**PHANIBHUSHAN & CO.**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited

## Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited** (the **"Company"**), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (Hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022 give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2022, it's losses, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

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

### Emphasis of matter

We refer to Note 26(a) to the financial statements as at March 31, 2022, with regard to stoppage of construction of Power Plant on Alaknanda River. The Hon'able Supreme Court of India, in view of appeals in the matter of Hydro Power Projects in the area, including that of the company , directed that no further construction work shall be shall be undertaken by the company, until further order. The Management of the company is confident of obtaining requisite clearances and based on business plan and valuation by an external expert during December 2021, is of the view that the carrying value of its Capital Work In Progress after accounting of impairment loss, and other assets as at March 31, 2022 are appropriate.

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### Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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 standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The board report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

### Responsibility of Management for Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income / loss, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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.

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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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HYDERABAD
Chartered Accountants

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.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Reports are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended,

(e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B" to this report

(g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its managerial personnel during the year and accordingly reporting in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act is not required;

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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i. The company has disclosed pending litigations before Hon'able Supreme Court with regard to construction of power plant on Alakanada River in Note 26.a and its impact on the financial position of the Company.

ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

iv. A. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

B. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, and

C. Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement.

v. During the year, the Company, neither declared nor paid any dividend. Hence reporting on compliance with provisions of section 123 of the Act does not arise.

**For PHANIBHUSHAN & CO**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 012481S

PHANIBHUSHAN & CO. HYDERABAD Chartered Accountants

M. PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR
Partner
Membership number: 223397
UDIN: 22223397AILPQY1633

Place: HYDERABAD
Date: 04-05-2022.

**PHANIBHUSHAN & CO.**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

" Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report referred to in clause 1 of paragraph on the 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022:

Re: **GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**

I. In respect of the Company's Tangible assets & Intangible assets:

i. The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, plant & equipment and there are no intangible assets held by the company during the year.

ii. The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of Property, plant & equipment in a phased manner over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, the Company has carried out physical verification during the previous year and no material discrepancies have been found during such verification.

iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no immovable property held by the Company.

iv. There is no revaluation done by the company of its property, plant and equipment (including the right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

v. There are no proceedings that have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

II. In respect of details of Company's Inventory & Working capital:

i. The nature of company's operation does not warrant holding of any stocks. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

ii. The company, during any point of time of the year, has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five Crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

III. a. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investment in or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties as mentioned in notes to accounts, during the year.

b. As the Company has not made any investments, guarantees provided, or security is given. Hence reporting regarding the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided is not applicable.

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c. In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments/receipts of principal and interest are regular wherever applicable.

d. According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no amount which is overdue for more than 90 days in respect of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to such companies, firms, LLPs or other parties.

e. The Company has granted no loan(s) or advance(s) in the nature of loan(s) which had fallen due during the year and such loans or advances in the nature of loans were not renewed and extended during the year.

f. During the year, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

IV. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us the company has not granted any loan, made any investments, gave any guarantee or provided security in connection with a loan to any other body corporate or person in contravention of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act,2013.

V. According to the information and explanation given to us the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

VI. According to the information and explanation given as the company is yet to commence commercial activities maintenance of cost records under section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.

VII. In respect of Deposit of Statutory liabilities:

a. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. 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 became payable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub clause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

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VIII. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us we have not come across any instances of any transactions which are not recorded in the accounts that have been disclosed or surrendered before the tax authorities as income during the year in the tax assessments under the income tax act, 1961.

IX. Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the company has delayed in the repayment of loans taken from lender & interest thereof during the year. The details of the same are given here under

Loan from Holding Company which is due and renewed during the year Rs.603.19 crores

Interest on ICD from Holding Company remaining unpaid: Rs.23.73 crores

a) The company has not taken any loan from Government and the company not issued any debentures.
b) The company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.
c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money is not raised by way of term loans during the year.
d) *In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have been utilised for long term purposes.*
e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associations or Joint ventures.
f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

X. a. According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

PHANIBHUSHAN & CO. HYDERABAD Chartered Accountants

XI. a. During the course of 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 not come across any instance of fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees of the company during the year. Further there were no whistle blower complaints received during the year.

b. No report under section 143(12) of the Act has been filed with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

XII. In our opinion and according to the information and Explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable.

XIII. According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

XIV. In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have internal audit system as per the provisions of the companies act, 2013 and the requirement to consider reports of the Internal Auditors under the clause 3(xiv)(b) does not arise.

XV. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, we are of the opinion that that the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.

XVI. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

XVII. The company has incurred any cash losses of Rs. 1.75 Crs in the financial year and of the cash loss of Rs. 1.72 Crs in the immediately preceding financial year.

XVIII. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XIX. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management, and based on support from holding company as per management representations, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company.

PHANIBHUSHAN & CO., HYDERABAD, Chartered Accountants

We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

XX. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not fulfill the criteria as specified under section 135(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and according; reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XXI. The reporting under clause (xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

**For PHANIBHUSHAN & CO**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 012481S

PHANIBHUSHAN & CO.
HYDERABAD
Chartered Accountants

M. PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR
Partner
Membership number: 223397
UDIN: 22223397AILPQY1633

Place: HYDERABAD
Date: 04-05-2022.

Annexure B to Auditors' Report of even date

## Report on the Internal Controls on Financial Controls under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The 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 Companies Act, 2013.

### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

PHANIBHUSHAN & CO. HYDERABAD Chartered Accountants

### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

### Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

### Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For PHANIBHUSHAN & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 014815
PHANIBHUSHAN & CO. HYDERABAD Chartered Accountants

M. PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR
Partner
Membership number: 223397
UDIN: 22223397AILPQY1633

Place: HYDERABAD
Date: 04-05-2022.

**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**
**Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022**

Amount in 100's

| Particulars | Notes | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, Plant & Equipment | 1 | 6,564 | 9,084 |
| Capital work-in-progress | 1 | 3,07,82,008 | 3,28,48,009 |
| Financial Assets | | | |
| - Other Financial Assets | 2 | 1,11,891 | 1,11,890 |
| - Income tax asset | 3 | - | 645 |
| Other non current assets | 4 | 3,27,725 | 3,52,021 |
| | | **3,12,28,188** | **3,33,21,649** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Financial Assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5 | 11,048 | 9,831 |
| Others | 2 | 24,505 | 176 |
| Other current assets | 4 | 25,982 | 26,132 |
| | | **61,535** | **36,139** |
| **Total Assets** | | **3,12,89,723** | **3,33,57,788** |
| **Equity and liabilities** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity Share Capital | 6 | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| Other Equity | 7 | - 3,19,76,297 | - 2,97,31,532 |
| | | **- 3,14,76,297** | **- 2,92,31,532** |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial Liabilties | | | |
| Short Term Borrowings | 8 | 6,03,18,535 | 6,02,95,785 |
| Trade Payable | 9 | 4,864 | 6,703 |
| Other financial liabilties | 10 | 24,42,218 | 22,86,303 |
| Other current liabilities | 11 | 403 | 529 |
| | | **6,27,66,020** | **6,25,89,320** |
| **Total Equity and liabilities** | | **3,12,89,723** | **3,33,57,788** |

Corporate Information 1
Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

**For Phani Bhushan & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 012481S

PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR M
Digitally signed by PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR M
Date: 2022.05.04 22:09:58 +05'30'

**Phani Bhushan Kumar**
Partner
Membership no.: 223397

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 04 May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**

Sanjay Narayan Barde
Digitally signed by Sanjay Narayan Barde
Date: 2022.05.04 21:44:25 +05'30'

**Sanjay Narayan Barde**
Director
DIN: 03140784

Ashok Kumar Prusty
Digitally signed by Ashok Kumar Prusty
Date: 2022.05.04 21:49:40 +05'30'

**Ashok Kumar Prusty**
Director
DIN: 07603471

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04 May, 2022

**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**
**Statement of profit and loss for the period ended March 31,2022**

Amount in 100's

| Particulars | Notes | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Income** | | | |
| Other Income | 12 | 306 | 3,577 |
| **Total Income** | | **306** | **3,577** |
| **Expenses** | | | |
| Employee benefit Expenses | 13 | 5,300 | 5,484 |
| Finance cost | 14 | 1,54,356 | 1,54,317 |
| Depreciation | 15 | 2,520 | 2,908 |
| Other expenses | 16 | 15,978 | 16,543 |
| **Total Expenses** | | **1,78,153** | **1,79,251** |
| **Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax** | | **- 1,77,847** | **- 1,75,674** |
| Exceptional item | | 20,66,000 | 28,14,376 |
| **Profit / (Loss) before tax** | | **- 22,43,847** | **- 29,90,049** |
| **Tax expenses** | | | |
| Current Tax | | | |
| Tax related to earlier years | | 645 | - |
| Deferred tax | | - | - |
| **Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations** | | **- 22,44,492** | **- 29,90,049** |
| **Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax** | | - | - |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | | **- 22,44,492** | **- 29,90,049** |
| **Earnings per equity share** | | | |
| Basic & Diluted | | (44.89) | (59.80) |

Corporate Information 1
Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

**For Phani Bhushan & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 012481S
PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR M
Digitally signed by PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR M
Date: 2022.05.04 22:11:26 +05'30'
**Phani Bhushan Kumar**
Partner
Membership no.: 223397

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 04 May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**

Sanjay Narayan Barde
Digitally signed by Sanjay Narayan Barde
Date: 2022.05.04 21:45:17 +05'30'
**Sanjay Narayan Barde**
Director
DIN: 03140784

Ashok Kumar Prusty
Digitally signed by Ashok Kumar Prusty
Date: 2022.05.04 21:50:11 +05'30'
**Ashok Kumar Prusty**
Director
DIN: 07603471

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04 May, 2022

**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**
**Statement of change in equity for the period ended March 31, 2022**

Amount in 100's

| Particulars | Equity Share capital | Attributable to the equity holders of the parent | | | Total Equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Remeasurement of Gains/(Loss) on defined benefit plans (OCI) | Equity component of compound financial instruments | Retained Earning | |
| **As at 1st April 2020** | **5,00,000** | - 165 | - | **-2,67,41,317** | **-2,62,41,482** |
| Share Capital Issued during the year | - | - | - | - | **0** |
| Net Profit/(Loss) | - | - | - | **-29,90,049** | **-29,90,049** |
| Equity component of Financial instrument | - | - | - | **-** | **0** |
| **As at March 31, 2021** | **5,00,000** | **- 165** | **-** | **-2,97,31,367** | **-2,92,31,532** |
| Share Capital Issued during the year | - | - | - | **-** | **0** |
| Net Profit/(Loss) | - | - | - | **-22,44,492** | **-22,44,492** |
| Adjustment in retained earnings | - | - | - | **-273** | **-273** |
| Equity component of Financial instrument | - | | - | **-** | **0** |
| **As at March 31 2022** | **5,00,000** | **- 165** | **-** | **-3,19,76,132** | **-3,14,76,297** |

**For Phani Bhushan & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 012481S

PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR M
Digitally signed by PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR M
Date: 2022.05.04 22:12:08 +05'30'

**Phani Bhushan Kumar**
Partner
Membership no.: 223397

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 04 May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**

Sanjay Narayan Barde
Digitally signed by Sanjay Narayan Barde
Date: 2022.05.04 21:45:39 +05'30'

**Sanjay Narayan Barde**
Director
DIN: 03140784

Ashok Kumar Prusty
Digitally signed by Ashok Kumar Prusty
Date: 2022.05.04 21:50:39 +05'30'

**Ashok Kumar Prusty**
Director
DIN: 07603471

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04 May, 2022

**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**
**Cash Flow Statement for the period ended March 31, 2022**

Amount in 100's

| Particulars | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | | |
| Profit before tax from continuing operations | (22,43,847) | (29,90,049) |
| Profit before tax from discontinuing operations | - | - |
| **Profit before tax** | **(22,43,847)** | **(29,90,049)** |
| ` | | |
| Interest income | (34) | (306) |
| Depreciation | 2,520 | 2,908 |
| Provisions/Liability no longer required written back | - | - 1,565 |
| Miscellenouse Income | (273) | - |
| Finance cost | 1,54,356 | 1,54,317 |
| **Operating profit before working capital changes** | **(20,87,278)** | **(28,34,696)** |
| Movements in working capital: | | |
| (Increase)/ decrease in other current assets | 150 | 46 |
| Decrease / (increase) in other advances | - | 9,94,376 |
| (Increase)/ decrease in other non current assets | 24,296 | (2,213) |
| (Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets | (24,296) | - |
| Increase/ (decrease) in Trade Payable | (1,838) | (1,301) |
| Increase / (decrease) in provisions | - | (174) |
| (Decrease) / increase Other Current Financial Liabilities | 2,176 | (501) |
| Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities | (126) | (415) |
| **Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities** | **(20,86,917)** | **(18,44,878)** |
| | | |
| Taxes paid | 0 | 2,733 |
| **Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)** | **(20,86,917)** | **- 18,42,145** |
| | | |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| Purchasef Fixed Assets | - | - |
| Impairment of capital work in progress | 20,66,000 | 18,20,000 |
| Interest received | - | - |
| **Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B)** | **20,66,000** | **18,20,000** |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | |
| Proceeds from related party borrowings | 22,750 | - |
| Repayment of borrowings | - | 19,100 |
| Interest income | - | 273 |
| Interest paid | (617) | (1,550) |
| **Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities (C)** | **22,133** | **17,823** |
| | | |
| **Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)** | **1,217** | **(4,322)** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 9,831 | 14,153 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | **11,048** | **9,831** |
| | | |
| **Components of cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| Balances with banks | | |
| - on current account | 7,922 | 1,705 |
| - on Fixed Deposits | 3,126 | 3,126 |
| Cash on Hand | - | 5,000 |
| **Total cash and cash equivalents (note no 5)** | **11,048** | **9,831** |

**Notes:**

1.The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 7 Statement of cash flows .

2.Effective April 1, 2017, the company adopted the amendment to Ind AS 7, which requires 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. The reconciliation is given as below:

| Particulars | 1-April-21 | Cash flows | Non-Cash changes | 31-Mar-22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fair value changes | |
| Short tem Borrowings-Related party | 6,02,95,785 | 22,750 | - | 6,03,18,535 |
| **Total** | **6,02,95,785** | **22,750** | **-** | **6,03,18,535** |

As per our report of even date

**For Phani Bhushan & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 012481S

PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR M
Digitally signed by PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR M
Date: 2022.05.04 22:12:34 +05'30'

**Phani Bhushan Kumar**
Partner
Membership no.: 223397

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 04 May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**

Sanjay Narayan Barde
Digitally signed by Sanjay Narayan Barde
Date: 2022.05.04 21:46:05 +05'30'

**Sanjay Narayan Barde**
Director
DIN: 03140784

Ashok Kumar Prusty
Digitally signed by Ashok Kumar Prusty
Date: 2022.05.04 21:51:15 +05'30'

**Ashok Kumar Prusty**
Director
DIN: 07603471

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04 May, 2022

Amount in 100's

| | GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Statement of standalone financial results for three months and Year ended March 31, 2022 | | | | | |
| | Particulars | Quarter ended | | | Year ended | |
| | | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Dec-21 | 31-Mar-21 | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
| | | (Refer Note 1) | Unaudited | (Refer Note 1) | Audited | Audited |
| A | **Continuing Operations** | | | | | |
| 1 | **Revenue** | | | | | |
| | **a) Revenue from operations** | | | | | |
| | i) Sales/income from operations | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ii) Other operating income | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **b) Other income** | | | | | |
| | i) Foreign exchange fluctations (net) | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ii) Others | 280.84 | 8 | 1,279.54 | 306 | 3,577 |
| | **Total revenue** | 281 | 8 | 1,280 | 306 | 3,577 |
| 2 | **Expenses** | | | | | |
| | (g) Employee benefits expense | 1,289.56 | 1,643 | 1,300 | 5,300 | 5,484 |
| | (h) Finance costs | 38,049.12 | 38,895 | 38,049 | 1,54,356 | 1,54,317 |
| | (i) Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 611.25 | 625 | 633 | 2,520 | 2,908 |
| | (j) Other expenses | 5,837.69 | 5,763 | 6,646 | 15,978 | 16,543 |
| | **Total expenses** | 45,788 | 46,925 | 46,628 | 1,78,153 | 1,79,251 |
| 3 | **Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before exceptional items and tax expense (3-4)** | - 45,507 | - 46,917 | - 45,349 | - 1,77,847 | - 1,75,674 |
| 4 | Exceptional items | 20,66,000 | - | 28,14,376 | 20,66,000 | 28,14,376 |
| 5 | **Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before tax expenses (3 ± 4)** | - 45,507 | - 46,917 | - 28,59,724 | - 22,43,847 | - 29,90,049 |
| 6 | **Tax expenses of continuing operations** | | | | | |
| | (a) Adjustment of Tax relating to Earlier Periods | - | - | - | - | - |
| | (b) Current tax | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | **Profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations (5 ± 6)** | - 45,507 | - 46,917 | - 28,59,724 | - 22,43,847 | - 29,90,049 |
| B | **Discontinued Operations** | | | | | |
| 8 | **Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations before tax expenses** | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | **Tax expenses of discontined operations** | | | | | |
| | (a) Current tax | - | - | - | - | - |
| | (b) Deferred tax | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | **Profit/(loss) after tax from discontinued operations (8 ± 9)** | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | **Profit/(loss) after tax for respective periods (7 + 10)** | - 45,507 | - 46,917 | - 28,59,724 | - 22,43,847 | - 29,90,049 |
| 12 | **Other Comprehensive Income** | | | | | |
| | (A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | - | - | 70 | - | - |
| | (ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | - | - | - | - | - |
| | (B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss | - | - | - | - | - |
| | (ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | **Total other comprehensive income, net of tax for the respective periods** | - | - | 70 | - | - |
| 14 | **Total comprehensive income for the respective periods (11 ± 13)** | - 45,507 | - 46,917 | - 28,59,654 | - 22,43,847 | - 29,90,049 |
| 15 | Paid-up equity share capital (face value Rs 10 per share) | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| | **Weighted average number of shares used in computing Earnings per share** | 50,00,000 | 50,00,000 | 50,00,000 | 50,00,000 | 50,00,000 |
| 16 | **Earnings per equity share** | | | | | |
| | i) Basic & diluted EPS | (0.9101) | (0.9383) | (57.1931) | (44.8769) | (59.8010) |
| | ii) Basic & diluted EPS from continuing operations | (0.9101) | (0.9383) | (57.1931) | (44.8769) | (59.8010) |
| | iii) Basic & diluted EPS from discontinued operations | - | - | - | - | - |

**For Phani Bhushan & CO.,**
**Chartered Accountants**
**Firm Registration Number: 012481S**

PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR M
Digitally signed by PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR M
Date: 2022.05.04 22:14:19 +05'30'

**Phani Bhushan Kumar**
**Partner**
**Membership no.: 223397**

**Place: Hyderabad**
**Date: 04 May, 2022**

**For and on behalf of the Board of directors**
**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**

Sanjay Narayan Barde
Digitally signed by Sanjay Narayan Barde
Date: 2022.05.04 21:46:29 +05'30'

**Sanjay Narayan Barde**
Director
DIN: 03140784

Ashok Kumar Prusty
Digitally signed by Ashok Kumar Prusty
Date: 2022.05.04 21:51:46 +05'30'

**Ashok Kumar Prusty**
Director
DIN: 07603471

**Place: New Delhi**
**Date: 04 May, 2022**

**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**
**Statement of standalone assets and liabilities**

**Amount in 100's**

| | Particulars | As at March 31,2022 (Audited) | As at March 31, 2021 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **ASSETS** | | |
| a) | **Non-current assets** | | |
| | Property, plant and equipment | 6,564 | 9,084 |
| | Capital Work in Progress | 3,07,82,008 | 3,28,48,009 |
| | Investments | | |
| | Loans and advances | | - |
| | Others | 1,11,891 | 1,11,890 |
| | Income tax assets | - | 645 |
| | Other non current assets | 3,27,725 | 3,52,021 |
| | | **3,12,28,188** | **3,33,21,649** |
| b) | **Current assets** | | |
| | Financial assets | | |
| | Investments | | |
| | Trade Receivables | | |
| | Cash and cash equivalents | 11,048 | 9,831 |
| | Other financial assets | 24,505 | 176 |
| | Other current assets | 25,982 | 26,132 |
| | | **61,535** | **36,139** |
| | **TOTAL ASSETS (a+b)** | **3,12,89,723** | **3,33,57,788** |
| 2 | **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | |
| a) | **Equity** | | |
| | Equity share capital | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| | Other equity | -3,19,76,297 | -2,97,31,532 |
| | **Total equity** | **-3,14,76,297** | **-2,92,31,532** |
| b) | **Non-current liabilities** | | |
| | Financial Liabilities | | |
| | Borrowings | | |
| | Deferred Tax Liabilites | | |
| | | - | - |
| c) | **Current liabilities** | | |
| | Financial liabilities | | |
| | Borrowings | 6,03,18,535 | 6,02,95,785 |
| | Trade Payables | | |
| | Due to micro small and medium enterprises | | |
| | Due to others | 4,864 | 6,703 |
| | Other financial liabilities | 24,42,218 | 22,86,303 |
| | Other current liabilities | 403 | 529 |
| | | **6,27,66,020** | **6,25,89,320** |
| | **TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (a+b+c)** | **3,12,89,723** | **3,33,57,788** |

**For Phani Bhushan & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 012481S
PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR M
Digitally signed by PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR M
Date: 2022.05.04 22:20:28 +05'30'
**Phani Bhushan Kumar**
Partner
Membership no.: 223397

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 04 May, 2022

**For and on behalf of the Board of directors of**
GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited

Sanjay Narayan Barde
Digitally signed by Sanjay Narayan Barde
Date: 2022.05.04 21:46:54 +05'30'
**Sanjay Narayan Barde**
Director
DIN: 03140784

Ashok Kumar Prusty
Digitally signed by Ashok Kumar Prusty
Date: 2022.05.04 21:52:13 +05'30'
**Ashok Kumar Prusty**
Director
DIN: 07603471

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04 May, 2022

**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2022**

1 **Property, Plant & Equipment**

Amount in 100's

| Particulars | Plant & Machinery | Office Equipment | Computers & data Processing Equipments | Furniture & Fixtures | Electrical Installations | Vehicle | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at April 1, 2020** | **23,467** | **1,788** | **1,254** | **16,715** | **32,630** | **0** | **75,854** |
| Additions | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| Disposals/transfers | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| **As at March 31, 2021** | **23,467** | **1,788** | **1,254** | **16,715** | **32,630** | | **75,854** |
| Additions | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| Disposals/transfers | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **23,467** | **1,788** | **1,254** | **16,715** | **32,630** | | **75,854** |

**Depreciation**

| Particulars | Plant & Machinery | Office Equipment | Computers & data Processing Equipments | Furniture & Fixtures | Electrical Installations | Vehicle | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at April 1, 2020** | **14,282** | **1,788** | **1,252** | **16,219** | **30,802** | **-** | **64,343** |
| Depreciation for the year | 2,539 | - | - | 369 | - | | **2,908** |
| Disposals/transfers | | - | - | - | - | | - |
| **As at March 31, 2021** | **16,821** | **1,788** | **1,252** | **16,588** | **30,802** | | **67,250** |
| Depreciation for the year | 2,491 | - | - | 29 | - | | **2,520** |
| Disposals/transfers | | - | - | - | - | | - |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **19,312** | **1,788** | **1,252** | **16,617** | **30,802** | | **69,770** |

**Net Book Value**

| Particulars | Plant & Machinery | Office Equipment | Computers & data Processing Equipments | Furniture & Fixtures | Electrical Installations | Vehicle | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at April 1, 2020** | **9,185** | **0** | **2** | **496** | **1,828** | | **11,511** |
| **As at 31st March 2021** | **6,646** | **0** | **2** | **127** | **1,828** | | **8,603** |
| **As at March 31, 2022** | **4,156** | **0** | **2** | **98** | **1,828** | | **6,083** |

1 **Intangible Assets**

| Particulars | Software | Total |
|---|---|---|
| **Gross value** | **40,875** | **40,875** |
| As at April 1, 2020 | | |
| Additons | | |
| Disposals | | |
| As at March 31,2021 | 40,875 | 40,875 |
| Additons | | |
| Disposals | | |
| As at March 31, 2022 | 40,875 | 40,875 |
| **Accumulated Amortisation** | | |
| As at April 1, 2020 | 40,395 | 40,395 |
| Additons | | |
| Disposals | | |
| As at March 31,2021 | 40,395 | 40,395 |
| Additons | | |
| Disposals | | |
| As at March 31, 2022 | 40,395 | 40,395 |
| Net Block | | |
| As at March 31,2021 | 480 | 480 |
| As at March 31, 2022 | **480** | **480** |

1 **Capital Work in Progress**

| Particulars | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Work in Progress Land | 35,72,351 | 35,72,351 |
| Interest Others | 1,33,76,674 | 1,33,76,674 |
| Community Development expense | 13,19,499 | 13,19,499 |
| Rent | 17,46,533 | 17,46,533 |
| Rates and Taxes | 31,78,716 | 31,78,716 |
| Repairs & Maintenance - Others | 1,93,652 | 1,93,652 |
| Insurance | 8,538 | 8,538 |
| Consultancy & Professional Charges | 60,25,000 | 60,25,000 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 12,19,070 | 12,19,070 |
| Comunication Expenses | 2,03,953 | 2,03,953 |
| Depreciation | 5,69,066 | 5,69,066 |
| Office Maintenance | 3,34,602 | 3,34,602 |
| Guest House Maintainance | 64,367 | 64,367 |
| Printing & Stationery | 62,324 | 62,324 |
| Business Promotion Expenses | 5,71,751 | 5,71,751 |
| Bank/ other finance charges | 1,54,344 | 1,54,344 |
| Advertisement Expenses | 7,155 | 7,155 |
| Placement & recruitment | 30,270 | 30,270 |
| Miscllaneous Expenses | 2,10,143 | 30,24,519 |
| **Total** | **3,28,48,008** | **3,56,62,384** |
| **Less: Impairment Loss** | **20,66,000** | **28,14,376** |
| **Net CWIP** | **3,07,82,008** | **3,28,48,009** |

2

| **Financial Assets-Others** | **Non - Current** | | **Current** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **31-Mar-22** | **31-Mar-21** | **31-Mar-22** | **31-Mar-21** |
| Security Deposit with others | 550 | 550 | | |
| Interest accrued on deposits | | | 209 | 176 |
| Security Deposit with related parties | 1,11,340.41 | 1,11,340 | - | 0 |
| Other Receivaables -related party | | | 24,296.16 | |
| **Total** | **1,11,891** | **1,11,890** | **24,505** | **176** |

3

| **Current Tax Assets (net)** | **Non - Current** | | **Current** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **31-Mar-22** | **31-Mar-21** | **30-Sep-21** | **31-Mar-21** |
| TDS Receivable | - | 645 | - | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **645** | **-** | **-** |

4 **Other non current assets**

| **Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated** | **Non - Current** | | **Current** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **31-Mar-22** | **31-Mar-21** | **31-Mar-22** | **31-Mar-21** |
| Security Deposits | 200 | 200 | | - |
| Capital Advances | 3,27,525 | 3,27,525 | | - |
| Other recoverable related parties | - | 24,296 | | |
| **Advances other then Capital Advances** | | | | |
| Advances to Suppliers | | | 15,117 | 14,967 |
| Advance to Employees | | | 26 | 326 |
| **Other Advances** | | | | |
| Prepaid Gratuity Premium | | | 10,839 | 10,839 |
| **Total** | **3,27,725** | **3,52,021** | **25,982** | **26,132** |

5

| **Current Financial Assets-Cash and cash equivalents** | **Current** | |
|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **31-Mar-22** | **31-Mar-21** |
| Balances with bank on current accounts | 11,048 | 9,831 |
| **Total** | **11,048** | **9,831** |

**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2022**
**6 Share capital**

Amount in 100's

| Authorised Share Capital : | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|
| 50,00,000 Equity shares of Rs.10 each | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| **Issued & Subscribed and Paid-up** | | |
| 10,000 (March 31,2021 :10,000) Equity shares of Rs.10 each | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| **Subscribed & paid up Share Capital :** | | |
| 10,000 Equity shares of Rs.10 each | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 |

**a) Reconcillation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year**

| Subscribed & paid up Share Capital : | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | No of shares | Amount in Rs. | No of shares | Amount in Rs. |
| increased/(decreased) during the year | 50,000 | 5,00,000 | 50,000 | 5,00,000 |
| Outstanding at the end of the year | - | - | - | - |
| | 50,000 | 5,00,000 | 50,000 | 5,00,000 |

**b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pay dividend in indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of director is subject to the approval of the shareholder in ensuing Annual General meeting.

In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all prefrential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/associates
Out of equity issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/associates are as below:

| Particulars | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|
| **GMR Infrastructure Limited** | | |
| 4,900 (March 31, 2021: 4,900) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid | 490 | 490 |
| **GMR Energy Limited** | | |
| 49,95,100 (March 31, 2021: 49,95,100) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid | 4,99,510 | 4,99,510 |

**d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company**

| | | 31-Mar-22 | | 31-Mar-21 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GMR Energy Limited** | | **No** | **% holding in** | **No** | **% holding in** |
| | | 49,95,100 | 99.90% | 49,95,100 | 99.90% |

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest,the above.

**e)** There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares /disinvestment

**f)** No Shares have been issued by the Company for consideration other than cash, during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

**7 Other Equity**

Amount in 100's

| Retained Earnings | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|
| surplus in the statement of profit and loss | | |
| Balance as per last financial statements | - 2,97,31,532 | - 2,67,41,482 |
| Add: Net profit for the year | - 22,44,492 | - 29,90,049 |
| | - 273 | |
| Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss | - 3,19,76,297 | - 2,97,31,532 |
| **Equity componenet of financial instruments *** | - | - |
| **Total Other Equity** | **- 3,19,76,297** | **- 2,97,31,532** |

**8 Current Financial Liabilties-Borrowings**

| Particulars | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|
| Unsecured loan from related party | 6,03,18,535 | 6,02,95,785 |
| **Total** | **6,03,18,535** | **6,02,95,785** |

The Company has received interest free intercorporate deposits of Rs 583,73,160.09 (Rs in '00) from its holding company which is repayable within 11 months or as may be mutually agreed between the parties. Interest rate is Nil (March 31, 2021: 5,83,50,41,009/- (Rs in '00)).
The Company has accepted intercorporate deposits Rs. 19,45,374.95 (Rs in '00) from its fellow subsidiary companies, which is repayable within one year from date of deposit or as mamy be mututally agreed. Interest on deposit from fellow subsidiary companies is ranging from 7.00% to 12.75% (March 31,

**9**

| Trade Payable | Non - Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **31-Mar-22** | **31-Mar-21** | **31-Mar-22** | **31-Mar-21** |
| trade payables: | | | | |
| - Group Companies | | | 11.86 | - |
| - Others | | | 4,852 | 6,703 |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **4,864** | **6,703** |

**10**

| Current Financial Liabilties-Other financial liabilties | Non - Current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Particulars** | **31-Mar-22** | **31-Mar-21** | **31-Mar-22** | **31-Mar-21** |
| Non trade payables: | | | | |
| - Non Trade Payable (Including Retation money) | | | 6,617 | 4,230 |
| - Non Trade Payable Related parties | | | 63,118 | 63,329 |
| Interest accrued but not due on borrowings | | | 23,72,482 | 22,18,744 |
| Interest Payable | - | | | |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **24,42,218** | **22,86,303** |

**11 Other current liabilities**

| Particulars | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|
| TDS Payable | 403 | 529 |
| **Total** | **403** | **529** |

**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2022**

**12 Other Income** Amount in 100's

| Particulars | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|
| Scrap Sales | | 1,706 |
| Misc Income | 273 | - |
| Interest Income | 34 | 306 |
| Provisions/Liability no longer required written back | | 1,565 |
| **Total** | **306** | **3,577** |

**13 Employee benefit Expenses** Amount in 100's

| Particulars | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries wages and bonus | 4,754 | 5,289 |
| Contribution to provident and other funds | 252 | 296 |
| Gratuity expenses | - | - 218 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 294 | 117 |
| **Total** | **5,300** | **5,484** |

**14 Finance Cost**

| Particulars | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on debts and barrowings | 1,54,310 | 1,54,310 |
| Bank Charges | 45 | 6 |
| **Total** | **1,54,356** | **1,54,317** |

**15 Depreciation**

| Particulars | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation | 2,520 | 2,908 |
| | - | |
| **Total** | **2,520** | **2,908** |

**16 Other expenses**

| Particulars | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|
| Electricity and Water Charges | 32 | 40 |
| Insurance | - | 57 |
| Others | | 10 |
| Repairs and Mainteance | 5 | - |
| Rates and taxes | 98 | 410 |
| Lease Rent | 2,087 | 2,115 |
| Vehicle running & Maintenance | - | 88 |
| Printing & Stationery | - | 4 |
| Books & Periodicals | - | 7 |
| Communication Cost | 41 | 56 |
| Travel and Conveyance | 21 | 22 |
| Legal and professional fees | 2,204 | 2,164 |
| Payment to auditor (Refer details below) | 1,077 | 675 |
| Consultancy Non Capitalisaton | - | - |
| Bank Charges | 118 | 118 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | 10,295 | 10,777 |
| Logo fees | - | - |
| **Total** | **15,978** | **16,543** |

**Payment to auditor**

| Particulars | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|---|---|---|
| As auditor: | | |
| Audit fee | - | - |
| Limited review | 1,077 | 675 |
| In other capacity: | | |
| Other services (certification fees) | - | |
| Reimbursement of expenses | - | |
| **Other services** | | |
| Certification & Other Charges | - | |
| **Total** | **1,077** | **675** |

**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**
**Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022**

**Note -**
**New disclosures as per the requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Act**

**A Ageing schedule of capital work-in-progress**

Amount in 100's

| As at 31 March 2022 | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Projects in progress | - | - | - | - | - |
| Projects temporarily suspended | - | - | - | 3,07,82,008 | 3,07,82,008 |

Amount in Rs.

| As at 31 March 2021 | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Projects in progress | - | - | - | - | - |
| Projects temporarily suspended | - | - | 18,64,306 | 3,09,83,703 | 3,28,48,008 |

**B Completion schedule of capital work-in-progress**

Amount in 100's

| | To be completed in | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at 31 March 2022** | **Less than 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | **Total** |
| GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited | - | - | - | 3,07,82,008 | 3,07,82,008 |
| Project - 1 Others | - | - | - | - | - |
| Project 2 - Temporary Suspension | - | - | - | - | - |
| Project - 2 Others | - | - | - | - | - |

Amount in 100's

| | To be completed in | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at 31 March 2021** | **Less than 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | **Total** |
| GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited | - | - | 18,64,306 | 3,09,83,703 | 3,28,48,008 |
| Project - 1 Others | - | - | - | - | - |
| Project 2 - Temporary Suspension | - | - | - | - | - |
| Project - 2 Others | - | - | - | - | - |

**C Ageing schedule of trade payables**

Amount in 100's

| As at 31 March 2022 | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Less than 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Micro, small and medium exterprises | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | |
| Disputed dues — MSME | | | | 959.65 | 960 |
| Disputed dues — Others | | | | | |
| Unbilled Payables dues — Others | | | | | |

Amount in 100's

| As at 31 March 2021 | Outstanding from the due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Less than 1 year** | **1-2 years** | **2-3 years** | **More than 3 years** | |
| Micro, small and medium enterprises | | | | | - |
| Others | | | | 959.65 | 960 |
| Disputed dues — MSME | | | | | |
| Disputed dues — Others | | | | | |
| Unbilled Payables dues — Others | | | | | |

**D Details of promoter shareholding**

| Name of promoter* | As at 31 March 2022 | | | As at 31 March 2021 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year | Number of shares | % of total shares | % Change during the year |
| GMR Energy Limited (GEL) | 49,95,100 | 99.90 | - | 49,95,100 | 99.90 | - |
| GMR Infrastructure Limited | - | - | - | 4,900 | 0.10 | - |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Li | 4,900 | 0.10 | - | - | - | - |

*** Promoters as defined under Companies Act**

**E End use of borrowings - Not Applicable**

**F Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company - There are no immovable properties owned by the company which are not in the name of the company**

**G Revaluation of Capital assets - Not Applicble - The Company has not revalued any Fixed Assets.**

**H Loan or advances to Directors, Promoters, KMPs and related parties- either repayble on demand or without any terms of repayment**

**I Benami Property - Company does not have any Benami Properties and not involved in any Benami Transactions**

**J Quarterly Stock and book debt statement submitted to bank -The Company does not have any bank loans hence the same is not required to be submitted**

**K Wilful defaulter - the company has not defaulted in any payments nad has not been declared as wilful defaulter**

**L Relationship with Struck off Companies` - The Company has not dealt with Struck off Companies**

**M Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC) - the company does not have any chrges pending for registration with registrat of companies**

**N Compliance with number of layers of companies - The Company does not have any subsidiaries.**

**O Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements - The company is not involved in any scheme of arrangement**

**P Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium**

**(A) Where company has advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall**

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; the company shall disclose the following:-

(I) date and amount of fund advanced or loaned or invested in Intermediaries with complete details of each Intermediary.

(II) date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested by such Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries alongwith complete details of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(III) date and amount of guarantee, security or the like provided to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(IV) declaration that relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and Companies Act has been complied with for such transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering act, 2002 (15 of 2003).;

**(B) Where a company has received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall**

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, the company shall disclose the following:-

(I) date and amount of fund received from Funding parties with complete details of each Funding party.

(II) date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries alongwith complete details of the other intermediaries‘ or ultimate beneficiaries.

(III) date and amount of guarantee, security or the like provided to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(IV) declaration that relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and Companies Act has been complied with for such transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering act, 2002 (15 of 2003).]

**Q Undisclosed Income - the Company does not have any un-desclosed Income**

**R Corporate Social Responsibility - the company is not covered under Section 135 of the Companies Act**

**S Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency - the company has not traded or invested in Crypto or Virtual Currency**

**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**
**Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022**

**Note -**
**Financial ratios**

| Ratio | Numerator | Denominator | As at 31 March 2022 Ratio | As at 31 March 2021 Ratio | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current ratio | Current assets | Current liabilities | 0.10% | 0.06% | Increase is due to increase in current assets and decrease in current liabitlities |
| Debt-equity ratio | Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings] | Total equity | - 1.92 | - 2.06 | Increase is due to conversion of loan into Other equqity due to similar treatment given by lender |
| Debt service coverage ratio | Earnings before depreciation and amortisation and interest [Earnings = Profit after tax + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)] | Interest expense (including capitalised) + Principal repayment (including prepayments) | - 13.52 | - 18.36 | |
| Return on equity ratio | Profit after tax | Average of total equity | -448.90% | -598.01% | |
| Return on capital employed | Earnings before depreciation and amortisation, interest and tax [Earnings = Profit after tax + Tax expense + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)] | Capital employed [Total assets - Current liabilities + Current borrowings] | -7.24% | -9.12% | |
| Return on investment | Profit after tax | Equity share capital + Instruments entirely equity in nature + Securities premium | - 4.49 | - 5.98 | |

## 1. Corporate Information:

GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Private Limited is promoted as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) by GMR Energy Limited, the holding company, to develop and operate 1980 MW coal based thermal power project in Bijor village, Madhya Pradesh. The company is in process of setting up of Project.

Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note no 23.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 04 May, 2022.

## 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### a. Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

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.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR).

**The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL) with the GMR Infrastructure Limited ('GIL') and demerger of Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) business and Urban Infrastructure Business of GIL (including Energy business) into the Company ("Scheme") was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench (''the Tribunal'') vide its order dated December 22, 2021 (formal order received on December 24, 2021). The said Tribunal order was filed to the Registrar of Companies by GIL, GPIL and Company on December 31, 2021 thereby making the Scheme effective. After scheme become effective, GPUIL becomes Parent Company. The financial Statements on the date of demerger (i.e. Dec 31, 2021) taking effect are summarized below**

**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022**

**Balance sheet as on 31 December 2021** **Amount in Rs'00**

| Particulars | December 31,2021 |
|---|---|
| **Assets** | |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 7,175.18 |
| Capital Work in Progress | 328,48,008.48 |
| Income Tax Assets | 372.77 |
| Other non-current assets | 3,27,725.01 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 10,018.83 |
| Other Financial Assets | 1,36,387.48 |
| Other current assets | 26281.96 |
| **Total Assets** | **333,55,969.71** |
| **Liabilities** | |
| Equity Share capital | 5,00,000.00 |
| Other Equity | (298,64,144.94) |
| Borrowings | 603,11,335.04 |
| Trade Payables | |
| Due to micro small and medium enterprises | - |
| Due to others | 45,979.78 |
| Other financial liabilities | 236,2443.73 |
| Other current liabilities | 356.10 |
| **Total Liabilities** | **333,55,969.71** |

Statement of profit and loss for the period ended December 31, 2021

| Description | Amount |
|---|---|
| **Revenue** | |
| Revenue From Operations | |
| Other Income | 25.25 |
| **Total Revenue** | **25.25** |
| **Expenses** | |
| Employee benefit expenses | 4010.45 |
| Finance Costs | 116306.58 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 1908.69 |
| Other Expenses | 10139.94 |
| **Total Expenses** | **1,32,365.67** |
| **Profit/(loss) before tax** | **(132,340.41)** |
| Deferred Tax | |
| **Comprehensive Income for the period ended 31st Dec'21** | **(132,340.41** |

**b. Current versus non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

**c. Property, plant and equipment**

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2015, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment as on 1 April 2015.

Property plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

**Recognition:**

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

a. it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
b. the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Gains or losses arising from de–recognition of tangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposable proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Further, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognized.

Machinery spares which are specific to a particular item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalized as fixed assets.

Spare parts are capitalized when they meet the definition of PPE, i.e., when the company intends to use these during more than a period of 12 months.

Assets under installation or under construction as at the balance sheet date are shown as Capital Work in Progress and the related advances are shown as Loans and advances.

All Project related expenditure viz, civil works, machinery under erection, construction and erection materials, pre-operative expenditure incidental / attributable to construction of project, borrowing cost incurred prior to the date of commercial operation and trial run expenditure are shown under Capital Work-in-Progress. These expenses are net of recoveries and income from surplus funds arising out of project specific borrowings after taxes.

**Intangible assets**

Intangible assets comprise technical know-how and computer software. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in an amalgamation in the nature of purchase is their fair value as at the date of amalgamation. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is de-recognised.

The above periods also represent the management estimated economic useful life of the respective intangible assets**.**

**Depreciation**

The depreciation on the property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using therates arrived at, based on useful lives estimated by the management, which coincides with the lives prescribed under Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013. Assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000, which are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Depreciation on additions is being provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of such additions. Similarly, depreciation on assets sold/disposed of during the year is being provided up to the dates on which such assets are sold/disposed of. Modification or extension to an existing asset, which is of capital nature and which becomes an integral part thereof is depreciated prospectively over the remaining useful life of that asset.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate

Leasehold land is amortised over the tenure of the lease except in case of power plants where it is amortised from the date of commercial operation. Leasehold improvements are the amortised over the primary period of the lease or estimated useful life whichever is shorter**.**

**d. Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets, and Commitments**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, 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."

**Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:**

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

**e. Retirement and other Employee Benefits**

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

i) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
ii) The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
ii) Net interest expense or income.

**Short term employee benefits**

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short—term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long—term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long—term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year—end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non—current liability.

**Defined benefit plans**

Gratuity is a defined benefit scheme which is funded through policy taken from Life insurance corporation of India and Liability (net of fair value of investment in LIC) is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days' salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service. The cost of providing benefits under the scheme is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation under projected unit credit (PUC) method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

a. The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
b. The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

a. Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
b. Net interest expense or income

**Long term employee benefits**

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

**f. 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.

**Financial assets**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are 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 Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

**Subsequent measurement**

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into four categories:

a. Debt instruments at amortised cost
b. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
c. Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
d. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost: A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b. Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

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 in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI: A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a. The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b. The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments: All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

**De-recognition**

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 balance sheet) when:

a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
b. The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

**Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, interest accrued, deposits, income tax assets, trade receivables and bank balance

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on;

a. Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs 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.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.
ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

a. All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument

b. Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. On that basis, the Company estimates the following provision matrix at the reporting date:

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

a. Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
b. Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
c. Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

**Financial liabilities**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, 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.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, 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.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

**Subsequent measurement**

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

**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings: This is the category most relevant to the company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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. This category generally applies to borrowings.

**Reclassification of financial assets**

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

**Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated 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.

**Derivative financial instruments**

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

**g. Cash and Cash Equivalent**

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

**h. Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the company.

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.
The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Company's Valuation Committee determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The Valuation Committee comprises of the head of the investment properties segment, heads of the Company's internal mergers and acquisitions team, the head of the risk management department, financial controllers and chief finance officer.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Valuation Committee after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The Valuation Committee decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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

The Valuation Committee, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

On an interim basis, the Valuation Committee and the Company's external valuers present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Group's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.
a) Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions
b) Contingent consideration
c) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
d) Investment in unquoted equity shares (discontinued operations)

**i. Revenue recognition**

Revenue from sale of energy is recognized on accrual basis in accordance with the provisions of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), after Commercial Operation Date and includes unbilled revenue accrued up to the end of the accounting year. Revenue from energy units sold on a merchant basis is recognised in accordance with billings made to customers based on the units of energy delivered and the rate agreed with the customers.

The Claims for delayed payment charges and any other claims, which the Company is entitled to under the PPAs, are accounted for in the year of acceptance.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

**j. Interest income:**

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends: Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

*The Company applied Ind AS 115 for the first time from April 1, 2018. Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.*

*In current financial year, Company does not have any revenue arising from contract with customers and thus there is no impact on the financial statements of the company on account this new revenue recognition standard.*

**k. Taxes on income**

**Current income tax**

**Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.**

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities 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.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:
a) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

a) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

Sales/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of profit and loss and shown as “MAT Credit Entitlement.” The Company reviews the “MAT credit entitlement” asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

## l. Earnings per share

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

For the purpose of calculating Diluted Earnings Per Share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

## m. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of the company’s financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

**Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**n. Taxes**

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

**o. Contingencies**

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

**p. Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

**q. Note on carry-forward of capital work-in-progress**

Management is currently reviewing the plans regarding possibility to revive the project and is in continuous discussion with the project team. The management is of the opinion not to write-off of the CWIP project expense during the year ended March 31, 2022 since the same is under discussion for revival plans and can take decision to write-off in the fourth coming years if there is no possibility to revive the project.

**17. Contingent Liability –** As at 31st March 2022 is Rs. Nil, (31st March, 2021: Rs. Nil).

## 18. Capital commitments/ Other commitments:

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for, net of advances is Rs Nil (March 31, 2021: Nil)

The Company has entered into lease contract and the commitment as at 31st March 2022 is Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Nil).

## 19. Earnings Per Share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

**Amount in Rs'00**

| Particulars | 31st March, 2022 | 31st March, 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Nominal value of Equity Shares (Rs. Per share) | 10 | 10 |
| Total No. of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the Year | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total No. of Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the Year | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Weighted average No. of Equity shares for Basic earnings per Share | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic earnings (Rs.in '00) | (22,44,492) | (29,90,049) |
| Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution (Rs.'00) | (22,44,492) | (29,90,049) |
| Less: Dividend on Preference shares (including tax thereon) (Rs.'00) | - | - |
| Profit/ (Loss) for Earning per share (Rs.'00) | (22,44,492) | (29,90,049) |
| Basic Earnings per Share (EPS) Rs. | (44.89) | (59.80) |

**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022**

**21 Related Party transactions**

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Holding of GBHPGPL | GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited<br>GMR Enterprises Private Limited<br>GMR Energy Limited |
| 2 | Subsidiary Companies of GBHPGPL | Nil |
| 3 | Overseas Subsidiaries / Associates | Nil |
| 4 | Associate Companies of GBHPGPL | Nil |
| 5 | Joint venture of the GBHPGPL | Nil |
| 6 | Fellow Subsidiaries | GMR Infrastructure Limited<br>GMR Sports Private Limited<br>GMR League Games Private Limited<br>GMR Infratech Private Limited<br>Cadence Enterprises Private Limited<br>PHL Infrastructure Finance Company Private Limited<br>Vijay Nivas Real Estates Private Limited<br>Fabcity Properties Private Limited<br>Kondampeta Properties Private Limited<br>Hyderabad Jabilli Properties Private Limited<br>Leora Real Estates Private Limited<br>Pashupati Artex Agencies Private Limited<br>Ravivarma Realty Private Limited<br>GMR Solar Energy Private Limited<br>Rajam Enterprises Private Limited<br>Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited<br>Ideaspace Solutions Private Limited<br>National SEZ Infra Services Private Limited<br>Kakinada Refinery and Petrochemicals Private Limited<br>Corporate Infrastructure Services Private Limited<br>GMR Bannerghatta Properties Private Limited<br>Kirthi Timbers Private Limited<br>AMG Healthcare Destination Private Limited<br>GMR Holding (Malta) Limited<br>GMR Infrastructure (Malta) Limited<br>GMR Holdings (Overseas) Limited<br>GMR Holdings (Mauritius) Limited<br>Crossridge Investments Limited<br>Interzone Capital Limited<br>GMR Holdings Overseas (Singapore) Pte Limited<br>GMR Business & Consultancy LLP<br>GMR Energy Limited (GEL)<br>GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited (GVPGL)<br>GMR Mining & Energy Private Limited (GMEL) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited (GKEL)<br>GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited (GEML)<br>GMR Lion Energy Limited (GLEL)<br>GMR Upper Karnali Hydropower Limited (GUKPL)<br>GMR Energy Trading Limited (GETL)<br>GMR Consulting Services Private Limited (GCSPL)<br>GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)<br>GMR Londa Hydropower Private Limited (GLHPPL)<br>GMR Kakinada Energy Private Limited (GKEPL)<br>GMR Energy (Cyprus) Limited (GECL)<br>GMR Energy (Netherlands) B.V. (GENBV)<br>PT Dwikarya Sejati Utma (PTDSU)<br>PT Duta Sarana Internusa (PTDSI)<br>PT Barasentosa Lestari (PTBSL)<br>SJK Powergen Limited (SJK)<br>PT Unsoco (PT)<br>GMR Warora Energy Limited<br>Indo Tausch Trading DMCC (ITTD)<br>GMR Maharashtra Energy Limited (GMAEL)<br>GMR Bundelkhand Energy Private Limited (GBEPL)<br><br>GMR Rajam Solar Power Private Limited<br>GMR Hosur Energy Limited (GHOEL)<br>GMR Gujarat Solar Power Private Limited (GGSPPL)<br>Karnali Transmission Company Private Limited (KTCPL)<br>GMR Indo-Nepal Energy Links Limited (GINELL)<br>GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited (GINPCL)<br><br>GMR Generation Assets Limited<br>GMR Energy Projects (Mauritius) Limited (GEPML)<br>GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited (GISPL)<br>GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited (GCRPL)<br>GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL)<br>GMR Highways Limited (GMRHL)<br>GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEPL)<br>GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEPL)<br>GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited (GACEPL)<br>GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited (GPEPL)<br>GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited (GHVEPL)<br>GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited (GCORRPL)<br>GMR Kishangarh Udaipur Ahmedabad Expressways Limited (GKUAEL)<br>GMR Highways Projects Private Limited (GHPPL) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL)<br>Gateways for India Airports Private Limited (GFIAL)<br>Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited (HASSL)<br>GMR Hyderabad Airport Resource Management Limited (GHARML)<br>GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (HAPL)<br>GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited (GHASL)<br><br>GMR Aerospace Engineering Limited (GAEL)<br><br>GMR Aero Technic Limited (GATL)<br>Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited (HDFRL)<br>GMR Airport Developers Limited (GADL)<br>GADL International Limited (GADLIL)<br>GADL (Mauritius) Limited (GADLML)<br>GMR Hotels and Resorts Limited (GHRL)<br>GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited (GHAPDL)<br>Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL)<br>Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (DAPL)<br>Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFS)<br>Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPSL)<br>GMR Airports Limited (GAL)<br>GMR Airport Global Limited (GAGL)<br>GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited (GALM)<br>GMR Aviation Private Limited (GAPL)<br>Raxa Security Services Limited (Raxa)<br>GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited (GKSEZ)<br>Advika Properties Private Limited (APPL)<br>Aklima Properties Private Limited (AKPPL)<br>Amartya Properties Private Limited (AMPPL)<br>Baruni Properties Private Limited (BPPL)<br>Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited (BOPPL)<br>Camelia Properties Private Limited (CPPL)<br>Deepesh Properties Private Limited (DPPL)<br>Eila Properties Private Limited (EPPL)<br>Gerbera Properties Private Limited (GPL)<br>Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited (LPPPL)<br>Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited (HPPL)<br>Idika Properties Private Limited (IPPL)<br>Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited (KPPL)<br>Larkspur Properties Private Limited (LAPPL)<br>Nadira Properties Private Limited (NPPL)<br>Padmapriya Properties Private Limited (PAPPL)<br>Prakalpa Properties Private Limited (PPPL) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Purnachandra Properties Private Limited (PUPPL)<br>Shreyadita Properties Private Limited (SPPL)<br>Pranesh Properties Private Limited (PRPPL)<br>Sreepa Properties Private Limited (SRPPL)<br>Radhapriya Properties Private Limited (RPPL)<br>Asteria Real Estates Private Limited (AREPL)<br>GMR Hosur Industrial City Private Limited (GHICL)<br>Namitha Real Estates Private Limited (NREPL)<br>Honey Flower Estates Private Limited (HFEPL)<br>GMR Hosur EMC Limited (GHEMCL)<br>GMR SEZ and Port Holdings Limited (GSPHL)<br>East Godavari Power Distribution Company Private Limited (EGPDCPL)<br>Suzone Properties Private Limited (SUPPL)<br>GMR Utilities Private Limited (GUPL)<br>Lilliam Properties Private Limited (LPPL)<br>GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited (GCAPL)<br>Dhruvi Securities Private Limited (DSPL)<br>Kakinada SEZ Limited (KSL)<br>GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited (GBPSPL)<br>GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited (GIML)<br>GMR Infrastructure (Cyprus) Limited (GICL)<br>GMR Infrastructure Overseas Limited (GIOL)<br>GMR Infrastructure (UK) Limited (GIUL)<br>GMR Infrastructure (Global) Limited (GIGL)<br>GMR Energy (Global) Limited (GEGL)<br>Kakinada Gateway Port Limited (KGPL)<br>GMR Goa International Airport Limited (GGIAL)<br>GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited (GSISL)<br>GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited (GIOL)<br>GMR Infra Developers Limited (GIDL) |
| **Key Management Personnel** | Mr. Ashok Kumar Prusty Director<br>Mr. Sanjay Narayan Barde Director<br>Mr. Nirjhar Sarkar Director (From 21th June 2021) |
| **Enterprises where key management personnel & their relatives significant influence** | GMR Varalakshmi Foundation |

**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022**

## Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year and the closing balance as on 31st March 2022.

**Amount in Rs'00**

| Name of the Company | Nature of the Transaction | For the year ended March 31, 2022 | For the year ended March 31, 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Fellow Subsidiary** | | | |
| GMR Generation Asset Limited (GGAL) (Formerly GPCL) | Interest on ICD - P&L | 1,54,310.31 | 1,54,310.31 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | Miscellaneous Income - Bailey Bridge Scrap Sale | - | 2,013.02 |
| GMR Varalakshmi Foundation | Reimbursement of CSR activities expense | - | - |
| | | | |
| **Ultimate Holding Company** | | | |
| GMR Enterprises Private Limited | Logo Fees | 11.80 | 11.20 |

**Summary of balances with the above related parties is as follows:**

**Amount in Rs'00**

| Balances at the year ended * | Nature of balances | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Immediate Holding Company** | | | |
| GMR Energy Ltd. | Equity Share Capital Received | 4,99,510.00 | 4,99,510.00 |
| GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited | Equity Share Capital Received | 490.00 | 490.00 |
| **Other loans & advances Non-Current** | - | | |
| **Ultimate Holding Company** | | | |
| GMR Enterprises Private Limited | Logo Fees Payable | 11.80 | 11.20 |
| **Immediate Holding Company** | | | |
| GMR Energy Limited | ICD Payable * | 5,83,73,160.09 | 5,83,50,410.09 |
| GMR Energy Limited | Interest on ICD | 15,22,204.30 | 15,22,204.30 |
| GMR Energy Limited | Adjustment for GEL | 200.00 | 200.00 |
| **Fellow Subsidiary** | | | |
| GMR Generation Assets Ltd | ICD Payable ** | 19,45,374.95 | 19,45,374.95 |
| GMR Generation Assets Ltd | Interest on ICD Payable | 8,50,078.17 | 6,96,539.42 |
| GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited | Bailey Bridge Receivable | 24,296.16 | 24,296.16 |
| GMR Bannerghatta Properties Private Limited | Rental Deposit Receivable | 1,11,340.41 | 1,11,340.41 |
| GMR Varalakshmi Foundation | Payable for Insurance Claim Received for Ambulance & CSR Expense | 63,118.29 | 63,118.29 |

* The Company has received interest free intercorporate deposits of 583,73,160.09 (Rs. '00) from its holding company which is repayable within 11 months or as may be mutually agreed between the parties. Interest rate is Nil (March 31, 2021: 5,83,50,41,009/-).

** The Company has accepted intercorporate deposits Rs. 19,45,374.95 (Rs in '00) from its fellow subsidiary companies, which is repayable within one year from date of deposit or as many be mutually agreed. Interest on deposit from fellow subsidiary companies is ranging from 7.00% to 12.75% (March 31, 2021: (7% to 12.75%))

No compensation has been provided to key management personnel.

## 20. Disclosures on Financial instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Group and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in accounting policies, to the financial statements.

### a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

**As at March 31, 2022**

**Amount in Rs'00**

| Particulars | Fair value through consolidated statement of profit or loss | Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship | Amortised cost | Total Carrying value | Total Fair value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets** | | | | | |
| (i) Others | - | - | 136,395 | 136,395 | 136,395 |
| (ii) Cash and cash equivalents | - | - | 11,048 | 11,048 | 11,048 |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **147,443** | **147,443** | **147,443** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | - | - | 60,318,535 | 60,318,535 | 60,318,535 |
| (ii) Other financial liabilities | - | - | 24,47,082 | 24,47,082 | 24,47,082 |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **62,765,617** | **62,765,617** | **62,765,617** |

**As at March 31, 2021**

**Amount in Rs'00**

| Particulars | Fair value through consolidated statement of profit or loss | Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship | Amortised cost | Total Carrying value | Total Fair value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets** | | | | | |
| (i) Others | - | - | 112,711 | 112,711 | 112,711 |
| (ii) Cash and cash equivalents | - | - | 9,831 | 9,831 | 9,831 |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **122,543** | **122,543** | **122,543** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | - | - | 602,95,785 | 602,95,785 | 602,95,785 |
| (ii) Other financial liabilities | - | - | 22,93,006 | 22,93,006 | 22,93,006 |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **625,88,791** | **625,88,791** | **625,88,791** |

## 21. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to credit risk & liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

### Market risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term and short-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

**Credit Risk:**

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

Financial instruments and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the company's treasury department in accordance with the company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

**Liquidity Risk:**
The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

Maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as on 31st March 2022

**Amount in Rs'00**

| Particulars | On Demand | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | >5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other financial liabilities | 24,47,082 | - | - | - | - | 24,47,082 |
| Borrowings | | - | 60,318,535 | - | - | 60,318,535 |
| **Total** | **24,47,082** | | **60,318,535** | | | **62,765,617** |

Maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as on 31st March 2021

**(Amount in Rs.)**

| Particulars | On Demand | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | >5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other financial liabilities | 22,93,006 | - | | - | - | 22,93,006 |
| Borrowings | - | - | 602,95,785 | - | - | 602,95,785 |
| **Total** | **22,93,006** | **-** | **602,95,785** | **-** | **-** | **625,88,791** |

**22. Expenditure in Foreign Currency – Nil**

Deferred tax assets and liability are being offset as they relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws. The company has not recognized Deferred tax asset because on brought forward losses as there is no probability/convincing or other evidence that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which DTA will be adjusted.

**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022**

**Pending Litigations**:

| Parties | Court | Litigation | Financial Impact |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Supreme Court | In August 2013, while considering a civil appeal filed on impact of hydroelectric power projects being developed on Alaknanda and Bhagirathi river basins, the Supreme Court issued directions to MoEF to form an expert body for assessing if the under construction or operational hydroelectric power projects have resulted in environmental degradation or the floods which occurred in the State of Uttarakhand in June 2013. The Supreme Court further directed MoEF to examine the report issued by Wildlife Institute of India on 24 on-going hydroelectric power projects on the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda rivers (which includes Alaknanda Power Project). Given that the expert body submitted two conflicting reports, the MoEF sought permission from the Supreme Court for constituting another committee for examining the aforesaid issue. On May 7, 2014, the Supreme Court issued directions to MoEF to provide valid reasons for constituting another committee and also imposed a stay on further construction of the aforesaid 24 power projects until further orders. The Alaknanda Power Project was one of such projects. GBHPL has been impleaded has a party to the matter pursuant to the order dated November 5, 2014 passed by the Supreme Court.<br>The matter is currently pending with Supreme Court but our project has all required approvals/clearances/licenses in accordance with the prevailing law. No hearing scheduled for the matter since last more than 4 years for want of GoI final view. GMR moved an application for clearance of its project and matter was heard by SC on 28.02.2020 and it directed MOEF and State of Uttarakhand to file reply to the application within 4 weeks. Lockdown declared on 24.03.2020. Only extremely urgent matters taken up by SC. We are confident that MoEF would submit affidavit in line with spirit of Supreme Court directions, and in all probabilities, the stay order shall be vacated shortly which will pave way for commencing the project construction. The financial impact is not quantifiable. | Non Quantifiable |
| GBHPGPL vs Vimal Bhai | NGT Delhi | Challenging the environmental clearances granted to the project by MoEF and the State Govt. | Non Quantifiable |

**Foreseeable losses:** The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses

There are no micro and small enterprises to which the company owes dues which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31st March 2021 and 31st March 2020. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

**23. Impairment Analysis**

Based upon the calculation of recoverable value of CWIP carried out by an Independent Expert as at December 31, 2021, the carrying value of CWIP is lower than the recoverable amount by Rs 20,66,000.

**24. Segment Reporting**

The company is engaged primarily in the business of setting and running of Power Plants. As the basic nature of the activities is governed by the same set of risk and returns these have been grouped as a single business segment. Accordingly, separate primary and secondary segment reporting disclosures as envisaged in Accounting Standard (Ind AS-108) on Segmental Reporting issued by the ICAI are not applicable to the present activities of the company.

**25. 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 parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

**Amount in Rs'00**

| Particulars | At 31 March 2022 | At 31 March 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | 60,318,535 | 60,295,785 |
| Less: Cash and cash equivalents | (11,048) | (9,831) |
| **Net debt** | **60,307,487** | **60,285,954** |
| | | |
| **Capital Components** | | |
| Share Capital | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Other equity | (31,976,297) | (29,731,532) |
| **Total Capital** | **(31,476,297)** | **(29,231,532)** |
| **Capital and net debt** | **28,831,189** | **31,054,422** |
| | | |
| **Gearing ratio（%)** | 209% | (194%) |

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2021.

**Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments to Ind AS 12, 'Income taxes'**

The appendix corresponds to IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

This amendment clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of Ind AS 12 'Income taxes', are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. An uncertain tax treatment is any tax treatment applied by an entity where there is uncertainty over whether that treatment will be accepted by the tax authority. For example, a decision to claim a deduction for a specific expense or not to include a specific item of income in a tax return is an uncertain tax treatment if its acceptability is uncertain under tax law. The amendment applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is an uncertainty regarding the treatment of an item, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases of assets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The company is evaluating the impact of the amendment on the financial position, results of operation and cash flow.

**Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation, Amendments to Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments.**

This amendment enables entities to measure certain pre-payable financials assets with negative compensation at amortised cost. These assets, which include some loan and debt securities, would otherwise have to be measured at fair value through profit and loss. Negative compensation arises where the contractual terms permit the borrower to prepay the instrument before its contractual maturity, but the prepayment amount could be less than unpaid amounts of principal and interest. However, to qualify for amortised cost measurement, the negative compensation' must be 'reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract'.

That is, when a financial liability measured at amortised cost is modified without this resulting in derecognition, a gain or loss should be recognised in profit or loss. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.
The company is evaluating the impact of the amendment on the financial position, results of operation and cash flow.

**Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement, Amendments to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits.**

The amendments to Ind AS 19 clarify the accounting for defined benefit plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. They confirm that entities must:

- calculate the current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement by using the updated assumptions from the date of the change
- any reduction in a surplus should be recognised immediately in profit or loss either as part of past service cost, or as a gain or loss on settlement. In other words, a reduction in a surplus must be recognised in profit or loss even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling
- separately recognise any changes in the asset ceiling through other comprehensive income.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.
The company is evaluating the impact of the amendment on the financial position, results of operation and cash flow.

**Annual Improvements to Ind AS**

- **Ind AS 23, 'Borrowing Cost'**- clarified that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings.

- **Ind AS 103, 'Business Combination'**- clarified that obtaining control of a business that is a joint operation is a business combination achieved in stages. The acquirer should re-measure its previously held interest in the joint operation at fair value at the acquisition date.

- **Ind AS 111, 'Joint arrangements'**- clarified that the party obtaining joint control of a business that is a joint operation should not measure its previously held interest in joint operation.

- **Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes'**- clarified that the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity should be recognised according to where the past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognised. These requirements apply to all income tax consequences of dividends.

  Previously, it was unclear whether the income tax consequences of dividend should be recognised in profit or loss, or in equity, and the scope of the existing guidance was ambiguous.

  The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

  The company is evaluating the impact of the amendment on the financial position, results of operation and cash flow.

**26.** The Previous year's figures have been re-grouped and reclassified, wherever necessary, to confirm to those of current year.

**For Phani Bhushan & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 012481S

PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR M
Digitally signed by PHANI BHUSHAN KUMAR M
Date: 2022.05.04 22:25:02 +05'30'

**Phani Bhushan Kumar**
Partner
Mem. No.: 223397

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 04 May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
**GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited**

Sanjay Narayan Barde
Digitally signed by Sanjay Narayan Barde
Date: 2022.05.04 21:47:51 +05'30'

**Sanjay Narayan Barde**
Director
DIN: 03140784

Ashok Kumar Prusty
Digitally signed by Ashok Kumar Prusty
Date: 2022.05.04 21:48:47 +05'30'

**Ashok Kumar Prusty**
Director
DIN: 07603471

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04 May, 2022