AS 17, Leases.

**Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs**

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any impact from this amendment.

**Ind AS 28 – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures**

The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied. The Company does not currently have any long-term interests in associates and joint ventures.

**Note 2. Property, Plant & Equipment, Capital Work in Progress**

Year Ended 31st March 2018	Land	Amount in ₹
		Capital Work In Progress (Refer Note 2a)
<b>Gross Carrying Amount</b>		
As at 1st April 2017	62,21,15,373	6,37,31,975
Additions	-	7,96,392
Disposals	-	-
<b>Closing Gross Carrying Amount (A)</b>	<b>62,21,15,373</b>	<b>6,45,28,367</b>
Accumulated Depreciation	-	-
Depreciation during the year	-	-
<b>Closing Accumulated Depreciation (B)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Carrying Amount (A) - (B)</b>	<b>62,21,15,373</b>	<b>6,45,28,367</b>

Year Ended 31st March 2019	Land	Amount in ₹
		Capital Work In Progress (Refer Note 2a)
<b>Gross Carrying Amount</b>		
As at 1st April 2018	62,21,15,373	6,45,28,367
Additions	-	1,28,566
Disposals	-	-
<b>Closing Gross Carrying Amount (A)</b>	<b>62,21,15,373</b>	<b>6,46,56,933</b>
Accumulated Depreciation	-	-
Depreciation during the year	-	-
<b>Closing Accumulated Depreciation (B)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Carrying Amount (A) - (B)</b>	<b>62,21,15,373</b>	<b>6,46,56,933</b>

**The Company has pledged the entire Land, the details of the Pledge are as follows:**

a) 600.46 Acres of Land has been Pledged to IDBI Bank on behalf of Gayatri Projects Limited, Ultimate Holding Company, for External Commercial Borrowings taken by them.

b) 21.291 Acres of Land has been Pledged to IL&FS Financial Services Limited which is yet to release by the IL&FS as the loan is repaid by the Company.

**Note 2a. Reconciliation of Additions & Deletions in Capital Work in Progress:**

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2019	2018
<b>Preoperative Expenditure pending allotment</b>		
Opening Balance (A)	6,45,28,367	6,37,31,975
<b>Add: Expenses incurred during the year (B)</b>		
Bank Charges	260	392
Salaries and Wages	90,000	7,94,000
Travelling Expenses	246	-
Legal and Professional Charges	38,060	2,000
Project Development Expenses	-	-
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>6,46,56,933</b>	<b>6,45,28,367</b>
<b>Less: Capitalised during the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,46,56,933</b>	<b>6,45,28,367</b>

**Note 3. Goodwill**

Year Ended 31st March 2018	Amount in ₹
<b>Gross Carrying Amount</b>	
As at 1st April 2017	97,219
Additions	-
Disposals	-
<b>Closing Gross Carrying Amount (A)</b>	<b>97,219</b>
Accumulated Depreciation	-
Depreciation during the year	-
<b>Closing Accumulated Depreciation (B)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Carrying Amount (A) - (B)</b>	<b>97,219</b>
<b>Year Ended 31st March 2019</b>	<b>Amount in ₹</b>
<b>Gross Carrying Amount</b>	
As at 1st April 2018	97,219
Additions	-
Disposals	97,219
<b>Closing Gross Carrying Amount (A)</b>	<b>-</b>
Accumulated Depreciation	-
Depreciation during the year	-
<b>Closing Accumulated Depreciation (B)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Carrying Amount (A) - (B)</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Note 4. Other Non Current Assets</b>		<i>Amount in ₹</i>	
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at 31st March 2019</b>	<b>As at 31st March 2018</b>	
(a) Contract Advance to a Company where KMP are having substantial interest/ Fellow Subsidiary (Refer Note 14.6)	21,57,05,477	21,57,05,477	
(b) Stamp Duty paid in Advance	14,78,935	14,78,935	
(c) Advance for Land	40,19,840	40,19,840	
Less: Provision for doubtful Advances	(54,98,775)	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,57,05,477</b>	<b>22,12,04,252</b>	

**Note Financial Assets**

**Note 5. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

		<i>Amount in ₹</i>	
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at 31st March 2019</b>	<b>As at 31st March 2018</b>	
(a) Cash on hand	141	241	
(b) Balances with banks in current accounts	2,87,836	1,66,392	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,87,977</b>	<b>1,66,633</b>	

**Note 6. Other Financial Assets**

		<i>Amount in ₹</i>	
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at 31st March 2019</b>	<b>As at 31st March 2018</b>	
(a) Interest Receivable	-	68,27,756	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68,27,756</b>	

**Note 7. Other current assets**

		<i>Amount in ₹</i>	
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at 31st March 2019</b>	<b>As at 31st March 2018</b>	
(a) Income tax refund receivable	59,178	59,178	
(b) Other Advances	30,251	39,774	
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,429</b>	<b>98,952</b>	

**Note 8. Share Capital**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	Number of shares	Amount in ₹	Number of shares	Amount in ₹
<b>(a) Authorised Share Capital</b>				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	51,00,000	5,10,00,000	51,00,000	5,10,00,000
<b>(b) Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up Share Capital</b>				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	49,83,334	4,98,33,340	49,83,334	4,98,33,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,83,334</b>	<b>4,98,33,340</b>	<b>49,83,334</b>	<b>4,98,33,340</b>

**Note 8a Movements in Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	Number of shares	Amount in ₹	Number of shares	Amount in ₹
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each with voting rights				
At the beginning of the year	49,83,334	4,98,33,340	49,83,334	4,98,33,340
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	<b>49,83,334</b>	<b>4,98,33,340</b>	<b>49,83,334</b>	<b>4,98,33,340</b>

**Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares**

The Company has only one class of shares, referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each Holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company has not declared/proposed dividend during the year. 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.

**Note 8b Details of shares held by the holding company and the ultimate holding company:**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	Number of shares	Amount in ₹	Number of shares	Amount in ₹
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each with voting rights				
Gayatri Energy Ventures Private Limited - Holding Company	49,57,834	4,95,78,340	49,57,834	4,95,78,340
Gayatri Projects Limited - Ultimate Holding Company	25,500	2,55,000	25,500	2,55,000

**Note 8c Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each with voting rights				
Gayatri Energy Ventures Pvt Ltd	49,57,834	99.49%	49,57,834	99.49%

<b>Note 9. Other Equity</b>		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018	
<b>(a) Retained Earnings</b>			
Opening balance	(77,05,445)	(57,09,067)	
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	2,28,805	(19,96,378)	
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>(74,76,640)</b>	<b>(77,05,445)</b>	

**Note 10. Financial Liabilities**

<b>Note 10. Borrowings</b>		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018	
<b>(a) Unsecured Loan - From Related Parties</b>			
From Holding Company	85,98,01,590	85,95,81,572	
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,98,01,590</b>	<b>85,95,81,572</b>	

**Note 10 a (i) Terms of Repayment & Nature of Security**

(1) The Loan obtained from the Holding Company is Unsecured, Interest Free and has no fixed Repayment Terms.

<b>Note 11. Other current liabilities</b>		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018	
(a) Statutory Payables	17,500	1,27,57,025	
(b) Others- Include Other Payables	-	1,35,523	
(c) Income Tax Payable	53,862	-	
(a) Audit Fee Payable	6,25,537	4,36,537	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,96,899</b>	<b>1,33,29,085</b>	

<b>Note 12. Other Income</b>		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	For the year ended March 31,		
	2019	2018	
(a) Interest Income	76,59,461	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,59,461</b>	<b>-</b>	

<b>Note 13. Other Expenses</b>		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	For the year ended March 31,		
	2019	2018	
(a) Filing Fees	2,560	1,980	
(b) Legal and Professional Charges	1,000	60,500	
(c) Printing and Stationery	-	1,206	
(d) Demat charges	52,810	-	
(e) Provision for doubtful advance/ Goodwill	55,95,994	-	
(f) Interest on TDS	15,76,930	17,55,692	
(g) Payments to auditors	1,47,500	1,77,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,76,794</b>	<b>19,96,378</b>	



## Note 14. Other Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

### 14.1 Contingent Liabilities

Claims against the Company / disputed liabilities not acknowledged as debts – ₹ Nil (Previous Year ₹ Nil).

### 14.2 Employee Benefits

The Company has no liability for employee benefits, in accordance with the provisions of IND AS – 19 “Employee Benefits”. Hence no provision has been made in the books of accounts.

14.3 Contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) as on 31-03-2019 are ₹ 90.03 Crores (Previous Year ₹ 90.03 Crores).

14.4 As per the information available with the Company, there are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31st March 2019 are ₹ Nil (Previous Year – ₹ Nil).

14.5 Deferred Tax on timing differences between taxable income and accounting income shall be provided subject to consideration of prudence, as and when the Company commences operations.

14.6 During the preceding financial years, the company had given Contract Advance of ₹ 21,57,05,477/- to Indira Energy Holdings Private Limited (fellow subsidiary / the Contractor) towards execution of road works at proposed Thermal Power Project site. As the said contract work was not executed due to various factors such as pending coal allotment and non-acquisition of complete proposed project land, etc, the Mobilisation Advance has not been adjusted /recovered. The management of the company is very much confident of commencement of Thermal Power Project and further opined that the mobilisation advance will be recovered out of running bills to be submitted and hence no provision is required to be made regarding contract advance.

### 14.7 Auditors Remuneration (Excluding Tax)

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	F.Y: 2018-19	F.Y: 2017-18
Statutory Audit Fee	1,25,000	1,25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,25,000</b>	<b>1,25,000</b>

### 14.8 Related parties disclosures

As per Ind AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties are given below:

(a). List of Related parties and Relationships as disclosed by the Company:

Names of related parties	Description of relationship
Gayatri Energy Ventures Private Limited	Holding Company
Gayatri Projects Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Indira Energy Holdings Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
T. Rajiv Reddy – Director	
T. Sarita Reddy– Director	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
P. Purnachander Rao – Director	
T. V. Sandeep Kumar Reddy	
T. Indira Reddy	Relatives of KMP
T. Anirudh Reddy	

*Companies in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence*

<i>Yamne Power Private Limited</i>	<i>Deep Land Holdings Private Limited</i>
<i>Gayatri Sugars Limited</i>	<i>Gayatri Hotel Ventures Private Limited</i>
<i>Gayatri Hitech Hotels Limited</i>	<i>Sai Maatarini Tollways Limited</i>
<i>Gayatri Hotels and Theatres Private Limited</i>	<i>Invento Labs Private Limited</i>
<i>Ncc Infrastructure Holdings Limited</i>	<i>Gayatri Leasefin Private Limited</i>
<i>Hyderabad Expressways Limited</i>	<i>Cyberabad Expressways Limited</i>
<i>Gayatri Capital Limited</i>	<i>Gayatri Hi-Tech Hotels Limited</i>
<i>Sembcorp Gayatri Power Limited</i>	<i>Gayatri Bioorganics Limited</i>
<i>Idealistic Infrabuild Private Limited</i>	<i>Gayatri Hotels And Theatres Private Limited</i>
<i>Okay Infrasyys Private Limited</i>	<i>Indira Constructions Private Limited</i>
<i>Tycoon Infratech Private Limited</i>	<i>Infraways Engineering Company Private Limited</i>
<i>Sucheer Infra Projects Private Limited</i>	<i>Sembcorp Gayatri O&amp;M Company Private Limited</i>
<i>Gayatri Fin-Holdings Private Limited</i>	<i>Cosmo Chemagro Agencies Private Limited</i>
<i>Allox Resources LLP</i>	<i>Indore Dewas Tollways Limited</i>
<i>Flynt Mining LLP</i>	<i>Gayatri Highways Limited (Gayatri Domicile Limited)</i>
<i>HKR Roadways Limited</i>	

**b. Transactions with Related Parties**

*Amount in ₹*

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Holding Company</b>	<b>Companies in which KMP and/or their relatives are interested</b>	<b>Fellow Subsidiary</b>
Unsecured Loans- Paid (Net)	(2,10,046)	-	-
Unsecured Loans- Received (Net)	2,20,000	-	-
Interest and Other Income	-	76,59,461	-
Closing Balances (Dr)	-	-	21,57,05,477
Closing Balances (Cr)	85,98,01,590	-	(22,25,33,233)
	(85,95,81,590)	-	-

*Figures in brackets relate to the previous financial year.*

**14.9** *Earnings in Foreign Currency ₹Nil (Previous Year ₹Nil)*  
*Expenditure in Foreign Currency ₹Nil (Previous Year ₹Nil)*

**14.10 Earnings Per Share**

*The Company has not commenced any commercial operation. During the year, no profit/(loss) is attributable to the Equity Shareholders.*

**14.11 Capital 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 Company strives to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that they can maximize returns for the shareholders and benefits for other stake holders. The aim is to maintain an optimal capital structure and minimize the cost of capital.*

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or adjust the dividend payment to shareholders (if permitted). Consistent with other entities in the industry, the Company monitors its capital using the gearing ratio which is total debt divided by total equity.

*Amount in ₹*

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018</b>
<b>Debt:</b>		
i) Non-Current Borrowings	85,98,01,590	85,95,81,590
ii) Current Maturities of Non-Current Borrowings	Nil	Nil
<b>Total Debt:</b>	<b>85,98,01,590</b>	<b>85,97,91,618</b>
<b>Equity:</b>		
i) Equity Share capital	4,98,33,340	4,98,33,340
ii) Other Equity	(74,76,640)	(77,05,445)
<b>Total Equity:</b>	<b>4,23,56,700</b>	<b>4,21,27,895</b>
Total debt to equity ratio (Gearing ratio)	<b>20.30</b>	<b>20.40</b>

#### 14.12 Fair Value Measurement

*Amount in ₹*

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018</b>
<b>Financial Assets at Amortised Cost</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,87,977	1,66,633
Other Financial Assets	-	68,27,756
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,87,977</b>	<b>69,94,389</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost</b>		
Borrowings	85,98,01,590	85,95,81,572
Other Financial Liabilities	6,25,537	4,36,537
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,04,27,127</b>	<b>86,00,18,109</b>

#### **Financial risk management**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks like market risk, credit risk and liquidity risks. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

##### **a. Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Major financial instruments affected by market risk, includes loans and borrowings.

##### **i. Interest rate risk**

The borrowings of the company are from its holding company are interest free and have no fixed repayment schedule. Thus interest rate risk is limited for the Company.

##### **ii. Foreign Currency Risk:**

The company has no foreign currency exposures, hence there is no foreign currency risk.

##### **iii. Equity Price Risks:**

There are no investments made by the company into any securities hence there is no equity price risk

**b. Credit risk management**

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to perform or pay the amounts due causing financial loss to the company. Credit risks arise from the company's activities in investments. The company has a prudent and conservative process for managing its credit risk arising in the course of its business activities.

**c. Liquidity Risk:**

Liquidity Risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's management and finance department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by the senior management. The borrowings of the company are from its holding company and are interest free and have no fixed repayment schedule. Thus, interest rate risk is limited for the Company.

14.13 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

14.14 Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever considered necessary to conform with the current year's presentation.

**For M O S & ASSOCIATES LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. : 001975S/S200020

  
**MO MMEN MANI**  
Partner

Membership No. 234119



**For and on behalf of the Board**

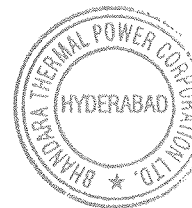
  
**T. RAJIV REDDY**  
Director

DIN: 06859435



**P. PURNACHANDER RAO**  
Director

DIN: 02230190



Place: Hyderabad

Date: 28-05-2019