FINANCIAL STATEMENT
2018-2019

HCC ENERGY LIMITED

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
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Indiabulls Finance Centre,
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Mumbai - 400 013
India

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of HCC Energy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of HCC Energy Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the 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 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 ('ICAI') 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.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. Other information 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.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. Reporting under this section is not applicable as no other information is obtained at the date of this auditor's report.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

5. 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 state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS 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.

6. 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

7. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.

8. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

   - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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- 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

Other Matter

11. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2018 were audited by the predecessor auditor, K.S. Aiyar & Co. who have expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements vide their audit report dated 2 May 2018.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

12. The Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

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

14. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

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

    c) the financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;

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e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as at 31 March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as at 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 7 May 2019 as per Annexure B expressed an unmodified opinion;

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 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. the Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2019.

   ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2019;

   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 31 March 2019;

   iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 which are not relevant to these financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Vijay. D Jain

Vijay D. Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 117961

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of HCC Energy Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) The Company does not have any fixed assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) of the Order are not applicable.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.

(iii) The Company has granted interest bearing unsecured loans to a Company covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act; and with respect to the same:

(a) in our opinion the terms and conditions of such loans are not, prima facie, prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(b) the schedule of repayment of the principal and the payment of the interest has not been stipulated and hence we are unable to comment as to whether repayments/receipts of the principal amount and the interest are regular;

(c) In the absence of stipulated schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest, we are unable to comment as to whether there is any amount which is overdue for more than 90 days and whether reasonable steps have been taken by the Company for recovery of the principal amount and interest.

(iv) In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 in respect of loans. Further, in our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Section 185 and Section 186 of the Act in respect of investments, guarantees and security.

(v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee's state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, goods and service tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have not been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities and there have been significant delays in a large number of cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

(b) There are no dues in respect of income-tax, goods and service tax, service tax, duty of customs and duty of excise that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

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Annexure A (Contd)

(viii) The Company has no loans or borrowings payable to a financial institution or a bank or government and no dues payable to debenture-holders during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable.

(ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and did not have any term loans outstanding during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable.

(x) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(xi) The Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable Ind AS. Further, in our opinion, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under Section 177 of the Act.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable.

(xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Vijay. D Jain

Vijay D. Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 117961

Place: Mumbai.
Date: 07 May 2019

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of HCC Energy Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Independent Auditor's report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of HCC Energy Limited ("the Company") as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as at that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the 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 the Company's 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 IFCoFR based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR, and the Guidance Note 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 IFCoFR were 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 IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR includes obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's IFCoFR 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 IFCoFR 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.

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Annexure B (Contd)

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that IFCoFR 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, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 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 issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Vijay. D Jain

Vijay D. Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 117961

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

HCC Energy Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2019 (₹ lakhs)	As at 31 March 2018 (₹ lakhs)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Loans	3	24,129.73	26,273.55
Income tax assets (net)	4	36.22	22.03
Total non-current assets		**24,165.95**	**26,295.58**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	21.75	0.25
Other financial assets	6	6,596.05	4,830.30
Total current assets		**6,617.80**	**4,830.55**
TOTAL ASSETS		**30,783.75**	**31,126.13**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	5.00	5.00
Other equity		(10.49)	(4.94)
Total equity		**(5.49)**	**0.06**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	8	24,165.23	26,277.05
Trade payables	9		
i) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
ii) total outstanding dues other than (i) above		0.99	4.00
Other financial liabilities	10	6,616.12	4,844.20
Other current liabilities	11	6.90	0.82
Total current liabilities		**30,789.24**	**31,126.07**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**30,783.75**	**31,126.13**

Notes 1 to 22 forms an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our audit report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N / N500013

Vijay D. Jain

Partner
Membership No.: 117961

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mahesh Sitaram Gaikwad
Director
DIN No : 06664942

Chandrahas Vinod Zaveri
Director
DIN No : 03564067

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

HCC Energy Ltd.

HCC Energy Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2019

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2019 (₹ lakhs)	Year ended 31 March 2018 (₹ lakhs)
Income			
Other income	12	2,752.34	2,975.40
Total income		**2,752.34**	**2,975.40**
Expenses			
Finance cost	13	2,756.22	2,976.08
Other expenses	14	1.67	2.22
Total expenses		**2,757.89**	**2,978.30**
Loss before tax		**(5.55)**	**(2.90)**
Tax expense / (credit)			
Current income tax		-	-
Deffered income tax		-	-
Loss for the year (A)		**(5.55)**	**(2.90)**
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax (B)		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax (A+B)		**(5.55)**	**(2.90)**
Loss per equity share of each having face value of ₹10 each	16		
Basic and diluted (in ₹)		(11.10)	(5.81)

Notes 1 to 22 forms an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our audit report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N / N500013

Vijay D. Jain

Vijay D. Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 117961

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mahesh Sitaram Gaikwad
Director
DIN No : 06664942

Chandrahas Vinod Zaveri
Director
DIN No : 03564067

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

HCC Energy Ltd.

HCC Energy Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019 (₹ lakhs)	Year ended 31 March 2018 (₹ lakhs)
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax	(5.55)	(2.90)
Adjustments for:		
Finance cost	2,756.22	2,976.08
Interest income	(2,752.34)	(2,975.40)
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(1.67)**	**(2.22)**
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
(Decrease) / increase in trade payables	(3.01)	3.53
Increase in other financial liabilities	-	0.01
Increase in other current liabilities	6.08	0.74
Operating profit after working capital changes	**1.40**	**2.06**
Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	(14.19)	(2.98)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	**(12.79)**	**(0.92)**
B.CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Refund of loans granted	2,143.82	973.41
Interest income	986.60	2.98
Net cash generated from investing activities (B)	**3,130.42**	**976.39**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of short term borrowings	(2,111.82)	(973.41)
Finance cost	(984.31)	(2.98)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(3,096.13)**	**(976.39)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	21.50	(0.92)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.25	1.17
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 5)	21.75	0.25
	21.50	**(0.92)**

Note:-

1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows. Effective 1 April 2017, the Company adopted the amendment to Ind AS 7, which require the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement. (Refer note 20).

Notes 1 to 22 forms an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our audit report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N / N500013

Vijay D. Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 117961

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mahesh Sitaram Gaikwad
Director
DIN No : 06664942

Chandrahas Vinod Zaveri
Director
DIN No : 03564067

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

HCC Energy Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

A) Equity share capital

Particulars	Number	Amount (₹ lakhs)
Equity shares of ₹10 each issued, subscribed and paid up		
As at 31 March 2017	**50,000**	**5.00**
Issue of equity shares	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	**50,000**	**5.00**
Issue of equity shares	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	**50,000**	**5.00**

B) Other equity **(₹ lakhs)**

Particulars	Reserves and surplus*	Total equity attributable to equity holders
As at 31 March 2017	**(2.04)**	**(2.04)**
Loss for the year	(2.90)	(2.90)
As at 31 March 2018	**(4.94)**	**(4.94)**
Loss for the year	(5.55)	(5.55)
As at 31 March 2019	**(10.49)**	**(10.49)**

* Reserves and surplus represents profit / losses that the Company has earned / incurred till date as reduced by dividends or other distribution paid to the equity shareholders.

Notes 1 to 22 forms an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our audit report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N / N500013

Vijay D. Jain

Vijay D. Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 117961

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mahesh Sitaram Gaikwad
Director
DIN No : 06664942

C Zaveri

Chandrahas Vinod Zaveri
Director
DIN No : 03564067

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

HCC Energy Ltd.

1 Corporate Information

HCC Energy Limited ("the Company") was incorporated under the erstwhile Companies Act on 11 August 2015. The Company having CIN U40300MH2015PLC267394 is principally engaged in business of development of power sector. The Company is a 100% subsidiary of HCC Power Limited.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2019 were authorised for issue in accordance with resolution of the Board of Director on 7 May 2019.

2 Significant accounting policies

i Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain financial assets and liabilities and share based payments which have been measured at fair value, on an accrual basis of accounting.

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 hitherto in use.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current, wherever applicable, as per the operating cycle of the Company as per the guidance set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Operating cycle for the business activities of the Company covers the duration of the project/ contract/ service including the defect liability period, wherever applicable, and extends upto the realisation of receivables (including retention monies) within the credit period normally applicable to the respective project.

The Company's financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

ii Accounting estimates
The preparation of the financial statements, in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS, requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the results of operation during the reported period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates which are recognised in the period in which they are determined.

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

a Financial assets
Initial recognition
In the case of financial assets, not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

Financial assets at amortised cost
Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets 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. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Impairment gains or losses arising on these assets are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value
Financial assets are measured at fair value through OCI if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these 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. 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss.

In respect of equity investments (other than for investment in subsidiaries and associates) which are not held for trading, the Company has made an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of such instruments in OCI. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of transition for existing equity instruments/ initial recognition for new equity instruments.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI is carried at FVPL.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has opted to continue with the carrying values measured under the previous GAAP as at 1 April 2015 of its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and used that carrying value as the deemed cost of these investments on the date of transition i.e. 1 April 2015.

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 that 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 recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group 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

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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) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

b Equity instruments and financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.

Financial liabilities

1) Initial recognition

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings and payables as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at FVPL

Financial liabilities at FVPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation. Amortisation is recognised as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Where the Company issues optionally convertible debenture, the fair value of the liability portion of such debentures is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible debenture. This value is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption of the debentures. The remainder of the proceeds is attributable to the equity portion of the instrument. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity (net of income tax) and are not subsequently re-measured.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of the debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Where the terms of a financial liability is re-negotiated and the Company issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss; measured as a difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of equity instrument issued.

3) De-recognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

iv Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprises of cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three month or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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v Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker regularly monitors and reviews the operating result of the whole Company as one segment of "Power development". Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company's entire business falls under this one operational segment.

vi Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Also, the EIR amortisation is included in finance costs.

Borrowing costs relating to acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are added to the cost of such asset to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur

vii Revenue recognition

Effective 1 April 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as of 1 April 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch-up transition method , the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The following is a summary of new and/or revised significant accounting policies related to revenue recognition.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those services. Revenue from services is accounted net of taxes.

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

The impact on account of applying the erstwhile Ind AS 18 Revenue instead of Ind AS 115 Revenue from contract with customers on the financials statements of the Company for the year ended and as at 31 March 2019 is insignificant.

Finance and other income

Finance income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the applicable EIR. Other income is accounted for on accrual basis. Where the receipt of income is uncertain, it is accounted for on receipt basis.

viii Income tax

Income tax comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised as an expense or income in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent it relates to items directly recognised in equity or in OCI.

a Current income tax

Current income tax is recognised based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemptions in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

b Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is determined by applying the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all deductible temporary differences between the financial statements' carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax base. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates or tax rates that are substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to reassess realisation.

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

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

ix 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 recognised 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:
- In case of an individual asset, at the higher of the assets' fair value less cost to sell and value in use; and
- 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.

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 to the asset. In determining fair value less cost to sell, recent market transaction are taken into account. If no such transaction can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to 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 recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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x Trade receivables
A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods sold or services rendered in the normal course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method, less provision for impairment.

xi Trade payables
A payable is classified as a 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and are usually settled as per the payment terms stated in the contract. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

xii Earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company and 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).

xiii Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions (excluding gratuity and compensated absences) are determined based on management's estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. In case the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. A contingent liability also arises, in rare cases, where a liability cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

xiv Exceptional items
When items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the enterprise for the period, the nature and amount of such material items are disclosed separately as exceptional items.

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

	As at 31 March 2019 (₹ lakhs)	As at 31 March 2018 (₹ lakhs)
3 Loans		
Inter corporate deposits to related party* (Refer note 15)		
Considered good - Secured	-	-
Considered good - Unsecured	24,129.73	26,273.55
Significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
Total loans	**24,129.73**	**26,273.55**

*Inter corporate deposits is given to HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Ultimate Holding company) at an effective interest rate of 11% p.a., repayable on demand.

4 Income tax assets (net)

The following table provides the details of income tax assets and liabilities:

Income tax assets		
Tax deducted at source	36.22	22.03
Less: Income tax liabilities	-	-
Net balance	**36.22**	**22.03**
The gross movement in the current tax asset/ (liability) for the year ended is as follows:		
Net current income tax asset at the beginning	22.03	19.05
Income tax paid (net of refund)	-	-
Tax deducted at source	14.19	2.98
Net non-current income tax asset at the end	**36.22**	**22.03**

The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets in view of absence of reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks	21.75	0.25
Total cash and cash equivalents	**21.75**	**0.25**

6 Other financial assets

Considered good (unless otherwise stated)		
Interest receivable on on inter corporate deposits (Refer note 15)	6,596.05	4,830.30
Total other financial assets	**6,596.05**	**4,830.30**

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	As at 31 March 2019 (₹ lakhs)	As at 31 March 2018 (₹ lakhs)
7 Equity share capital		
Authorised share capital		
50,000 (31 March 2018: 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	5.00	5.00
Total authorised share capital	**5.00**	**5.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
50,000 (31 March 2018: 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹10 each	5.00	5.00
Total issued, subscribed and paid up	**5.00**	**5.00**

(a) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No of shares	₹ lakhs	No of shares	₹ lakhs
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**50,000**	**5.00**	**50,000**	**5.00**

(b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of shares of the Company and shares held by Holding company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No of shares	% holding	No of shares	% holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
HCC Power Limited	49,940	99.88%	49,940	99.88%

(c) Rights and restriction attached to equity shareholders :

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹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 proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. 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.

(d) Bonus share/buy back/shares for consideration other than cash issued during past five years :

The Company has neither issued any bonus shares, shares issued for consideration other than cash nor has there been any buy back of shares during five years from reporting date.

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	As at 31 March 2019 (₹ lakhs)	As at 31 March 2018 (₹ lakhs)
8 Borrowings		
Unsecured		
Inter corporate deposits from related party* (Refer note 15)	24,165.23	26,277.05
Total current borrowings	**24,165.23**	**26,277.05**

*Inter corporate deposit is taken from HCC Power Limited (Holding company) at an effective interest rate of 11.0% p.a., repayable on demand.

9 Trade payables		
Current		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer note (a) below)		
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
-others	0.54	0.51
-related parties (Refer note 15)	0.45	3.49
Total trade payables	**0.99**	**4.00**

(a) The Company has not received any intimation from the suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, hence disclosures, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end together with interest paid/ payable as required under the said Act have been on the basis of information available with the Company. Management believes that figures for disclosure, if any, will not be significant.

(b) Trade payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled as per the payment terms attached in the contract.

10 Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Interest accrued and due on inter corporate deposits (Refer note 15)	6,616.12	4,844.20
Total other financial liabilities	**6,616.12**	**4,844.20**
11 Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues	6.90	0.82
Total other current liabilities	**6.90**	**0.82**

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HCC Energy Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Year ended 31 March 2019 (₹ lakhs)	Year ended 31 March 2018 (₹ lakhs)
12 Other income		
Interest on inter corporate deposits (Refer note 15)	2,749.50	2,975.40
Interest on fixed deposits	2.84	-
Total other income	**2,752.34**	**2,975.40**
13 Finance cost		
Interest on inter corporate deposits (Refer note 15)	2,755.69	2,976.08
Interest on delayed payment of statutory dues	0.53	-
Total finance cost	**2,756.22**	**2,976.08**
14 Other expenses		
Directors sitting fees	0.77	1.05
Legal and professional	0.25	0.49
Rates and taxes	0.04	0.08
Payment to auditors (including GST)		
Statutory audit fees	0.59	0.56
Miscellaneous	0.02	0.04
Total other expenses	**1.67**	**2.22**

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HCC Energy Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

15 Disclosure in accordance with Ind-AS 24 Related Party Transactions

i) Name of Related Party and Nature of Relationship

Nature of relationship and name of related party
Holding company
HCC Power limited

Ultimate holding company
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited

Entities under common control (to the extent transactions entered during the year)
HCC Operation and Maintenance Limited
HCC Concessions Limited

Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)
Manish Kumar Khanna - Independent Director
Chandrahas Vinod Zaveri - Independent Director
Mahesh Sitaram Gaikwad - Non Executive Director
Praveen Sood - Non Executive Director (upto 31 March 2019)

ii) Transactions with related parties during the year :

Nature of transactions	Holding company/ Ultimate holding company		KMP		Entities under common control	
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Transaction entered during the year:-						
Inter corporate deposit repaid						
HCC Power Limited	2,111.82	973.41	-	-	-	-
Refund of inter corporate deposit granted						
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited	2,143.82	973.41	-	-	-	-
Interest on inter corporate deposits paid						
HCC Power Limited	970.00	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on inter corporate deposits received						
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited	970.00	-	-	-	-	-
Finance cost						
HCC Power Limited	2,755.69	2,976.08	-	-	-	-
Other income						
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited	2,749.50	2,975.40	-	-	-	-
Expenditure incurred by the Company						
HCC Operation and Maintenance Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1.55
HCC Concessions Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1.04
Directors sitting fees						
Manish Kumar Khanna	-	-	0.24	0.53	-	-
Chandrahas Vinod Zaveri	-	-	0.53	0.52	-	-
Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Balance outstanding						
Interest payable						
HCC Power Limited	6,616.12	4,844.20	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable						
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited	6,596.05	4,830.30	-	-	-	-
Trade payable						
HCC Operation & Maintenance Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1.55
HCC Concession Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1.04
Manish Kumar Khanna	-	-	0.18	0.45	-	-
Chandrahas Vinod Zaveri	-	-	0.27	0.45	-	-
Intercorporate deposit given						
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited	24,129.73	26,273.55	-	-	-	-
Intercorporate deposit taken						
HCC Power Limited	24,165.23	26,277.05	-	-	-	-

16 Loss per share

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Net loss as per Statement of profit and loss available for equity shareholders (₹ lakhs)	(5.55)	(2.90)
Net loss for calculation of basic EPS	(5.55)	(2.90)
Weighted average number of equity shares for EPS computation	50,000	50,000
Loss per share (Basic and diluted) (in ₹)	(11.10)	(5.81)

17 Financial Instruments by category

The fair value of the financial assets are included at amounts at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:
(a) Fair value of cash and short term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments

(b) Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

The carrying value and the fair value of financial instruments by each category as at 31 March 2019:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Financial assets / liabilities at amortised costs	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	21.75	-	-	21.75	21.75
Loans	24,129.73	-	-	24,129.73	24,129.73
Other financial assets	6,596.05	-	-	6,596.05	6,596.05
Liabilities					
Borrowings	24,165.23	-	-	24,165.23	24,165.23
Trade payables	0.99	-	-	0.99	0.99
Other financial liabilities	6,616.12	-	-	6,616.12	6,616.12

The carrying value and the fair value of financial instruments by each category as at 31 March 2018:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Financial assets / liabilities at amortised costs	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets					
Loans	26,273.55	-	-	26,273.55	26,273.55
Cash and cash equivalents	0.25	-	-	0.25	0.25
Other financial assets	4,830.30	-	-	4,830.30	4,830.30
Liabilities					
Borrowings	26,277.05	-	-	26,277.05	26,277.05
Trade payables	4.00	-	-	4.00	4.00
Other financial liabilities	4,844.20	-	-	4,844.20	4,844.20

18 Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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.

Interest rate risk

Borrowings of the Company bear fixed interest rate, thus interest rate risk is limited for the Company.
The Interest rate profile of the Company's Interest bearing financial instruments were as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets		
- Inter corporate deposits given to related party	24,129.73	26,273.55
Financial liabilities		
- Inter corporate deposits taken from related party	24,165.23	26,277.05

Foreign currency risk

The Company has no balances in foreign currency and consequently the Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure of the financial assets are contributed by cash and cash equivalents and inter corporate deposits (including interest) receivable from group companies.

Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach for managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damages to the company's reputation. Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, servicing of financial obligations.

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Maturity Analysis of financial instruments

As at 31 March 2019 **(₹ lakhs)**

Particulars	Contractual cash flow			
	On demand	0-12 Months	Above 1 year	Total
Borrowings	24,165.23	-	-	24,165.23
Trade payables	-	0.99	-	0.99
Other financial liabilities	6,616.12	-	-	6,616.12
Total	**30,781.35**	**0.99**	**-**	**30,782.34**

As at 31 March 2018 **(₹ lakhs)**

Particulars	Contractual cash flow			
	On demand	0-12 Months	Above 1 year	Total
Borrowings	26,277.05	-	-	26,277.05
Trade payables	-	4.00	-	4.00
Other financial liabilities	4,844.20	-	-	4,844.19
Total	**31,121.25**	**4.00**	**-**	**31,125.25**

19 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 maximise returns for the shareholders and benefits for other stake holders. The aim to maintain an optimal capital structure and minimise 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, if any. 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).

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Net debt	30,759.60	31,121.00
Total equity	(5.49)	0.06
Total debt to equity ratio	**(5,602.84)**	**518,683.30**

20 Net debt reconciliation

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	21.75	0.25	1.17
Current borrowings	(24,165.23)	(26,277.05)	(27,250.46)
Interest	(6,616.12)	(4,844.20)	(1,871.10)
Net Debt	**(30,759.60)**	**(31,121.00)**	**(29,120.39)**

Particulars	Cash and cash equivalents	Current borrowings	Interest	Total
Net debt as at 31 March 2018	**0.25**	**(26,277.05)**	**(4,844.20)**	**(31,121.00)**
Cash flows	21.50	2,111.82	984.31	**3,117.62**
Interest cost	-	-	(2,756.22)	**(2,756.22)**
Net debt as at 31 March 2019	**21.75**	**(24,165.23)**	**(6,616.12)**	**(30,759.60)**

Particulars	Cash and cash equivalents	Current borrowings	Interest	Total
Net debt as at 31 March 2017	**1.17**	**(27,250.46)**	**(1,871.10)**	**(29,120.39)**
Cash flows	(0.92)	973.41	2.98	**975.47**
Interest cost	-	-	(2,976.08)	**(2,976.08)**
Net debt as at 31 March 2018	**0.25**	**(26,277.05)**	**(4,844.20)**	**(31,121.00)**

21 The Company is principally engaged in a single business segment viz. "Power development". The Company is primarily operating in India which is considered to be as a single geographical segment.

22 Recent accounting update

In March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116 "Leases" standard through the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) First and Second Amendment Rules, 2019. The new lease standard is applicable to the Company from 1 April 2019. Based on management assessment, the adoption of Ind AS 116 will not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

This is a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our audit report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N / N500013

Vijay D. Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 117961

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mahesh Sitaram Gaikwad
Director
DIN No : 06664942

Chandrahas Vinod Zaveri
Director
DIN No : 03564067

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

HCC Energy Ltd.