

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Torrent Solargen Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

- 1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Torrent Solargen Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
- 2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, total comprehensive income (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw your attention to Note 41 to the financial statements which states that, in the Management's assessment, there is no implication on its current business due to Coronavirus (Covid-19).

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



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To the Members of Torrent Solargen Limited Report on audit of the Financial Statements Page 2 of 5

Other Information

 The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Torrent Solargen Limited Report on audit of the Financial Statements Page 3 of 5

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

- 8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
- 9. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to
 design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section
 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on
 whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to
 financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 10. 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Torrent Solargen Limited Report on audit of the Financial Statements Page 4 of 5

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

- 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 B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 12. 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.
 - The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".
 - 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:
 - The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2020 which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company has long-term contracts as at March 31, 2020 for which there were no material foreseeable losses. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2020.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2020.
 - iv. The reporting on disclosures relating to Specified Bank Notes is not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020



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To the Members of Torrent Solargen Limited Report on audit of the Financial Statements Page 5 of 5

13. The Company has not paid/ provided for managerial remuneration during the year ended March 31, 2020. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah Partner

Membership Number: 046521 UDIN: 20046521AAAACD4188

Place: Ahmedabad Date: May 15, 2020

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 12(f) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Torrent Solargen Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 Page 1 of 2

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

 We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Torrent Solargen Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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 (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

- 3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act 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 with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
- 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 with reference to financial statements.



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Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 12(f) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Torrent Solargen Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 Page 2 of 2

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control controls with reference to financial statements 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, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, 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. Also refer paragraph 4 of the main audit report.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah Partner Membership Number: 046521 UDIN: 20046521AAAACD4188

Place: Ahmedabad Date: May 15, 2020

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Torrent Solargen Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2020

- i. Matters specified in clauses (ii), (iii), (v), (vi), (viii), (xii), (xiv), (xv) and (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the CARO, 2016 do not apply to the Company.
- (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of fixed assets.
 - (b) The fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
 - (c) The title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 5 on Property, Plant and Equipment to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- iii. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it.
- iv. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including income tax, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.
 - Further, for the period March 1, 2020 to March 31, 2020, the Company has paid Goods and Service Tax and filed GSTR 1 and GSTR3B (after the due date but) within the timelines allowed by Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs under the Notification Number 32/2020, 33/2020 and 34/2020 Central Tax dated April 3, 2020 on fulfilment of conditions specified therein.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax and goods and services tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- v. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the moneys raised by way of term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).
- vi. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- vii. The Company has not paid/provided for managerial remuneration during the year ended March 31, 2020. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company. Also refer paragraph 13 of our main audit report.

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Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Torrent Solargen Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 Page 2 of 2

The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the viii. provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act, and accordingly, to this extent, the provisions of Clause 3(xiii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah Partner Membership Number: 046521 UDIN: 20046521AAAACD4188

Place: Ahmedabad Date: May 15, 2020

Balance Sheet

as at 31st March, 2020			(₹ in Lakhs
	Note	As at 31st March, 2020	As a 31st March, 2019
Assets		0.00	0.101.111.011, 20.11
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	84,022.53	_
Capital work-in-progress	6	-	49.97
Financial assets			
Loans	7	64.55	0.05
Deferred tax assets (net)	•	1,985.96	110.28
Non-current tax assets (net)	8	4.97	4.9
Other non-current assets	9	0.45	12,742.6
Other Horr-current assets	-	86,078.46	12,907.9
Current assets		00,070.40	12,907.9.
Financial assets			
Investments	10	6,906.15	8,881.8
Trade receivables	11	1,270.53	
Cash and cash equivalents	12	36.39	3.2
Loans	13	-	0.70
Other current assets	14	43.46	0.3
Other current assets	' 	8,256.53	8,886.2
	_	94,334.99	21,794.1
Equity and liabilities Equity Share capital Other equity	15 16 _	8,005.00 (7,469.48) 535.52	8,005.00 625.0 8,630.0
Liabilities		535.52	8,630.0
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	81,061.30	
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	81,081.30	-
Deletted tax liabilities (flet)	_	81,061.30	
Current liabilities		01,001.30	_
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	18		12 125 1
•	19	-	13,135.1
Trade payables	19		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises	00	335.72	2.5
Other financial liabilities	20	9,420.92	-
Other current liabilities	21	181.53	26.2
Provisions	22 _	2,800.00	-
	_	12,738.17	13,164.05
	_	94,334.99	21,794.12

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration Number: 012754N / N500016

Chintan ShahChief Executive Officer

Jayesh Desai Chairman DIN:02295309

Priya Jain

Viren Shah

Partner

Shivani Jain Company Secretary

Chief Financial Officer

Membership No.: 046521

Place: Date: Place: Ahmedabad Date: 15th May, 2020

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31st March, 2020	Note	Year ended 31st March, 2020	(₹ in Lakhs) Year ended 31st March, 2019
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	2,022.31	-
Other income	24 _	470.83	550.71
Total income	=	2,493.14	550.71
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	25	58.50	23.91
Finance costs	26	5,766.53	372.43
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	1,061.59	-
Other expenses	28	417.87	48.08
Provision for impairment		2,302.63	-
Provision for damages		2,800.00	-
Total expenses	_	12,407.12	444.42
(Loss) / Profit before tax		(9,913.98)	106.29
Tax expenses			
Current tax	29	-	123.07
Deferred tax	29	(1,875.68)	(224.94)
Short provision of current tax for earlier years	<u></u>		0.06
	_	(1,875.68)	(101.81)
(Loss) / Profit for the year	=	(8,038.30)	208.10
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	<u> </u>	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	(8,038.30)	208.10
	=	(2,722.22)	
Basic and diluted earnings per share of face value of Rs.10 each (in Rs.)	35	(10.04)	0.26
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements			
In terms of our report attached	For and o	n behalf of the Board of Dir	rectors

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration Number: 012754N / N500016

Chintan Shah
Chief Executive Officer

Jayesh Desai Chairman DIN:02295309

Viren ShahShivani JainPriya JainPartnerCompany SecretaryChief Financial Officer

Membership No.: 046521

Place: Date: Place: Ahmedabad Date: 15th May, 2020

Cash flow statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2020			(₹ in Lakhs)
	Note	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
Cash flow from operating activities		(0.042.00)	400.00
Net (loss) / profit before tax Adjustments for :		(9,913.98)	106.29
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	1,061.59	-
Finance costs	26	5,766.53	372.43
Interest income Provision for Impairment	24 6	2,302.63	(198.48)
Provision for Damages	22	2,800.00	
Profit on sale of investments in mutual funds	24	(566.30)	(520.74)
Net gain arising on investments in mutual funds mandatorily		A= 4=	100.51
measured at fair value through profit or loss Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	24 _	95.47 1,545.94	168.51 (71.99)
Movement in working capital:			
Adjustments for decrease / (increase) in operating assets:			
Trade receivables		(1,270.53)	-
Long-term loans		(64.50)	- (0.70)
Short-term loans Other current assets		0.76 (43.14)	(0.76) (0.32)
Other outful assets		(40.14)	(0.02)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Trade payables		333.15	(1.08)
Other current financial liabilities Short-term provisions		-	(5.16)
Other current liabilities		155.24	(11.32)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		656.92	(90.62)
Taxes paid	_		(27.02)
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) operating activities	-	656.92	(117.64)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment & capital work-in-progress	;	(66,823.64)	(49.97)
Long-term advances for capital assets		(000.00)	(12,742.20)
Investment in subsidiaries Sale of Investment in subsidiaries		(200.00) 200.00	-
Interest received		-	408.71
Profit on sale of investments in mutual funds		566.30	520.74
Redemption / (purchase) of mutual funds		1,880.22	(5,370.41)
Receipts on maturity of Fixed Deposits Net cash used in investing activities	-	(64,377.12)	4,554.00 (12,679.14)
net cash asca in investing activities	_	(04,077.12)	(12,070.14)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Expenses incurred for increase in authorised share capital		(56.25)	-
Repayment of short-term / Long term borrowings		(68,984.68)	40,000,00
Proceeds from Long term / short-term borrowings Finance costs paid		1,37,516.20 (4,721.96)	12,800.00
Net cash generated from in financing activities	_	63,753.31	12,800.00
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		33.11	3.22
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	_	3.28	0.06
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year	_	36.39	3.28
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	;		
			_
	Note	As at	As at
Notes:		31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
1. Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year:			
Cash and cash equivalents	12		
Balance in current accounts		35.95	3.03
Cash on hand		0.44	0.25
	_	36.39	3.28
2. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect M	lethod' set	out in Indian Accounting	

2. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows .

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP Firm Registration Number: 012754N / N500016

Chintan Shah Chief Executive Officer Jayesh Desai Chairman DIN:02295309

Viren Shah Partner

Membership No.: 046521

Shivani Jain Company Secretary **Priya Jain** Chief Financial Officer

Place: Place: Ahmedabad Date: Date: 15th May, 2020

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 1. General Information:

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Torrent Power Limited. The Company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at "Samanvay", 600, Tapovan, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad – 380 015.

The Hon'ble Gujarat High Court has approved Scheme of arrangement ("Scheme") for transfer and vesting of the Solar Energy Undertaking as well as Wind Energy Undertaking of the Company, to Torrent Power Limited, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 391 to 394 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 / Companies Act, 2013 vide order dated October 14, 2016. The copy of the same order was filed with Registrar of the Companies on December 01, 2016 ("Effective Date"). The Scheme of Arrangement shall have legal effect from April 01, 2015 ("Appointed Date"). The Scheme has accordingly been given effect to in the financial statements with effect from the Appointed Date.

The Company is engaged in the business of generation of wind power. The Company's project of 126MW is situated in the Koral and Lohara district in the State of Maharashtra.

Note 2: New standards or interpretations adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following Ind AS for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing 1st April, 2019:

Ind AS - 116 "Leases"

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), 2019 on 30th March, 2019 which includes Ind AS - 116 "Leases". The Company has applied Ind AS 116, Leases for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1st April, 2019.

The Company had to change its accounting policies as a result of adopting Ind AS 116. This is disclosed in note 3.12.

Note 3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation:

a) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements are in compliance, in all material aspects, with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder.

As prescribed by the Ind AS, if the particular Ind AS is not in conformity with the applicable laws, the provisions of the said law shall prevail and financial statements shall be prepared in conformity with such laws. Consequently, the Company has applied this norm while preparing the financial statements.

b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis under the historical cost convention except for following;

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

• Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of asset and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

3.2 Property, plant and equipment:

Tangible fixed assets:

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Capital work in progress in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes is carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes purchase price, taxes and duties, and other directly attributable costs incurred upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Such property, plant and equipment are classified to the appropriate categories when completed and ready for intended use.

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Subsequent costs relating to day to day servicing of the item are not recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment; rather, these costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation for the period is provided on additions / deductions of the assets during the period from / up to the month in which the asset is added / deducted. Depreciation is provided to allocate their cost, net of their residual values on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives, which are as follows:

Class of assets	Useful Life (yrs)
Plant and machinery	25

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which is specified by the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets.

The estimated useful life, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

TORRENT SOLARGEN LIMITED Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

3.3 Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, such as new projects and / or specific assets created in the existing business, are capitalized up to the date of completion and ready for their intended use.

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

Other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period of their accrual.

3.4 Cash and cash equivalents:

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, balances with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

3.5 Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognized, when control in relation to goods or services are transferred to consumers and for which the Company expects to receive consideration for exchange of those goods or services. Revenue is reduced for discount and other similar allowances.

(i) Revenue from power supply are accounted for on the basis of billings to consumer in accordance with the Power Purchase Agreement.

3.6 Taxation:

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current Tax:

The tax currently payable is based on taxable income for the year in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and revises the provisions, where consider necessary.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and balance arises with same tax authority.

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

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

3.7 Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit /(loss) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by adjusting the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to take into account:

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

3.8 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

Provisions:

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Contingent liability:

A possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the enterprise are disclosed as Contingent liability and not provided for. Such liability is not disclosed if the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets:

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.9 Financial instruments:

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities:

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. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

i) Classification of financial assets (including debt instruments)

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

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

ii) Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

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

Amortised cost:

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

• Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

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

• Fair value through profit or loss:

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

iii) Impairment of financial assets

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

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115 only, the Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss and always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on historical credit loss experience.

iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) 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

When the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

financial assets is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

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

3.10 Financials liabilities:

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

i) Classification

The Company financial liabilities, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at amortized cost.

The Effective Interest Rate Method (EIR) is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

ii) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate method.

iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or or waived off or have expired. An exchange between the Company and the lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

3.11 Contributed equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Transaction costs of an equity transaction shall be accounted for in other equity

3.12 Leases:

The Company has applied Ind AS 116 for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2019.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Company as a lessee:

From April 01, 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components.

Lease liabilities:

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the lease payments.

The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right to use of assets:

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability and lease payments made before the commencement date.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Right to use assets are depreciated over the asset's lease term on a straight line basis. The leasing arrangements range between 11 months and 99 years generally

Short term leases and leases of low value assets:

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise small items of office equipment including IT equipment and small value of building.

3.13 Rounding of amounts:

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Lakhs with two decimals as per the requirement of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

TORRENT SOLARGEN LIMITED Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 4 - Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under note 2 above, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future periods.

Key source of estimation of uncertainty at the date of financial statements, which may cause material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, is in respect of recognition of deferred tax assets (refer note 29)

Note - 5 : Property, plant and equipment - as at 31 March 2020

(₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION & AMORTISATION			NET BLOCK			
	As At	Additions	Deduction	Adjustment	As At	As At	For	Deduction	As At	As At	As At
	1st April,	during the	during the		31st March	1st April,	the year	during the	31st March	31st March	31st March,
	2019	year	year		2,020	2019		year	2,020	2,020	2,019
Freehold land	-	1,274.33	-	-	1,274.33	-	-	-	-	1,274.33	-
Plant And Machinary	-	83,809.79	-	-	83,809.79	-	1,061.59	-	1,061.59	82,748.20	-
Total	-	85,084.12	-	-	85,084.12	-	1,061.59	-	1,061.59	84,022.53	-

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2020

A. Equity share capital (refer note 15)

	(₹ in Lakhs)
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	8,005.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	8,005.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	8,005.00

B. Other equity (refer note 16)

Reserves and surplus **Retained earnings**

Balance as at 1st April, 2018	416.97
Profit for the year	208.10
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	208.10
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	625.07
Loss for the year	(8,038.30)
Share issue expense	(56.25)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	(8,094.55)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	(7,469.48)

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration Number: 012754N / N500016

Chintan Shah Chief Executive Officer

Jayesh Desai Chairman DIN:02295309

Viren Shah Partner

Membership No.: 046521

Shivani Jain Company Secretary

Priya Jain Chief Financial Officer

Place: Place: Ahmedabad Date: 15th May, 2020 Date:

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in Lakhs)

Note 6	:	Capital	work-in-	progress
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	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Capital work-in-progress*	2,302.63	49.97
Less: Provision for impairment (Refer Note 39)	(2,302.63)	-
		49.97
Note 7 : Non-current loans Unsecured (considered good unless stated otherwise)		
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Security deposits	64.55	0.05
	64.55	0.05
Note 8 : Other non-current tax assets		
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Advance income tax (net)	4.97	4.97
	4.97	4.97
Note 9 : Other non-current assets Unsecured (considered good unless stated otherwise)		
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Capital advances Balances with government authority	- 0.45	12,742.20 0.45
Balanoss with government authority	0.45	
	<u> </u>	12,742.65

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in Lakhs)

Note - 10 : Current investments

(Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss)

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Investment in mutual funds (unquoted)		
ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan - Regular - Growth (No. of units- 31st March, 2020: Nil, 31st March, 2019: 13,87,305.406)	-	3,820.90
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund - Direct - Growth (No. of units- 31st March, 2020: 9,97,912.843, 31st March, 2019: Nil)	1,075.24	
HDFC Overnight Fund - Direct- Growth (No. of units- 31st March, 2020: 59,083.691, 31st March, 2019: Nil)	1,754.26	
TATA Overnight Fund - Direct - Growth (No. of units- 31st March, 2020: 3,86,893.659, 31st March, 2019: Nil)	4,076.65	
Tata Money Market Fund- Growth- Regular Plan (No. of units- 31st March, 2020: 1,72,695.854, 31st March, 2019: 1,34,947.726)	-	5,060.94
	6,906.15	8,881.84
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments Aggregate amount of market value of unquoted investments	6,906.15 6,906.15	8,881.84 8,881.84
Aggregate amount of market value of unquoted investments	6,906.15	8,881.84
Note - 11 : Trade receivables		<u> </u>
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Trade receivables		
Secured - Considered good Unsecured - Considered good	1,270.53	-
- Considered doubtful	1,270.53	
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	1,270.53	
Note: 1 Refer Note 38 for credit risk related disclosures.		
Note - 12 : Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Balance in current accounts	35.95	3.03
Cash on hand	0.44	0.25
	36.39	3.28
Note 13 : Current loans Unsecured (considered good unless stated otherwise)	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Other loans	-	0.76
	-	0.76
Note 14 : Other current assets Unsecured (considered good unless stated otherwise)		
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Advances for goods and services Prepayments	0.06 43.40	0.32
	43.46	0.32

Note - 15 : Equity share capital

	As at 31st March, 2020	(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2019
Authorised		
20,00,00,000 (12,50,00,000 as at 31st March, 2019) equity shares of Rs.10 each	20,000.00 20,000.00	12,500.00 12,500.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
8,00,50,000 (8,00,50,000 as at 31st March, 2019) equity shares of Rs.10 each	8,005.00	8,005.00
	8,005.00	8,005.00
1 Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year	ar:	
	No. of shares As at 31st March, 2020	No. of shares As at 31st March, 2019
At the beginning of the year	8,00,50,000	8,00,50,000
Outstanding at the end of the year	8,00,50,000	8,00,50,000

2 Shares held by holding company:

8,00,50,000 equity shares (8,00,50,000 equity shares as at 31st March, 2019) of Rs.10 each fully paid up are held by holding company - Torrent Power Limited jointly with nominees.

3 Terms / Rights attached to equity shares :

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

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 preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

4 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the Shareholder	As at		As at		
	31st March,	2020	31st March, 2019		
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	
Torrent Power Limited (Jointly with nominees)	8,00,50,000	100.00%	8,00,50,000	100.00%	
Note - 16 : Other equity				(₹ in Lakhs)	
			As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	
Reserves and surplus Retained earnings			(7,469.48)	625.07	
			(7,469.48)	625.07	

1 Retained earnings:

Notes:

The same reflects the profit of the company earned till date net of appropriations. The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the balance in this reserve, after considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note - 17 : Non-current borrowings

Non-current borrowings			As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Unsecured loans - at amortised cost interest accrued thereon) is repayable on earlier of drawal of loan from lender banks or available cash flowhichever is earlier.	ow.		81,061.30	-
Note - 18 : Current borrowings			81,061.30	<u> </u>
			As at 31st March, 2020	As at : 31st March, 2019
Unsecured loans Loans from Torrent Power Limited - Parent company	y (including interest acc	rued)	-	13,135.19
			-	13,135.19
			-	13,135.19
Net debt reconciliation This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the r	movement in net debt fo	or each of the periods	s presented:	
,			•	
			As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents Current Investment Current Borrowings Non-current borrowings (including current maturities a	and interest accrued)		36.39 6,906.15 - (82,711.30) (75,768.76)	3.28 8,881.84 (13,135.19) - (4,250.07)
	Other	Assets	Liabilities from financing activities	
	Cash and cash equivalents	Current Investment	Non current borrowings	Total
Net debt as on 31st March,2019 Cash Flows Fair value adjustment	3.28 33.11 -	8,881.84 (1,880.22) (95.47)	(13,135.19) (64,883.00) -	(4,250.07) (66,730.11) (95.47)
Interest Expense (net of TDS)	36.39	6,906.15	(4,693.11) (82,711.30)	(4,693.11) (75,768.76)
Net debt as on 31st March,2020	Other	Assets Current Investment	Liabilities from financing activities	(13,766.76)
	equivalents	Carrent investment	Sarront Borrowings	iotai
Net debt as on 31st March,2018 Cash Flows Interest Expense (net of TDS) Fair value adjustment	0.06 3.22 - -	3,679.94 5,370.41 - (168.51)	(12,800.00) (335.19)	3,680.00 (7,426.37) (335.19) (168.51)
Net debt as on 31st March,2019	3.28	8,881.84	(13,135.19)	(4,250.07)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Note - 19 : Current trade payables

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Trade payables for goods and services		
Due to micro and small enterprises (refer note 31)	-	-
Due to others	335.72	2.57
	335.72	2.57
Note - 20 : Other current financial liabilities		
Note - 20 . Other Current infancial habilities		
	As at	As at
	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Current maturities of long-term debt (note 17)	1,650.00	_
Payables on purchase of property, plant and equipment	7,770.92	-
	9,420.92	
Note - 21 : Other current liabilities		
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Statutory dues	181.53	26.29
	181.53	26.29
Note - 22 : Current provisions		
	As at	As at
	45 at 31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Other provisions Provision for Damages (Refer Note 39)	2,800.00	
(voice voice oo)	2,800.00	
Movement in provision for damages:		
Opening balance as on April 01, 2019	<u>-</u>	-
Additional provision recognised	2,800.00	-
Reduction arising from payments		
Closing balance as on March 31, 2020	2,800.00	-
	2,800.00	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020		
Note - 23 : Revenue from operations	Year ended 31st March, 2020	(₹ in Lakhs) Year ended 31st March, 2019
Revenue from power supply	2,022.31	-
Note - 24 : Other income	2,022.31	-
	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost Deposits Gain on sale of current investment in mutual fund	- 566.30	198.48 520.74
Net gain arising on investments in mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss	(95.47)	(168.51)
	470.83	550.71
Note - 25 : Employee benefits expense *		
	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
Salaries, wages and bonus Contribution to provident and other funds	50.29 8.21	21.70 2.21
	58.50	23.91
*Represents shared expenditure with Torrent Power Limited (Refer not	e - 37)	
Note - 26 : Finance costs		
	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
Interest expense for financial liabilities not classified as fair value through profit or loss		
Others Other borrowing costs	5,214.56 551.97 5,766.53	372.43 - 372.43
Less: Allocated to capital works	5,766.53	372.43
Note - 27 : Depreciation and amortization expense		
	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment	1,061.59	-
	1,061.59	<u> </u>
Note - 28 : Other expenses		
	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
Rent and hire charges Repairs to	5.10	0.64
Plant and machinery	324.12	-
Insurance Rates and taxes	20.73 0.02	0.02
Vehicle running expenses	11.95	-
Electricity expenses Corporate social responsibility expenses (Refer note - 34)	29.98	43.00
Auditors remuneration (Refer note -33)	2.36	1.18
Legal, professional and consultancy fees Miscellaneous expenses	90.80 18.96	3.12 0.12
	504.02	48.08
Less: Allocated to capital works, repairs and other relevant revenue accounts	86.15	_
2.12 2.13. 12.2.1.12.2.1.20 docume	417.87	48.08

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 29: Income tax expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

(a) Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss

		Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
	Current tax :		
	Current tax on profits for the year	-	123.07
		<u> </u>	123.07
	Deferred tax :		
	(Increase)/ Decrease in deferred tax assets	(1,848.82)	(178.06)
	(Decrease)/ Increase in deferred tax liabilities	(26.85)	(46.88)
		(1,875.68)	(224.94)
	Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	-	0.06
	Income tax expense attributable to continuing operations	(1,875.68)	(101.81)
(b)	Reconciliation of income tax expense		
		Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
	Profit / (Loss) before tax from continuing operations Expected income tax expense calculated using tax rate at 25.17% (Previous	(9,913.98)	106.29
	year - 27.82%)	(2,495.34)	29.58
	Adjustment to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
	Effect of expenditure that is not deductible in determining tax profit	583.51	5.98
	Effect of MAT credit (recognised)/not recognised in the previous years	28.35	(129.54)
	Deferred tax on tax losses pertaining to earlier years recognised		(7.89)
	Effect on deferred tax balance due to change in enacted income tax rate	7.80	-
	Total	(1,875.68)	(101.87)
	Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	-	0.06
	Total expenses as per statement of Profit and Loss	(1,875.68)	(101.81)

Note 29: Income tax expenses (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

(c) Deferred tax balances

$(i) \ \ \text{The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets \it{I}\ (liabilities)\ presented\ in\ the\ balance\ sheet}$

Deferred tax assets Deferred tax liabilities Deferred tax liabilities Deferred tax liabilities Deferred tax liabilities Deferred tax assets (liabilities) in relation to the year ended 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)				As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(ii) Movement of deferred tax Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended 31st March, 2020 Opening Recognised in profit or loss Property, plant and equipment / Capital 103.61 178.10 - 281.71 Work in Progress Financial assets at fair value through profit 28.36 (28.36) - (2.72) and loss MAT credit recognised / (utlised) of earlier 28.36 (28.36) - 704.76 Unabsorbed depreciation - 995.07 - 995.07 Unabsorbed tax loss 7.88 (0.74) - 7.14 Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended 31st March, 2019 Property, plant and equipment / Capital 103.61 138.61 - 103.61 Work in Progress Financial assets at fair value through profit per ended 31st March, 2019 Property, plant and equipment / Capital 103.61 - 103.61 Work in Progress Financial assets at fair value through profit (76.45) 46.88 - (29.57) and loss MAT credit recognised / (utlised) of earlier - 129.54 (101.18) 28.36 MAT credit recognised / (utlised) of earlier - 129.54 (101.18) 28.36 Unabsorbed depreciation 62.97 (62.97) Unabsorbed tax loss - 7.88 - 7.88					
(ii) Movement of deferred tax Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended 31st March, 2020 Copening Recognised in balance Property, plant and equipment / Capital 103.61 178.10 - 281.71	Deletted tax flabilities		_	(2.72)	(29.57)
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakks) Opening balance Recognised in profit or loss Utilisation Closing balance Property, plant and equipment / Capital 103.61 178.10 - 281.71 Work in Progress Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (29.57) 26.85 - (2.72) MAT credit recognised / (utilised) of earlier years 28.36 (28.36) - - - Provision for damages - 704.76 - 704.76 - 995.07 - 995.07 - 995.07 - 995.07 - 110.28 1,875.68 - 1,985.96 - - 1,985.96 - - 1,985.96 - <			=	1,985.96	110.28
Qpening Recognised in Dilisation Closing balance Property, plant and equipment / Capital 103.61 178.10 - 281.71 Work in Progress Financial assets at fair value through profit (29.57) 26.85 - (2.72) and loss MAT credit recognised / (utlised) of earlier 28.36 (28.36) - (28.36) - (2.72) 26.85 - (2.72) And loss Provision for damages - 704.76 - 704	(ii) Movement of deferred tax				
Property, plant and equipment / Capital 103.61 178.10 - 281.71	Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the	he year ended 3	1st March, 2020		
Work in Progress Financial assets at fair value through profit (29.57) 26.85 - (2.72) (2.72)				Utilisation	
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss MAT credit recognised / (utilised) of earlier years Provision for damages - 704.76 - 704.76 Unabsorbed depreciation - 995.07 Unabsorbed tax loss 7.88 (0.74) - 7.14 110.28 1,875.68 - 1,985.96		103.61	178.10	-	281.71
MAT credit recognised / (utlised) of earlier years 28.36 (28.36) - 995.07 - 995.07 - 995.07 - 995.07 - 995.07 - 995.07 - 995.07 - 995.07 - 995.07 - 1.14 Lunabsorbed tax loss 7.88 1,875.68 - 1,985.96 - 1,985.96 Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended 31st March, 2019 - - 1,985.96 Opening Recognised in balance profit or loss Utilisation Closing balance Property, plant and equipment / Capital 103.61 - 103.61 - 103.61 - 103.61 - - 103.61 - - - - - <td>Financial assets at fair value through profit</td> <td>(29.57)</td> <td>26.85</td> <td>-</td> <td>(2.72)</td>	Financial assets at fair value through profit	(29.57)	26.85	-	(2.72)
Provision for damages	MAT credit recognised / (utlised) of earlier	28.36	(28.36)	-	-
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended 31st March, 2019 Opening balance profit or loss Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended 31st March, 2019 Opening balance profit or loss Property, plant and equipment / Capital 103.61 - 103.61 Work in Progress Financial assets at fair value through profit (76.45) 46.88 - (29.57) and loss MAT credit recognised / (utlised) of earlier - 129.54 (101.18) 28.36 years Unabsorbed depreciation 62.97 (62.97) Capital C	Provision for damages	-	704.76	-	704.76
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended 31st March, 2019 Opening Recognised in balance profit or loss Property, plant and equipment / Capital 103.61 - 103.61 Work in Progress Financial assets at fair value through profit (76.45) 46.88 - (29.57) and loss MAT credit recognised / (utlised) of earlier years Unabsorbed depreciation 62.97 (62.97) Unabsorbed tax loss - 7.88 - 7.88	•	-	995.07	-	995.07
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended 31st March, 2019 Opening Recognised in balance profit or loss Property, plant and equipment / Capital 103.61 - 103.61 Work in Progress Financial assets at fair value through profit (76.45) 46.88 - (29.57) and loss MAT credit recognised / (utlised) of earlier - 129.54 (101.18) 28.36 years Unabsorbed depreciation 62.97 (62.97)	Unabsorbed tax loss	7.88	(0.74)	-	7.14
Opening balance profit or loss Property, plant and equipment / Capital Work in Progress Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss MAT credit recognised / (utlised) of earlier years Unabsorbed depreciation 62.97 (62.97)	_	110.28	1,875.68	-	1,985.96
Work in Progress Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss MAT credit recognised / (utlised) of earlier years Unabsorbed depreciation Unabsorbed tax loss (76.45) 46.88 - (29.57) 46.88 - (101.18) 28.36 28.36 46.89 - 7.88 - 7.88	Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the	Opening	Recognised in	Utilisation	Closing balance
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss MAT credit recognised / (utlised) of earlier years Unabsorbed depreciation Unabsorbed tax loss - (29.57) 46.88 - (29.57) 129.54 (101.18) 28.36 28.36	Property, plant and equipment / Capital Work in Progress		103.61	-	103.61
MAT credit recognised / (utlised) of earlier years - 129.54 (101.18) 28.36 Unabsorbed depreciation 62.97 (62.97) - - Unabsorbed tax loss - 7.88 - 7.88	Financial assets at fair value through profit	(76.45)	46.88	-	(29.57)
Unabsorbed tax loss - 7.88 - 7.88	MAT credit recognised / (utlised) of earlier	-	129.54	(101.18)	28.36
	Unabsorbed depreciation	62.97	(62.97)	-	-
(13.48) 224.94 (101.18) 110.28	Unabsorbed tax loss	-	7.88	-	7.88
		(13.48)	224.94	(101.18)	110.28

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 30: Commitments	(₹ in Lakhs)
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	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)		
Property, plant and equipment	-	72,205.80
	-	72,205.80

Note 31: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006)

There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding as at the Balance Sheet date. The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors. No interest is paid/payable during the year and no amount is outstanding at the year end.

Note 32: Operating lease

The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of office premises. The arrangement is for 9 years and is renewable/cancellable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. Under these arrangements, generally refundable interest free deposits have been given. The Company has not entered into any material financial lease. The Company does not have any non-cancellable lease.

There are no leasing arrangements entered into by the Company falling under the ambit of Ind AS-116. Hence, disclosures under Ind AS-116 are not applicable to the Company

(₹ in Lakhs)

31st March, 2019

0.26

0.26

Note 33: Auditors remuneration

	Year ended	Year ended
A	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
As auditor Audit fees (including Goods and Service Tax)	2.36	1.18
Additives (including Goods and Service Tax)	2.30	1.10
	2.36	1.18
Note 34: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure		
	Year ended	Year ended
	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company	-	42.63
(b) Amount spent during the year on		
(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	<u> </u>	43.00
		43.00
(c) Contribution to section 8 companies in relation to CSR expenditure		
(i) Tornascent Care Institute	-	43.00
·		43.00
Note 35: Earnings per share		
	Year ended	Year ended

Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

31st March, 2020

(10.04)

(10.04)

	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
(Loss) / Profit for the year attributable to the Company used in calculation of basis earning per share (amount in hundred)	(8,038.30)	208.10
Weighted average number of equity shares (in Lakhs)	800.50	800.50

The Company does not have any dilutive potential ordinary shares and therefore diluted earning per share is the same as basic earning per share.

Note 36: Operating segment

Company is engaged in generation of wind power in the state of Maharashtra which has been commissioned during the period. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and applies the resources to whole of the Company business and hence the Company does not have any reportable segment as per Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments".

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 37: Related party disclosures

(a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

1	Parent Company	Torrent Power Limited
2	Ultimate parent company	Torrent Private Limited
3	Subsidairy of Parent company #	TCL Cables Private Limited (From 23rd October,2019 to 4th November, 2019)
	Castrain's area company in	
		Jayesh Desai
		Chairman & Director
4	Key management personnel	
		Chintan Shah
		Chief Executive Officer
		Harnish Patel
5	Non Executive Directors	Pradip Mehta

[#] with whom transactions have taken place during the year.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 37: Related party disclosures (Contd.)

(b) Related party transactions

	Entity who company has rigl	- 1	Subsidiary/S Parent C	Subsidairy of ompany	Parent Company		Total	
	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Nature of transactions								
Addition in Capital Work in Progress	-	-			2,623.07		2,623.07	
Torrent Power Limited	-	-			2,623.07		2,623.07	
Rent Expense	-	-			0.67	0.64	0.67	0.64
Torrent Power Limited	-	-			0.67	0.64	0.67	0.64
Shared Expenditure charged from	-	-			104.30	23.91	104.30	23.91
Torrent Power Limited	-	-			104.30	23.91	104.30	23.91
Donation for CSR expenditure	-	43.00			-	-	-	43.00
Tornascent Care Institute	-	43.00			-	-	-	43.00
Loan received	-	-			1,39,813.67	12,800.00	1,39,813.67	12,800.00
Torrent Power Limited	-	-			1,39,813.67	12,800.00	1,39,813.67	12,800.00
Loan repaid	-	-			71,282.15	-	71,282.15	-
Torrent Power Limited	-	-			71,282.15		71,282.15	-
Equity contribution			200.00	-			200.00	
TCL Cables Private Limited			200.00	-			200.00	
Sale of investment in Subsidiary					200.00		200.00	
Torrent Power Limited					200.00		200.00	
Interest Expense on Loan	-	-			5,214.56	372.43	5,214.56	372.43
Torrent Power Limited	-	-			5,214.56	372.43	5,214.56	372.43

(₹ in Lakhs)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 37: Related party disclosures (Contd.)

(c) Related party balances

(₹ in Lakhs)

(o) Notated party buildings				(VIII Editio)	
	Parent Co	ompany	Total		
	As at	As at	As at	As at	
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	
Balances at the end of the year					
Current Borrowings	-	13,135.18	-	13,135.18	
Torrent Power Limited	-	13,135.18	-	13,135.18	
Non-Current Borrowings	81,061.30	-	81,061.30	-	
Torrent Power Limited	81,061.30	-	81,061.30	-	
Other Current Financial Liabilities	1,650.00	-	1,650.00	-	
Torrent Power Limited	1,650.00	-	1,650.00	-	
Trade Payable	16.21	-	16.21	-	
Torrent Power Limited	16.21	-	16.21	-	
Rent Deposit	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
Torrent Power Limited	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
Bank Guarantees	5,338.00	-	5,338.00	-	
Torrent Power Limited	5,338.00	-	5,338.00	-	

(d)Terms and conditions of outstanding balances

1. Interest free Rent Deposit has been given to Torrent Power Limited as per agreement for leave and license for use of office premises for 9 years.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Note 38: Financial instruments and risk review

(a) Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company's capital structure is represented by equity (comprising issued capital, retained earnings and other reserves as detailed in notes 15 & 16) and debt (borrowings as detailed in note 17 & 20).

The Company's management reviews the capital structure of the Company on annual basis. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Company has a target gearing ratio of 2:1 determined as the proportion of debt to equity.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Debt	82,711.30	13,135
Equity	(1,450.44)	8,519.79
Net debt to equity ratio	(57.02)	1.54

⁽i) Debt represents borrowing taken from the parent company including interest accrued

Loan Covenants

The Company has complied with financial covenants specified as per the terms of borrowing facility.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
			,	Fair value
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	raii value
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised Cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	36.39	36.39	3.28	3.28
Trade receivables	1,270.53	1,270.53		
Loans	64.55	64.55	0.81	0.81
Other current financial assets		-	-	_
-	1,371.47	1,371.47	4.09	4.09
Measured at fair value through				
profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Investments in mutual funds	6,906.15	6,906.15	8,881.84	8,881.84
_	6,906.15	6,906.15	8,881.84	8,881.84
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised Cost				
Borrowings	81,061.30	81,061.30	13,135.18	13,135.18
Trade payable	335.72	335.72	2.57	2.57
Other financial liabilities	9,420.92	9,420.92	-	-
_	90,817.94	90,817.94	13,137.75	13,137.75

(c) Fair value measurement

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

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

Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is Level 2:

directly or indirectly observable

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

unobservable.

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required):

⁽ii) Equity is defined as Equity share capital + all reserve (excluding revaluation reserve) + deferred tax liabilities - deferred tax assets.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Note 38: Financial instruments and risk review

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

	Fair value		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key	
	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019		input(s)	
Investment in mutual funds	6,906.15	8,881.84	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market	
	6,906.15	8,881.84			

(d) Financial risk management objectives

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations, routine and projects capital expenditure. The Company's principal financial assets include investment in mutual funds, cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks viz interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk etc. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. It advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. Company's borrowing includes borrowing from Parent Company.

Interest rate risk

Company's borrowings are on a floating rate of interest. The Company has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR).

The following table provides a break-up of the Company's borrowings:

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Fixed rate borrowings	-	13,135.18
Floating rate borrowings [^]	82,711.30	-
	82,711.30	13,135.18

[^] Gross amount including unamortised expense.

Interest rate risk sensitivity:

The below mentioned sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to interest rates for floating rate borrowings. For this it is assumed that the amount of the floating rate liability outstanding at the end of the reporting year / period was outstanding for the whole year / period. If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower, other variables being held constant, following is the impact on profit before tax.

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Impact on profit before tax - increase in 50 basis points Impact on profit before tax - decrease in 50 basis points	(413.56) 413.56	

Credit risk

Trade receivables

1. Exposures to credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to the credit risk arising from the possibility that counterparties (primarily trade receivable, suppliers etc.) might fail to comply with contractual obligations. This exposure may arise with regard to unsettled amounts and the cost of substituting products that are not supplied.

2. Credit risk management:

Credit risk is managed and limited in accordance with the type of transaction and the creditworthiness of the counterparty. The credit trisk is limited as the revenue and collection are from Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited which is a Government of Maharashtra undertaking.

3. Other credit enhancements:

The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

4. Age of receivables and expected credit loss

Based on an analysis of past trends of recovery, the management is of the view that the entire receivables are fully recoverable. Accordingly, the Company does not recognise any impairment loss on its receivables.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 38: Financial instruments and risk review

(d) Financial risk management objectives (contd.)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its obligations as they fall due because it has inadequate funding or is unable to liquidate its assets. The Company manages liquidity risk by preparing cash flow forecasts and by ensuring it has sufficient funding to meet its forecast cash demands. As of now, the Company's obligations are met by raising funds from the Parent Company.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

As at 31st March, 2020

7.0 dt 0 10t Mai 011, 2020				(₹ in Lakhs)
	Less than 1	Between 1 and 5	5 years and	Total
	year	year	above	
Financial liabilities	•	-		
Non current financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	40,450.00	40,611.30	81,061.30
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		-		-
	-	40,450.00	40,611.30	81,061.30
Current financial liabilities				
Current Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	335.72	-	-	335.72
Other financial liabilities	9,420.92			9,420.92
	9,756.64	-	-	9,756.64
Total financial liabilities	9,756.64	40,450.00	40,611.30	90,817.94
As at 31st March, 2019				
,				(₹ in Lakhs)
	Less than 1	Between 1 and 5	5 years and	Total
	year	year	above	
Financial liabilities				
Current financial liabilities				
Current Borrowings	13,135.19	-	-	13,135.19
Trade payables	2.57	-	<u> </u>	2.57
	13,137.76	-	-	13,137.76
Total financial liabilities	13,137.76	-	-	13,137.76

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 39: Provison for SECI-V project

During the year, the Company has made provision of Rs. 5,102.63 lakhs (Rs. 2,302.63 lakhs towards provision for impairment on Capital works-in-progress (Refer Note 6) and Rs. 2,800 lakhs towards provision for damages) in respect of certain onerous contracts, towards potential damages and other project related costs, arising from expected delays or failure to set up wind power generation capacity, awarded to the Company in a prior period under a competitive bidding process.

Note 40: Previous year figures

The figures for the previous period have been regrouped / recast, wherever necessary, to make them comparable with the figures for the current year.

Note 41: Impact of Covid-19 pandemic

The spread of COVID-19 disease has severely impacted economies, businesses and social set ups across the globe. India is no exception; the spread of COVID-19 and the consequent lock-downs, disruptions in transportation and supply chains, travel bans, quarantines, social distancing and other such emergency measures have caused widespread disruptions in the economy and businesses. The resultant situation is both complex and continuously evolving, with no clear visibility of the near to medium term future outlook. In the above backdrop, the Company has considered various internal and external information available up to the date of approval of financial statements in assessing the impact of COVID-19 pandemic in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020.

The Company is mainly engaged in the business of generation of wind power. Since electricity has been categorised as an essential service and due to set up of wind generation plant, the company is in a position to generate and supply power to its customer.

The disruption has not caused any reduction in immediate electricity demand since the company has entered into Power Purchase Agreement with Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (which is a government of Maharashtra undertaking) for 25 years at a fixed tariff rate.

The Company has made a detailed assessment of the liquidity position for the next one year and of the recoverability and carrying value of its assets comprising of Property Plant and equipment, trade receivables and investments as at Balance sheet date and has concluded that there are no material adjustments required in the financial statements.

Management believes that it has taken into account all the known impacts arising from COVID 19 pandemic in the preparation of the stand-alone financial results. However, the impact assessment of COVID 19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

Note 42: Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 15th May, 2020

Signature to Note 1 to 42

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Chintan Shah

Chief Executive Officer

Chairman

DIN:02295309

Viren ShahShivani JainPriya JainPartnerCompany SecretaryChief Financial Officer

Membership No.: 046521

Place: Place: Ahmedabad
Date: Date: 15th May, 2020